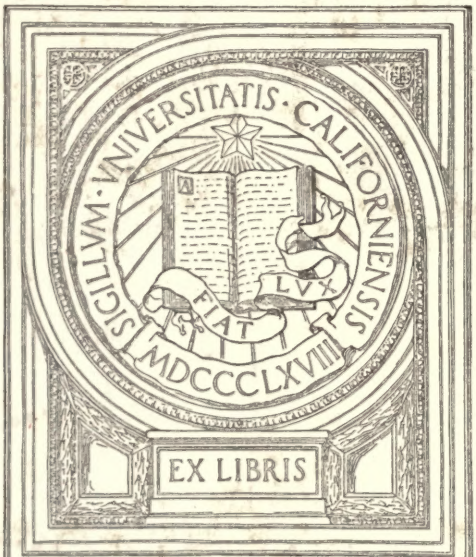
Soldiers' and Patriots' Biographical Album

GIFT OF
Gordon L. Smith





Engd by E.B.Hall & Sons New York

Your friend as ever

A. Lincoln

SOLDIERS' AND PATRIOTS'

BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHIES AND PORTRAITS OF SOLDIERS AND LOYAL CITIZENS

IN THE AMERICAN CONFLICT,

TOGETHER WITH THE

Great Commanders of the Union Army

ALSO

A HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATIONS GROWING OUT OF THE WAR:

The Grand Army of the Republic,
The Loyal Legion,
The Sons of Veterans, and
The Woman's Relief Corps.

Chicago, Ill.:
UNION VETERAN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1892.

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To

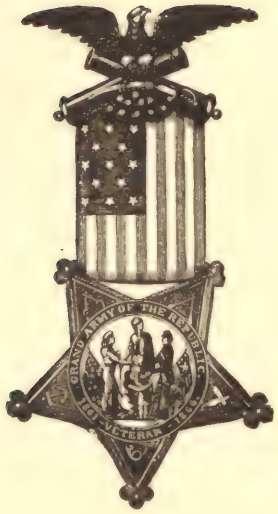
THE BRAVE SOLDIERS NOW OF ILLINOIS WHO VOLUNTEERED
TO DEFEND THE FLAG IN THE
GREAT REBELLION,

AND SAVE THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC FROM DISUNION,

AND TO THE

MEMORY OF THOSE WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES UPON THE
ALTAR OF THEIR COUNTRY, THAT THE UNION
MIGHT BE PRESERVED,

THIS WORK IS SACREDLY DEDICATED.


GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
1861 - VETERAN - 1865

"I Am Content."

A spindle of hazlewood had I,
Into the mill-stream it fell one day-
The water has brought it me back no more.

As he lay a-dying the soldier spake:
"I am content!
Let my mother be told, in the village there,
And my bride in the hut be told
That they must pray with folded hands,
With folded hands for me."
The soldier is dead—and with folded hands
His bride and his mother pray.
On the field of battle they dug his grave,
And red with his life-blood the earth was dyed,
The earth they laid him in.
The sun looked down on him there and spake:
"I am content."

And flowers bloomed thickly upon his grave,
And were glad they blossomed there,
And when the wind in the tree-tops roared
The soldier asked from the deep, dark grave:
"Did the banner flutter then?"
"Not so, my hero," the wind replied,
'The fight is done, but the banner won,
Thy comrades of old have borne it hence—
Have borne it in triumph hence;"
Then the soldier spake from the deep, dark grave:
"I am content."

And again he heard the shepherds pass
And the flocks go wand'ring by,
And the soldier asked: "Is the sound I hear
The sound of the battle roar?"
And they all replied: "My hero, nay!
Thou art dead and the fight is o'er,
Our country joyful and free."
Then the soldier spake from the deep, dark grave·
"I am content."

Then he heareth the lovers laughing pass,
And the soldier asks once more:
"Are these not the voices of them that love,
That love—and remember me?"
"Not so, my hero," the lovers say,
"We are those that remember not;
For the spring has come and the earth has smiled,
And the dead must be forgot."
Then the soldier spake from the deep, dark grave:
"I am content."



Preface.

IN presenting this volume of biographical memoirs of the soldiers of the late Civil War to the public, the first of the kind ever attempted, the publishers feel no small degree of pride in the successful completion of a work long contemplated. We took hold of it at first with some hesitancy, not certain that we would receive that co-operation from the soldiers of the late war essential to the success of the enterprise; but as time passed on, our doubts were removed, and our hearts were made glad by the encouragement of the veterans and their substantial support. So we cheerfully struggled on to the end, and are now able to present this volume to our patrons and to the world. Few persons comprehend the great labor and the many difficulties attending the publication of a work of this kind; yet after all, it has been a pleasing task, and now that it is finished, we find there is a little regret at the parting.

We knew that the country has been flooded with war literature in almost every form, but we felt that one important feature had been wholly omitted. In the voluminous pages of the history of the Civil war, the names of the soldiers who carried the muskets, who fought the battles, and whose bravery and patriotism saved the Republic from dissolution, are absent, and their experiences entirely ignored. We believed this was a great injustice, that their names and deeds were as worthy to be perpetuated in history as the generals who commanded them, and this belief has been the inspiration that caused us to begin this work, and sustained us on to its completion. A great historian has truly said that: "The history of a country is best told in the record of the lives of its people." So in these memoirs of the soldiers will be found the best and most authentic accounts of the rebellion. In conformity to this idea the first volume of this work has been prepared. It was a new departure in war literature, but the indorsement we have received assures us that we are moving in the right direction. The true history of the war is yet to be written, and when the historian of the future shall begin to write a correct and unbiased account of the greatest struggle known to any era in the world's history, he will find the best and most authentic material in this series. These biographies include men from the rank and file, and those who reached the highest pinnacle of military glory; it represents those who enlisted as privates, and by their bravery and military genius, rose to be great commanders. Some of the bravest, some of the most heroic acts performed during the great conflict, were by men in the ranks. They all left their respective callings, their homes and loved ones, and went forth to battle for the Union, to lay down their lives, if need be, upon the altar of their country. When the war was over those who were spared returned to their homes and peaceful pursuits, to make useful and honorable citizens. The American soldier had an individuality; he fought independently, and often planned and executed little campaigns on his own account. He stands out in bold relief in the military history of the world, alone, and without parallel.

In recording his deeds of bravery, his endurance and suffering, his devotion to the country, we have often been obliged to stay the pen, appalled by the grandeur of the spirit which controlled him. Often words have been inadequate to express his noble deeds of daring. His achievements would be worthy of the inspired pen of a Homer. Even the fame of the heroes of Thermopylæ grows dim before his valor. In coming years, the deeds which grace the pages of classic literature, and holds the admiration of the student of to-day, will pale into insignificance before the lustre which time will give to the annals of the American Volunteer Soldier.

The statistical history has been compiled with great care and labor, from the best and most authentic sources of information available. We do not claim that it is absolutely free from error, for in many instances authorities differ; that it is essentially correct is most certain. The work has been carried to its completion conscientiously, and no pains or expense has been spared to make this volume one that will delight the heart of every soldier, one that will be of priceless value, not only to himself, but to his children and descendants.

UNION VETERAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.



SOLDIERS' AND PATRIOTS'

BIOGRAPHICAL ALBUM.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE sixteenth President of the United States, was born February 12, 1809, in Hardin Co., Ky. His parents were both born in Virginia, of undistinguished families. His paternal grandfather Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, about 1781, or 1782, where a year or so later he was killed, whilst laboring upon his farm, by Indians. Our subject's father removed from Kentucky to Maryland, when the son was in his eighth year; arrived there about the time that State came into the Union. It was then a wild region, "with many bears and other wild animals still in the forest." His mother from all the evidences that can now be gathered, was an intellectual and even an accomplished woman, and from her the future President appears to have inherited his transcendant ability, as also his facial and physical appearance. Reared, as it were, "a child of the forest," his environments would not under ordinary circumstances be looked upon as likely to mould the character, or develop the mind, and qualify an individual to honorably fill and successfully rule the destinies of 30,000,000 of people. Nevertheless they did so.

October 5, 1818, when her boy was little over nine years of age, the mother died, and some eighteen months thereafter the father married a Mrs. Johnston, whom it would appear, contrary to all tradition regarding step mothers, took a motherly liking to young Abraham. This feeling appears to have been amply reciprocated, as in after years, he spoke of her as his "Saintly Mother" and again as his "Angel of a Mother." His opportunities of receiving an education were extremely poor, and it is asserted that he did not attend even the poor schools of his district more than one year. Speaking himself of the schools of his time, he said: "There were some schools, so called, but no qualification was ever required of a teacher beyond 'readin' 'writin' and 'cipherin' to the rule of three. Therefore," he said "when I came of age I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write, and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all." In 1825, he was employed by James Taylor for nine months at the magnificient salary of $6 per month, as manager of his ferry boat, running between the banks of the Ohio river, and at times assisting upon his employer's farm. He had early formed impressions upon politics, hence every paper which came into his reach was studiously read; every argument carefully weighed, and soon he became recognized as "a natural politician," intensely ambitious, and anxious to be popular. In contact with other boys either with the tongue or in a physical encounter, he always was declared the winner. Few men were endowed with the powers of mimicry displayed by young Lincoln. All stories reaching his ears were issued again, burnished and brightened, and made so laughable as to be unrecognizable by their authors. In the year 1828, he engaged upon a flat boat as a bow-hand and went to

New Orleans, and two years later removed to Illinois, settling at a point ten miles west of Decatur, where he assisted in cutting and splitting the rails used in fencing fifteen acres of land. The great and rising genius of Lincoln could not be suppressed by his unpropitious surroundings, and about the time he reached his majority, made his first public speech, having for his subject, the Navigation of the Sangamon river. In 1831, in company with John Hanks and John Whinston, he navigated a flat-boat to New Orleans, for the large and handsome reward of 50 cents per day and $20 as a bonus upon safe arrival. It was upon this trip that the horrors of slavery first became apparent to him, which assisted in moulding his future opinion upon that subject.

In 1831 he acted as clerk of election at New Salem, which was the first official act of his life. Shortly after this he served as first clerk to Denton Offutt, who became much interested in his employee and often declared he would become President of the United States. A strange and apparently improbable prophecy, yet one which was not only fulfilled in fact, but that he filled that high and honorable position, as it never had been since the days of the immortal George Washington, is equally marvelous, and universally accepted as truth. It may be true, that in the absence of the Revolution the world would have heard little, and perhaps read less of Washington. But Lincoln attained to his position before the Rebellion, and therefore was not a creature of the Rebellion. At the time of the Black Hawk war, Lincoln was elected a captain of volunteers, and he said of that position that "it gave me more pleasure than any I have had since." A few weeks later his company was mustered out, consequently his position as captain ceased, whereupon he enlisted as a private in an independent spy company. The political party which he supported was not slow to recognize his rising genius, therefore they nominated him as a candidate for the State Legislature in 1832, but adverse votes resulted in the election of his opponent, the Rev. Peter Cartwright. The following year he purchased, in company with a Mr. Berry, a store, and was also postmaster at New Salem from May, 1833 to 1836, when that office was discontinued, and the store business, owing to the bibulous habits of his partner, resulted in disaster and bankruptcy. Lincoln, however, true to his instincts as an honest man, shouldered the liabilities, and finally paid the last of them in 1849. He commenced the study of law, but being unable to continue he changed over to surveying, a business he mastered in six weeks, but in the fall of 1834 he suffered the humiliation of seeing his instruments sold by the sheriff, to pay a debt he was unable otherwise to liquidate. The same year, he was elected to a seat in the Legislature and was appointed a member of the Committee upon Public Accounts. He was elected to the same seat at the three succeeding elections. Whilst a member, he was admitted to the bar and became a law partner with John T. Stewart, and began the practice of his profession at Springfield in 1839. He soon distinguished himself in practice and became a leader in his chosen profession.

He was admitted to practice in the circuit court, presided over by Judge Davis, who after personal observation said of the rising attorney: "In all the elements that constitute a great lawyer, he had few equals; he seized the strong points of a cause and presented them with clearness and great compactness." To his herculean efforts, in the conduct of the defense in the prosecution of the son of William and Hannah Armstrong, for murder, has always been attributed the saving of that young man from the gallows. November 4, 1842, he was married to Mary, daughter of the Hon. Robt. S. Todd, of Lexington, Ky. At the elections of 1840, and '44, he was a candidate for the honor of Presidential elector, being frequently opposed to Stephen A. Douglas in public debate. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, defeating his old Democratic opponent the Rev. Peter Cartwright, and introduced the famous "Spot Resolutions," directing the President to indicate the particular locality of the alleged outrages of the Mexicans upon American citizens, and spoke in Congress for the first time in sup-

port of those resolutions. Subsequently he advocated the election of Gen. Taylor, as also the abolition of all slaves within the district of Columbia, and a policy of compensation to the owners. He was an applicant for the office of Commissioner of the General Land-Office, but was unsuccessful. He was tendered the Governorship of the Territory of Oregon from the President, but declined the proffered honor, and in 1849, was defeated by Gen. Shields, in the contest for the United States Senatorship. In 1855, he withdrew as a candidate, and became an able supporter and advocate of the candicacy of Mr. Trumbull, to the United States Senate, whom he helped elect over Gen. Shields, and it is claimed that during that canvass he exploded the sophistry of Stephen A. Douglas' "Great Principle" by the words, "I admit that the emigrant to Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govern himself, but I deny his right to govern any other person, without that person's consent." Of Lincoln it was said, and the belief was fully shared in, by his many friends, that he was "destined by the Dispenser of all things, to occupy a great place in the Worlds' history." June 17, 1856, he received 110 votes at the National Republican convention held in Philadelphia, whereat Gen. John C. Fremont received the nomination for the Chief Magistracy. In 1858, he became an opponent of Stephen A. Douglas, for a seat in the Senate, which was relegated for decision to a popular vote. The two candidates for the position made a joint canvass of the State, and held during the campaign seven joint meetings. During the canvass, on June 17, 1858, he delivered his celebrated address, since known as "The house divided-against-itself speech," which exerted such a controlling influence, not only over those who sat within the hearing of his voice and heard his clear, bold and convincing arguments, as to the propriety of admitting Kansas into the Union as a slave or a free State, and the other great questions before the people, but it was heralded to the remotest corners of the Republic, and was largely instrumental in moulding public opinion to his way of thinking, upon the merits of the subjects discussed. His public utterances clearly demonstrated that he was a born leader, and as if to hold him in reserve, the State elected Douglas to the Senate, whilst it held the great Lincoln for the then approaching Presidential contest. In February, 1860, in response to an invitation from New York City, he addressed an immense audience there and again in New England, taking for his theme the action of the framers of the Constitution, in respect to slavery. May 10, 1860, at the Republican State convention, of Illinois, he was nominated for the Presidency. At the meeting of the Republican National Convention, held in Chicago, it adopted a resolution denying "The authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or any individuals, to give legal assistance to slavery in any Territory of the United States." At this convention Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, which nomination was made unanimous. At the election which followed, he received about 600,000 more votes, than was obtained by his real opponent, Douglas, whilst of the electoral votes, he received 180, Breckenridge 72, Bell 39 and Douglas 12. In his inaugural address delivered March 4, 1861, knowing some of the Southern States to be in revolt, with others ready to follow, he said: "I consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins me, that the law of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States."

In assuming the duties of President, Lincoln found a fragmentary army all told of 16,000 men, the greater portion of whom were in the South, and if not Rebels, situated so as to be of little service to the Nation. The finances were in a bad condition and the treasury was practically empty.

Fort Sumpter being bombarded, he realized heroic measures were necessary. He issued a proclamation calling for 75,000, troops and the blockade of all points in the seceded States. He then called Congress together to meet on July 4th, and by that time many of the Southern

States had allied their fortunes with what was then known as the Southern Confederacy. By this time the requisition for troops had been filled and the formation of regiments, drilling and army organization were being proceeded with, as rapidly as circumstances would permit. The Union troops moved Southward to the scenes of disturbance, and soon were engaged in the opening battles of the Rebellion. The first important engagement was that of Bull Run, fought July 21, 1861, resulting in the defeat of National troops under Gen. McDowell by a somewhat larger force under Generals Johnston and Beauregard. This victory was one of great importance to the Confederates and gave them an increase of prestige on both sides of the Atlantic.

The National Army was placed in charge of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, a young officer who had distinguished himself by a successful campaign in West Virginia. The expectations of President Lincoln in the appointment of Gen. McClellan were not verified by results. He was in command of a force much superior to that opposing him, yet he allowed month after month to pass, without making those advances upon Richmond, which it became apparent were capable of performance. In the month of July, 1862, President Lincoln became restive and irritated at McClellan's persistent delays, therefore visited the army at Harrison's Landing, and after careful consultations with the Corps' Commanders, became convinced there was no reasonable expectation of a successful movement upon Richmond, by his then commanding officer. March 6, 1862, he sent a special message to Congress, enclosing a resolution the passage of which he recommended, offering pecuniary aid from the General Government to States that should adopt the gradual abolishment of slavery. Congress confirmed this resolution, but in none of the slave States was public sentiment sufficiently advanced, to permit them to avail themselves of it. The following month Congress by enactment emancipated the slaves in the District of Columbia with compensation to the owners; therefore Lincoln had the extreme satisfaction of assenting to a measure that he had many years before, while a Representative from Illinois, fruitlessly urged upon the notice of Congress. In May, 1862, he promptly abrogated the proclamation of Gen. Hunter declaring all slaves in Georgia Florida and South Carolina, forever free. In a letter to Horace Greely on August 22, 1862, Lincoln said: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone I would also do that." On September 22d, he issued his preliminary proclamation wherein he notified the rebellious States, that on January 1st, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or part of a State the people whereof should be in rebellion, should be then, thence forward, and forever, free." January 1st, the long expected and humane emancipating proclamation was issued, wherein among other things he said: "I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States and parts of States are, and hence forward shall be free, and that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons." At his urgent request Congress, January, 1865, gave effect to the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which practically did away with slavery or involuntary servitude. In 1863, Lincoln asked and obtained authority from Congress to recruit the vast army of 1,000,000 men by a draft upon the arms-bearing population of the loyal States. This measure provoked considerable discussion throughout the Republic, and New York City was kept in disorder and terror for three days on account of it. At the Presidental election of 1864, he was elected by a large majority over his opponent, Gen. McClellan, and his second inaugural address delivered March 4, 1865, will forever remain, not only one of the most remarkable of all his public utterances, but will also hold a high rank among the greatest State papers that history has preserved. Among other things he said,



U. S. Grant.

"Both read the same Bible, and pray to the "same God, and each invokes his aid against the "other. It may seem strange that any men "should dare to ask a just God's assistance in "wringing their bread from the sweat of other "men's faces. But let us judge not that we be not "judged. The prayers of both could not be "answered; that of neither has been fully an- "swered. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it "must needs be that offenses come; but woe to "that man by whom the offense cometh.' If we "shall suppose that American Slavery is one of "those offenses, which in the Providence of God, "must needs come, but which, having continued "throughout his appointed time, he now wills "to remove, and that he gives to both North "and South this terrible war, as the woe due to "those, by whom the offense came, shall we "discern therein any departure from those "Divine authorities which the believers in a liv- "ing God always ascribe to him? Fondly do "we hope, fervently do we pray, that this "mighty scourge of war may speedily pass "away. Yet, if God wills that it continue, un- "til all the wealth piled by the bondsman's "250 years of unrequitted toil, shall be sunk, "and until every drop of blood drawn by the "lash shall be paid by another drawn with the "sword, as was said 3,000 years ago, so still it "must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord "are true and righteous altogether.' With "malice toward none, with charity for all, with "firmness in the right, as God gives us to see "the right, let us strive on to finish the work "we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to "care for him who shall have borne the battle, "and for his widow and his orphans—to do all "which may achieve and cherish a just and a "lasting peace among ourselves, and with all "Nations."

President Lincoln had himself accompanied the army in its last triumphant campaign and entered Richmond immediately after its surrender; received the benediction not only of the colored people whom he had set free, but of a great number of the white population, who had grown weary of war and now began to rejoice in the advent of peace. After a cabinet meeting which lasted throughout the 14th day of April 1865, he attended a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre accompanied by his wife, Miss Harris and Maj. Rathborne. Just after the performance had commenced a shot was heard and a man was seen to leap from the President's box to the stage, flourishing a bloody knife with which, after shooting the President he had stabbed Major Rathborne and shouting "Sic Semper Tyrannis; the South is avenged!" he rushed from the building, mounted a horse and made his escape. The now dying President was conveyed to a house on the opposite side of the street where the following morning, surrounded by his family, and the principal officers of his Government, he breathed his last. His assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, was afterwards discovered in a barn where he had taken refuge, and shot before he could be captured.

Lincoln's body lay in state at the Capitol on April 20th and was viewed by a large concourse of people. The following day the funeral train started for Springfield, Ill., passing through Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago, at each of which places the body lay in state and everywhere was received with extraordinary demonstrations of respect and sorrow. His body was interred at Oak Ridge near Springfield, May 4th, and there on October 15, 1874, an imposing monument was erected to his memory. Of his family only one of his sons, Robert, survived him. The widow of the President resided in Springfield and in Chicago after leaving the Capital, and died at the former place July 16th, 1882.

LIEUT.-GENERAL ULYSSES S. GRANT.

WAS born at Point Pleasant, a small village on the west bank of the Ohio river, in Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. Educated at West Point, where he graduated twenty-first in the class of 1843. Entered military services as brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment United States In-

fantry, and joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. Was promoted Second Lieutenant in 1844; to First Lieutenant in 1847; to Captain in 1853; Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, June 1861; Brigadier-General of Volunteers, August 9, 1861; to Major-General February 16,1862; and to Lieutenant-General, March 2, 1864. Grant while at West Point behaved handsomely, studied incessantly, and won the respect of all with whom he associated. On entering military services as a cadet there happened to be no vacancy in his regiment, and the young Lieutenant and future Lieutenant-General was ordered to duty as a private soldier. Without hesitation he cheerfully performed all the duties assigned to him in that capacity, going on fatigue, standing sentinel, etc.

In 1844, the Fourth Infantry was sent from St. Louis to the Red River, in the frontier service against the Indians, and in 1845 it followed Gen. Zachary Taylor to Texas. When the veteran Taylor met the Mexicans in battle at Palo-Alto and Resaca de la Palma, Lieut. Grant was an active participant. At the fierce assault on, and capture of Monterey, he distinguished himself as a soldier. He afterwards joined Gen. Scott, and took part in the bombardment and capture of Vera Cruz, accompanying the army of invasion, then advancing upon the City of Mexico. At the battles of Molino del Rey and Chapultepec where the Mexicans were driven, by a storming party, from strong forts and convents of great antiquity, Lieut. Grant displayed talents of very high promise. For gallantry on this occasion, he won promotion on the spot, in addition to the unqualified approbation and highest commendations of superior officers. At the close of the war in Mexico, Capt. Grant was assigned to garrison duty. He was first stationed at Detroit, Mich., afterwards at New York. In 1851 his regiment was ordered to Fort Dallas, in Oregon Territory, to counteract hostile demonstrations of the predatory tribes of Indians. The beginning of the Rebellion in the spring of 1861 found him engaged in the leather business at Galena, Ill. Without waiting for a formal declaration of war, he at once dissolved his business connections, raised the National standard in his own town, enlisted a company of volunteers, and started for the capital of the State. The Governor of Illinois was not favorably impressed with Capt. Grant's personal appearance, and declined promoting the Captain, as proposed. Soon, however, finding Capt. Grant a business man, the Governor consented to place him on his personal staff, to discharge the duties of Adjutant-General of the State. The business of raising troops went on lively under Capt. Grant's supervision, until twenty regiments were organized. When the Twenty-first was full, it was reported to the Governor as being unmanageable and insubordinate. It was rendezvoused at Mattoon, and no man could be found who could control it. The Governor called Capt. Grant, and asked if he thought he could manage the turbulent Suckers. Grant answered in the affirmative, with his usual modesty, and was at once appointed to the command of the Twenty-first Regiment of Illinois Volunteers. Col. Grant repaired to the place of rendezvous, and formally assumed command without any demonstration of authority. By judicious management and efficient drilling, the Twenty-first was, in a short time, one of the best disciplined regiments in the State. Col. Grant was soon commissioned Brigadier-General of Volunteers. and ordered to Southern Missouri for the purpose of expelling the Rebel General, Jeff Thompson, from that country. After a brief campaign in this service, Gen. Grant was transferred to the command of the District of Cairo, Ill.

The Rebels took possession of Columbus, on the East side, and of Belmont, Mo., on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and nearly opposite to the former place, and they could thus effectually command the Mississippi River and hold absolute control over its navigation. To prevent this, Gen. Grant took two brigades and attacked the enemy at Belmont, November 7, 1861. A severe battle ensued, in which the Union forces drove the enemy. It was necessary to induce the Rebels to hold their forces at Columbus while an expedition attempted the capture of the other two forts, Fort Henry on

the Tennessee and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. A strong reconnoissance was sent down the Mississippi with orders to make a spirited attack by land and water on Columbus. While this ruse was progressing, the main body of Gen. Grant's troops, consisting of ten regiments of infantry and seven gunboats, quietly sailed up the river. The enemy were thus completely deceived, holding their forces for the defense of Columbus, until the Union troops were at the gates of Fort Henry, a hundred miles away. February 6th, the fort fell into our hands. Fort Donelson was only twelve miles distant. There Buckner, Floyd and Pillow now united in making it impregnable. To capture it, Gen. Grant marched twenty thousand men from Fort Henry, February 12th, and encamped at night in a military crescent around its frowning battlements. Two days after, the gunboats arrived, bringing reinforcements. The attack was begun on the 14th; on the 15th, the enemy attempted by almost superhuman efforts to break the Union lines. After a fearful conflict, the Union arms triumphed and the National victory was complete, Gen. Grant had now won two brilliant victories in rapid succession, which were of incalculable value to the National cause, Gen. Grant's army had moved from the scene of his last great victory, and lay at Pittsburg Landing. His forces consisted of the Army of the Tennessee, with Lew Wallace's division at Crump's Landing, six miles distant. The enemy had collected under Albert Sidney Johnston, one of their most distinguished and able commanders. On this occasion the Rebels marched from Corinth and made a sudden and unexpected attack on the Army of the Tennessee under Gen. Grant at Shiloh Church, on the morning of April 6, 1862. The battle raged with intense fury throughout the day; the tide being most of the time in favor of the enemy. The fighting was obstinate on both sides. The tide of blood swayed from side to side, until at times all were alike enveloped in carnage, indiscriminate and general. The united Union armies took the offensive early the next day and steadily drove the Rebels. Their retreat soon became precipitated, and the whole Rebel army fled to Corinth. The Union army pursued the retreating foe and invested the remaining Rebel army at Corinth, Miss. At this time Gen. Halleck arrived and took command of all the National forces by virtue of seniority in commission. The siege was pressed until the Rebels evacuated on the 28th of May. Gen. Johnston, the Rebel commander, had been killed; Generals Breckenridge, Bowen, Cheatham and Hardee, wounded at Pittsburg Landing. In the meantime Gen. Halleck was called to Washington City to act as Commander-in-Chief and Gen. Grant again assumed command of the army of the Southwest. Gen. Grant then inaugurated a movement against Vicksburg, in the very heart of the enemy's country. It was evident that a struggle must be made of no ordinary sort to hold or capture a position of such vital importance. Grant's first plan was for Gen. Sherman, in command of a strong force acting in conjunction with the gun-boats, to descend the Mississippi River from Memphis, while Grant himself, with the main body of his army, should march by land and water, both in front and rear. After Gen. Sherman had started, and just on the eve of Gen. Grant's co-operative march, an unfaithful subordinate officer needlessly surrendered a large stock of commissary stores collected at Holly Springs, Miss., on which Grant's army depended for supplies. This unforseen disaster defeated his plans, and compelled him to resort to new strategy. He next concentrated his forces at Milliken's Bend, about six miles above Vicksburg. After a fruitless attempt to dig a canal, it occurred to the fruitful mind of Gen. Grant to march around Vicksburg, on the west, cross the river below, and attack Vicksburg in the rear. This movement began on the 29th of March, 1863. Gen. Grant's army met the fleet at Grand Gulf, seventy miles below Vicksburg. Ascending the Yazoo, Sherman made a vigorous attack at long range on the works at Haine's Bluff, and succeeded in convincing the enemy that the long-expected attack was now coming from that direction. After concentrating the army, Gen. Grant marched through the country to the rear

of Vicksburg, fighting the battles of Champion Hills, Raymond, Jackson, and Black-River Ridge. On the 19th, and 22d, the enemy's works were fruitlessly assailed with a heavy Union loss. The siege was prosecuted with great vigor until the 4th of July, when the entire position, embracing the city of Vicksburg, fell into the hands of the Union army. Preliminary to the surrender the commanding generals met, when the following conversation ensued: Gen. Pemberton to Gen. Grant: "I have met you, sir, to negotiate arrangements for the capitulation of the city of Vicksburg and its garrison. What terms do you demand?" "Unconditional surrender," says Grant. Gen. Pemberton: "Never, while I have a man left. I had rather fight." "Then," says Gen. Grant, "you can continue the defense, as my army has never been in better condition to continue the siege."

The unconditional surrender was, however, finally accepted, and the National army marched in, amidst loud cheering along the lines of the victors.

Gen. Grant had now closed another campaign, lasting sixty-four days, during which he had killed 6,500, and captured 37,000 Rebels, including among the number one Lieutenant-general and eighteen other generals of the Confederate armies; had captured one entire army under Gen. Pemberton; defeated and dispersed another under Johnston, and opened the navigation of the Mississippi river from Cairo to New Orleans.

He now, and for the first time, asked and obtained leave of absence, and made a short visit to his home. Returning to duty, he first visited New Orleans where he was thrown from a horse while reviewing the troops, and severely hurt. From this injury he was disabled until the ensuing fall, when he was ordered to take command of all the troops then in the valley of the Mississippi.

Gen. Grant took command of the Army of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Chattanooga, in the fall of 1863.

The plan of the battle of Mission Ridge was absolutely irresistible, with Hooker on the right, Thomas in the center, and Sherman on the left.

Having matured all his arrangements, Gen. Grant, on the 24th of November, 1863, ordered the assault on the enemy's work to begin. For the purpose of weakening the enemy in the center, Sherman was ordered to make a persistant and fierce attack on the left, at the north end of Mission Ridge. Hooker was to assault the works on Lookout Mountain, and at daylight the bloody work began.

The sun rose that morning through overhanging clouds of smoke. All day the Rebel cannon rained a pitiless storm of shot and shell on the Union army from Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. Late in the afternoon Hooker's brave boys scaled the heights on the right, and on the morning of the 25th, the first rays of sunlight revealed to the troops in Chattanooga the glorious stars and stripes planted on the rugged steeps of Lookout Mountain.

Before the smoke had cleared away from Lookout Mountain, Sherman's artillery was heard roaring like contending thunder on the north end of Mission Ridge. Stern necessity had compelled the enemy to concentrate against Sherman's terrible assaults on his right. This was the thing in Gen. Grant's plan on which he depended for final success. The long expected signal was heard from the center column, under Gen. Thomas, to move at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Every man was eager to share in the impending strife, and on moved long lines of blue. Not a gun was fired from our lines as the infantry deliberately walked across an intervening exposed plain under the enemy's fire. The Rebel rifle-pits were reached, charged and captured. These were at the foot of the ridge. A short distance up the hill stood the enemy's second line of works. These, in turn, were soon assailed, when a short struggle ensued, and the rebels left in defense were led prisoners down the hill and across the plain where the enemy's shells fell thickest.

The brow of Mission Ridge was already reached, the Rebel works all secured, and the Union forces sheltered by the rugged heights above.

Forts Bragg, Buckner and Breckinridge all fell in rapid succession. The rout of the army was complete. Five thousand prisoners and fifty-two pieces of artillery fell into the hands of the Union army.

Two months previous we had suffered a terrible disaster in the immediate vicinity. Chickamauga was now amply avenged. December 17th, Congress passed a resolution of thanks, and ordered a splendid gold medal to be presented to Gen. Grant as a token of the Nation's gratitude for his long sevice and brilliant victories.

March 2, 1864, Gen. Grant was made Lieutenant-General and Commander-in-Chief of the United States troops. On assuming the responsibilities of supreme command, Gen. Grant at once addressed himself to the practical duties of the position. His earliest conceptions were the capture of Atlanta, Ga., and of Richmond, Va. To capture Atlanta he ordered Gen. Sherman to advance from Chattanooga in command of nearly a hundred thousand men, amply furnished for an offensive campaign. At the same time he took command of the armies of the East in person and led them against Richmond. On the morning of the 5th of May, 1864, three army corps of the great Army of the Potomac broke camp, and started on what proved to be one of the most protracted, exciting and successful campaigns known in the history of war. Crossing the Rapidan the force moved south with the view of striking Richmond on the north, while Gen. Burnside, with forty thousand men, was to hover on the left and threaten it on the east. Gen. Butler, in command of the Army of the James, was ordered to demonstrate on the south, and the Rebel capital was to be invested on three sides.

A few hours' march from the Union camps and the enemy's lines were struck, in a dense wilderness of small trees, bushes and undergrowth of various kinds. A severe battle was at once begun, in which the enemy had many advantages.

After driving in the enemy's pickets, and while pressing their way through the difficult fastness, the Union troops were suddenly attacked by Longstreet's corps of Rebels, with all the ferocity of demons mad, and the action became general, bloody and doubtful in its issue.

Next morning the battle was renewed with great obstinacy, and again continued all day with great loss on both sides. During the second day's fight Gen. Grant changed his position, and on the morning of the third day, advancing, he found the enemy had fallen back and left him in undisputed possession of the field. Re-enforced by Burnside's corps, the Union army pursued and overtook the enemy at Spottsylvania Court-house, where another severe engagement was fought.

Having now formed a junction with Gen. Butler's army, a succession of unsuccessful attacks were next made on the fortifications in front of Petersburg. A severe action was fought at Hatcher's Run, October 29. By spring Richmond and Petersburg were closely invested.

March 29, 1865, Gen. Grant put the army of the Potomac in motion for the last campaign of the war. Gen. Sheridan, in command of the cavalry and one corps of infantry, was ordered to travel west from Petersburg and threaten Burkville. These movements led to a series of great battles between the contending armies, in which Gen. Lee was finally defeated and Richmond captured.

As soon as Gen. Sheridan had destroyed the Rebel communications, he attacked the right wing of the army. The Army of the James moved simultaneously on the Rebel left, while the Army of the Potomac proper attacked the works in front of Petersburg. Two entire days the fighting was incessant. Never did troops meet with a more determined will. The Army of the Potomac had really fought throughout its entire history for the capture of Richmond. Truly, the struggle was more deadly than when Greek met Greek. It was American meeting his brother in conflict; involving the life of a nation. Sheridan's impetuous charges succeeded in breaking the enemy's right on the second day, and, sweeping through the breech, he captured and brought off upward of four

thousand prisoners. About the same time, the Rebels works in front of Petersburg fell into the hands of the assaulting Union columns. The cry of victory was heralded from all parts of the Union army. By the 1st of April, the enemy evacuated Petersburg, with all its vast defensive works, and fled in the direction of Richmond. Richmond was at last uncovered, and in the afternoon of Sunday, April 12th, while enjoying the pious ordinances of a Rebel church, the President of the Confederacy was handed the unwelcome dispatch from Gen. Lee, that the Capital was lost, and must be speedily evacuated. The defeated Rebel army took up its melancholy retreat, which was soon to end in its final ruin. The pursuit was vigorously pressed. Sheridan pushed directly west with a heavy force, and seized the railroad junction at Burksville before the retreating army could reach it. This position commanded the route to Lynchburg, and completely cut off the last chance for Lee's army to escape. By the time the Rebel commander reached this point, he found his already demoralized army attacked in front, in flank, and in rear. The fighting had not ceased since the 29th of March. Human energy could do no more, and on the 9th of April, 1865, Gen. Lee surrendered his entire army. In affixing his signature to this surrender, the Rebel commander signed the death warrant of the Confederacy.

Only one more army remained in the field. This was commanded by Joe Johnston in North Carolina, and was immediately in front of Gen. Sherman. Completely surrounded, Gen. Johnston called a council of war, and surrendered his whole army to Gen. Sherman on the 26th of April, 1865. After witnessing and approving this surrender of Johnston's army, Gen. Grant returned to Washington. On the 23d and 24th of May, the vast armies of the Potomac, of the Shenandoah, of the James, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, were reviewed by the President, Lieut.-Gen. Grant, and heads of department at Washington City.

The nation on that day tendered to Gen. Grant and his noble and gallant armies a demonstration of its homage of which a conquering Cæsar might be proud. Gen. Grant had now over a million soldiers under his command.

We have now rapidly traced Gen. Grant through one of the most eventful military histories recorded in the annals of the world. Starting out as a citizen from an humble position in life, his success as a war-chief absolutely borders on the romantic.

Grant remained at the head of the army during the Presidency of Johnson, and the Republican party in casting a vote for a candidate became favorably disposed toward Lieut.-Gen. Grant as their next President. In May, 1868, the Republican National Convention met and Grant received the nomination as President, and at the election in the following November he received a popular vote of over three million. In the electoral college the vote stood 214 to 80.

Upon his inauguration he devoted himself largely to reducing the public debt created by the war and succeeded in his eight years' term of office of cutting it down from $2,588,452,213 to $2,180,395,067.

In the treatment of the Indians, President Grant's administration showed a marked departure from the methods which had long prevailed. The most important event in the foreign relations of the government was the negotiation, in 1870, by which the claims of the United States against Great Britain for breach of neutrality during the Civil War were to be submitted to an international Board of Arbitration. It comprised representatives from England, United States, Italy, Switzerland, and Brazil, and met at Geneva in December 1871, and in the following year awarded the United States damages to the extent of $15,500,000. Gen. Grant was elected for a second term over his opponent, Horace Greeley, by an even larger majority than he had received, as a result of the first election.

President Grant was an active promoter of the great Centennial Exhibition held at Philadelphia, in 1876, which was designed to show what this nation had achieved in the hundred years of its existence.

Grant's administration was one of the most



Ralph Plumb

important in the country. The wounds of the Civil War had not yet been healed. The finance of the country had been in an unhealthy condition. Political power was gravitating into the hands of men who had forfeited it for years by acts of madness without losing their hold on their followers. To guide the ship of State amid such tempestuous political seas required a shrewd President, endowed with a master mind. After sixteen years of unremitting toil in the military and civil service of his country he concluded to go abroad, accompanied by his family and friends, and visit the stirring centers of other countries. On this tour he started from Philadelphia May 17, 1887, visited England where he received the honors of a sovereign, thus establishing a precedent which the rulers of other countries gladly followed. After a visit through England and Scotland he traveled over the continent of Europe then into Egypt, and on to the Holy Land. Subsequently he went to India, China, Japan, then crossing the Pacific Ocean reached San Francisco September 20, 1879, where he received an ovation which was repeated in several of the large centers as he passed through them.

At the convention of 1880 many of his warm friends pressed his nomination for a third term as President. In this, however, they were unsuccessful. After abandoning political life the General removed to New York, where his friends raised for him $250,000. He then became a member of the famous firm of Grant and Ward, which was entirely managed by the Ward partner who embarked in reckless speculation, employing at the same time villainous means of deceiving his partners, and before Gen. Grant was aware of disaster his gift from kind friends was, on the failure of Grant & Ward, swept from his grasp. In June 1884, a cancerous growth appeared in the roof of his mouth, which received no attention until the following October. Medical examination soon demonstrated that the disease was malignant and must terminate fatally. During the XLVIII. Congress an effort was made which proved successful in restoring him to the United States army with the rank of general, on the retired list. In the spring of 1885 he was removed to the cottage of J. W. Drexel, at Mount McGregor, N. Y. There his remaining days were passed surrounded by his family and many intimate friends. Although he was watched over by most skilful physicians, his disease had passed beyond human control. He died on July 23, 1885. His body was taken to New York City, and on August 8, 1885, attended by memorable military and civil procession, was conducted to its last resting place in Riverside Park, which the family had selected for interment. Gen. Grant was of medium height, with a firm expressive countenance, well covered with a brown beard. He was constitutionally strong, and during the war often shared the hardships of the humblest soldier. He was of the seventh generation of Grant's born on American soil, and was a typical representative of our American training and institution. His fame will rest largely upon his military successes. Of all the great Generals, Grant may be classified as the peer among them. Both in the West and in the East he led the forces of the Union to glorious victory, and finally crushed the rebellion by his broad and marvelous genius. He exterminated the conflagration which had long threatened the temple of liberty, and in obedience to the voice of the people subsequently directed its restoration in grander and more attractive form. His deeds as general, his statesmanship as President, and his example as an American citizen have raised his country to a noble position in the estimation of the civilized world.

HON. RALPH PLUMB.

THERE are few citizens of the State of Illinois more widely known or more extensively beloved than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch—a citizen, soldier and philanthropist who is spending his declining years in the quiet enjoyment of a life which has mainly been devoted to the advancement of civilization and to the betterment of his fellow men. In the evening of

an active career, Col. Plumb, reposing in his beautiful home at Streator, a city which he founded, may take a retrospective view of the past and feel proud that he has been able to accomplish so much, that he has been able to accumulate by the most rigid principles of honor and integrity, a large fortune and yet has been the means of securing to so many people prosperity and happiness. He was born in Chautauqua Co., N. Y., March, 29, 1816, and is the son of Theron and Harriet (Merry) Plumb. Theron was born in Berkshire county, Mass., in 1782, and was the son of Ebenezer Plumb. The family are the descendants of the Plumbs who took an active part in the Revolution. Harriet Merry was the daughter of Samuel Merry, who was a native of Connecticut, and a man of prominence in his day, living most of the time in Herkimer Co., where he was a judge of one of the courts, and where Harriet was born. The father of the subject of this memoir was chiefly engaged in farming. He removed from New York to Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1820, later, to Washington Co., Iowa., where he died in 1863. He had by his wife, Harriet, ten children of whom Col. Plumb was the fifth. Young Ralph was raised at home attending the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered a general store at Hartford, Ohio, as clerk. He seemed to have been well adapted to that business, and a valuable clerk, and very much to his employer's liking, for in a few years he was taken in as a partner. He remained in the mercantile business in all 25 years, resigning this business to take a seat in the Legislature where he served with distinction three sessions, representing Trumbull Co. His election was as a Free Soiler, in 1855, the two remaining sessions in 1856-7 (the Republican party having in the meantime been born) as a Republican. During his service in the Legislature he applied himself to the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Oberlin, Ohio, where he commenced his practice, and where he was at the time he offered his services in the defense of his country. He was appointed by President Lincoln, Oct. 31, 1861, A. Q. M., of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. He served on the staff of General Garfield, commanding 18th Brigade, Army of the Ohio, from December 1861, to April, 1862. During this period the brigade participated in the campaign of Eastern Kentucky and operated in the Big Sandy Valley; was at the capture of Paintsville, Ky., January 7th; operated on Middle Creek with an action at Prestonburg, January 10th; was at Sounding Gap, Tenn., in March; the capture of Humphrey Marshall's Camp; later at Shiloh, April 6 and 7th; and the attack on Beauregard, April 8th. Col. Plumb was then placed in the 20th Brigade, 6th Division, Army of the Ohio, Garfield and Harker commanding, from April, 1862 to June, 1863, which embraced the military operations as follows: Siege of Corinth from April 30 to May 30, 1862; protecting the Memphis & Charleston railroad, from June till August, with headquarters at Huntsville, Ala; movement through Northern Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky in pursuit of Bragg's army, from August to September. He was then in General Rosecrans' Tennessee campaign from October to February, 1863, during which he participated in the battle of Stone River. In June, 1863, Colonel Plumb was assigned to duty as Post Quartermaster at Camp Denison, Ohio., from which place he was mustered out of service Nov. 11, 1865, having been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious conduct. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property had passed through his hands and every dollar of it was accounted for and his accounts were promptly audited. During President Buchanan's administration, he was, with others, arrested for the violation of the fugitive slave law, was imprisoned in the jail at Cleveland for eighty-four days when his prosecution was nolle prossed. After the war a syndicate was formed of which Col. Plumb was a member, with Hon. W. S. Streator at the head, for investment in coal property. Mr. Plumb was made secretary, treasurer and geneal manager, and in January, 1866, going to Illinois, as a state for investment, purchased several thousand acres of coal lands where

Streator now stands. At the time of purchase, there were merely cross roads, with a blacksmith shop, and here and there a miner's shanty scattered through the timber. That section of the country had no railroads, in fact there were no ways rising to the dignity of an ordinary highway. The place was very properly called "Hard Scrabble." The work of developing the property and building up a town, began under the direction of Col. Plumb, by opening up the coal mines, which have since become among the most important in the State. The following year he laid out the town site, and commenced the sale of lots. The policy he adopted was discouraging to the speculators, but correspondingly advantageous to actual settlers. For the accommodation of the miners he first built ten houses, each the exact reproduction of the other. Subsequently looking at this matter from a humanitarian and philosophical standpoint, having in view the advancement and betterment of the working men, he concluded that this system would not be the best for them; the houses were too much of a sameness, too monotonous; the tenants would take no interest or pride in their homes, would merely exist in them, so he abandoned that plan and sold the miners lots at low figures, on time, and encouraged the citizens to build their own houses. In this way they took an interest in their homes, and in the town, and became valuable citizens, many of them prosperous and wealthy. For this method and interest in the welfare of the laborers that were then forming the nucleus for the future city of Streator, too much praise cannot be given to Colonel Plumb. Simultaneously with the development of the coal mines, railroads became a necessity and Colonel Plumb, equal to the occasion, gave his energies to them, and organized a system of railroad construction, all having the object of developing the rising city, which was also necessitated by the coal mines. The first started was the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River, and the second the Chicago & Paducah, the third the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, now the Santa Fe, and the last the Chicago & Strawn, now the Wabash. During this time the town grew rapidly, the roads progressed and the development of Streator was not neglected. Its growth was phenomenal. The census for the last decade shows that its increase of population exceeded in percentage that of any other city in Illinois, not excepting Chicago. It has a population now of 16,000. It has three national banks, all strong and doing a good business; it has the largest retail store in the State outside of Chicago, and eighteen churches grace its populous streets. An excellent system of graded schools has been established with a high school, the building the gift of Colonel Plumb. It has a fine opera house which was also erected by him. Colonel Plumb has been largely interested in real estate, banking, manufacturing, in all of which he has been eminently successful. He completed his elegant residence, which reposes in the center of a large block, in 1869. Here, having laid aside his business cares, he spends the greater part of his time in quiet comfort, preferring to devote his cultivated mind to such things as will neither overtax his mental nor physical forces. At the age of seventeen years Colonel Plumb became an abolitionist, and from that time until he saw the slaves free, he was unswerving in his devotion to the cause of freedom. He assisted in forming the Liberty party, the Free Soil and the Republican party, and still has a deep interest in the latter's success. In 1884 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the XLIX congress, was also re-elected to the L., but declined the election to a third term in 1888. He was an active and effective member and his Congressional career was marked by his distinguished services to his district and for ability as a legislator. In 1838 Colonel Plumb was united in marriage at Hartford, Ohio, to Murilla E., daughter af Philo and Abigail A. Borden. By this marriage they had three children: Geraldine, now deceased, who was married to Fawcett Plumb; Eliza and Francenia, both of whom grew to womanhood and died. He has adopted several children whom he has educated and grown to manhood and womanhood, and who are now well settled in the world and are honorable members of

society, and are to him and his wife a great source of satisfaction. He is very much attached to his wife who he feels has been for over fifty-three years, in every sense a true helpmate to him.

Col. Plumb was chosen mayor of Streator in 1881, without a dissenting vote. The only society he belongs to is the Streator G. A. R. Post No. 68, and in this he has a special pride. No man did more to advance the prosperity of this section of the country than Col. Plumb, and none are more highly esteemed, in fact he is regarded with veneration. For while he has prospered, he has assisted others to prosperity; while he has accumulated a fortune it has not been at the expense of the poor. No man has been more unselfish, and no man has had the happiness and welfare of those around him more at heart. By his philanthropy and benevolence, by his charitable deeds, by his unselfish devotion to the welfare of others, he has erected a monument within the hearts of those with whom he has so long dwelt, that will outlive those of marble.



Col. William L. Distin, late Commander of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, February, 9, 1843. His parents were WilliamL. and Anna Semenetta (Lehmanowsky) Distin. His father was a native of Plymouth, England, and his mother of Philadelphia. The father of Anna Lehmanowsky and the maternal grandfather of Col. Distin, the subject of this sketch, was John Jacob Lehmanowsky, Colonel of the ninth Polish Lancers in the army of Napoleon Bonaparte, whose fortunes he followed for twenty-three years. This distinguished officer and cultivated gentleman, after the exile of Bonaparte to St. Helena, came to the United States, eventually making his home in Indiana, where he died full of years and full of honors. He possessed a graceful and *distingue* manner; remarkable intelligence, and preserved with scrupulous fidelity the characteristics of his race throughout a long and eventful life. The father of Col. Distin was descended from an old and honorable English family, and came with his parents to Canada when but a child. They subsequently removed to Cincinnati where the father for many years conducted an extensive business as a contractor and a house, sign, and steamboat painter. Was interested in a line of steamboats, operating between Cinncinnati and New Orleans. He is still living in Illinois. There were six children born to him: Mary, Amelia, William L. (the subject of this sketch), John, Maria, and Florence, of whom all but Maria, Amelia, and Florence are living. Upon the death of his mother, the family separated, and William L. went with his father to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was put to school, in the intervals assisting his father in his business labors. He was here when the War of the Rebellion claimed his services, and was among the first to enlist, but was twice rejected, namely in 1861 and 1862 by reason of a temporary physical ailment. Finally before being accepted he was submitted to a surgical operation, performed by Surgeon General Hughes of Iowa, which being successful, he enlisted February 3, 1863, in Company C, seventeenth Iowa Infantry, and was mustered in. He was detailed for duty in the Provost Marshal's department at Burlington, Ia., for some time, after which he rejoined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala., and with it participated in all the engagements that occurred during the campaign.

The command to which the regiment was assigned was the Second Brigade, Third Division, and the Fifteenth Army Corps (Forty rounds and always ready). Gen. John A. Logan, commanding. They remained at Huntsville until the beginning of the Atlanta campaign in the following spring. He was, while here, detailed on the staff of Gen. Raum. The command was engaged in several engagements and skirmishes, and a portion of the Seventeenth Iowa was in action at Resaca, afterward at Tilton, Ga., where the regiment repulsed an attack of the Rebels under Wilson. In the subsequent fierce onslaught of Hood at Tilton, Ga., October 13, 1864, nearly the whole regiment including Col.

Distin was captured and taken to Jacksonville, Ga., thence to Cahaba, Montgomery, Savannah, Blackshire and finally to Andersonville, which was reached toward the latter part of October. Col. Distin succeeding in escaping with one of his comrades, was, after several days, while going down the St. John's river, and when within about twelve miles of Jacksonville, Fla., re-captured and taken back to Andersonville prison. He was kept in close confinement here until the last of March, when assuming the name of a dead man, he bribed a guard and was permitted to escape. He was subsequently apprehended and again returned to prison, at Meridian, Miss., and thence removed to Jackson, Miss., and the Big Black near Vicksburg to be exchanged. While here they received the news ot the assassination of the lamented Lincoln. From long confinement in prisons, the scanty fare doled out to them, and the various tortures and hardships thus involved, Col. Distin and his companions in captivity were when released, so feeble as to necessitate their being carried across the pontoon bridges on stretchers. They were taken to Vicksburg and there afforded the accommodations of a hospital and the most careful consideration and kind treatment. They returned home by way of St. Louis on the steamer "Henry Ames," reaching there safely. The ill-fated "Sultana" on which it had been intended originally to transport them, being on her next trip blown up by an explosion, having at the time some 2,100 Union soldiers on board, a large number of whom lost their lives. These gallant men who had nobly borne the varied hardships of some of the most arduous campaigns of the war, were mustered out by special order of the War Department at Davenport, Iowa, June 28, 1865. As a member of the Lincoln Rangers of Keokuk in 1861, before his regular enlistment, Col. Distin served under Gen. Belknap and with his command participated in the engagement at Athens, Mo. Col. Distin having returned to Keokuk, became associated with the Des Moines Valley R. R. and subsequently with the U. S. Express Company as messenger, and continuing as messenger and route agent until his entry into business in 1872, at Quincy, Ill., as a wholesale shipper of eggs and butter. In this relation he has achieved a marked success, having established an extensive trade under highly prosperous conditions, which he still maintains. He is a prominent member of the John Wood Post No. 96, G. A. R., of Quincy, and has been its Commander; is the present Commander of the Military Tract of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Reunion Association, and was its Senior Vice Commander in 1887, and in 1889 was elected delegate at large. In 1890, Col. Distin was unanimously elected Department Commander of the G. A. R. of Illinois, the occasion being in the nature of an appreciative testimonial of the noble and self sacrificing character of Col. Distin, than whom, in the State of Illinois, there is no man more beloved or more generally respected whereever he is known. The mantle thus fell upon worthy shoulders and was worn to the honor and glory of the Grand Army of the Republic —a heritage to coming generations when the last of its survivors shall have answered the roll-call in the ranks of the dead. Col. Distin has shown in his career as a soldier, citizen and merchant, the qualities and characteristics which stamp him as a man of stern and inflexible devotion to the right and rejection of the wrong. His great popularity has been won through his splendid heroism and his undaunted advocacy of benevolent principles. In the Illinois National Guard service, he has filled the following positions, viz: Private, Sergeant, Commissary of Quincy National Guards, Sergeant Major, First Lieutenant, and Quarter Master Eighth Regiment Infantry, I. N. G.; Acting Adjutant Eighth I. N. G. at East St. Louis during the riot troubles of 1877 and for meritorious services was promoted Aid-de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander in Chief by Gov. Hamilton, August 1, 1884, and was again re-appointed by Gov. Oglesby, on May 1, 1885. Col. Distin was again re-appointed by Gov. Fifer June 26, 1889, and still fills that honorable position. He is a prominent Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the order of the Mystic Shrine, and Past Chancellor of the

Knights of Pythias. He has been vice president and director of the Illinois Masonic and Pythian Benevolent Society for many years. The Colonel is a prominent Republican having always taken an active interest in all public affairs. He was married at Keokuk, November 22, 1865, to Miss Laura E., daughter of William B. and Anna Smith, and they have had two children—Eva Anna and William L., Jr., the latter an assistant in his fathers extensive business. Col. Distin was for eleven years a member of the Republican Executive Committe of Adams County, being Chairman for several years. He is yet in the zenith of his manhood and will doubtless attain greater and more enduring honors than have yet fallen to him, although he can take no higher place in the estimation of his fellowmen than in the continuation of the service he has bestowed upon them through his philanthropic and noble ambitions.

DAVID LESTER, of Lacon, Illinois, whose history is here recorded, responded to the call for soldiers to defend his country's flag, and enlisted as a private, August 5, 1862, in Co. F., 105th Ohio Vol. Inf., at Cleveland. These soldiers were forwarded to Covngton, Ky., where they were uniformed and armed, and then ordered to Lexington, Ky. Mr. Lester with his comrades was in the battles at Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, also followed Gen. Sherman in that far-famed march from Atlanta to the sea. In all this varied service, so long continued, Mr. Lester fortunately received no very severe or dangerous wounds, although he had many close calls and narrow escapes, and is a life-long sufferer from disabilities consequent upon his military service. At one time while in the Kenesaw Mt. fight he was lying on the ground, when a rebel shot passed under him, tore up the ground, shattered his haversack into fragments, tore his clothes into rags,injured his right arm and hand, also slightly wounded his left elbow. At another time he was standing with his blanket rolled up in front of his body, when a bullet struck the roll squarely in the center, but was unable to penetrate the thick mass which the blanket made. But for this simple, yet important incident, it is almost certain that the life of one more brave soldier would have been sacrificed upon the altar of his country; another place made vacant in the home circle, and a marked change made in the subsequent history of a family and neighborhood.

The 105th Ohio Regiment bravely endured much hard service, and many long forced marches, notable among the latter was one in the attempt to reach Snake river in time to participate in battle there, and again on the march from Lexington to Louisville. Some idea of the marching done by this regiment may be gained when it is stated by Mr. Lester, that during his three years' service he did not have one mile of transportation from the time he first went to the front, until he reached Washington on his return to be mustered out. The regiment received its muster-out papers at Washington, June 14, 1865, after participating in the Grand Review, and was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Lester having the rank of corporal.

David Lester was born in Onondago County, N. Y., August 5, 1832, and in early life learned the painters trade. At the age of seventeen years he left his native State for Ohio, where he spent a number of years, and afterward moved to Lacon, Ill., where he continued the business of painting, until, in hopes of bettering his condition, he went to Somerville, Tenn. In 1860, he went from Tennessee to Ohio, and from there entered the army, as before stated. After the war he again located in Lacon, Ill., and resumed his business and continued in it for twenty years. Then he went on a farm for five years, and subsequently, in 1890, engaged in the livery business with his sons, Charles F. and Myron, at Lacon. Mr. Lester has been frequently placed in positions of trust by the favor of his many friends. He was tax collector for a number of years, and one of the city

alderman for four years. He is prominent in G. A. R. circles, and a member of Lacon Post, in which he has held a number of offices. All these responsible positions tend to show the esteem in which Mr. Lester is held by his fellow citizens and many friends.

He was married December 31, 1861, to Harriet E. Clark, at Willougby, Ohio, who was a native of that place. His wife and the two sons already mentioned constitute the family of Mr. Lester. He is a life-long Republican, active in all that concerns the good of his party and country, but not ambitious for office. As a man, a citizen and soldier, he has ever been ready to act up to the measure of his convictions, and bear his part of the responsibilities that devolve upon every intelligent and conscientious individual.

JACKSON EBNER, of Tonica, Ill., was born in Pa., Nov. 10, 1836, where he attended school until he was old enough to learn a trade. He selected the carpenters trade and continued in that line until he came West, in the early part of 1861. June 17, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C. 44th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as second Sergeant, and on the 14th, left for St. Louis, Mo., arriving there on the following day. His regiment was supplied with arms from the St. Louis Arsenal and then marched to Sedalia, Mo., where it was assigned to Gen. Sigel's Brigade. They remained in camp, drilling, scouting and foraging, until Oct. 13th, when the army marched toward Springfield, Mo., arriving there the 27th, a few hours too late to engage in the bloody charge led by Major Zagonia on the Rebel Cavalry stationed there, who succeeded in driving them from the town. They went into winter quarters at Rolla, Mo., the regiment suffering severely from sickness, many of the men being mustered into that ever increasing army, while many others were discharged for disability. On the 2d of Feb., 1862, Gen. Curtis assumed command and the forces took up the line of march toward Springfield, where Gen. Price beat a retreat, as the Union Army approached. Leaving that city under Government control, they began the chase after Price, Mr. Ebner's regiment being in the advance until it reached Camp Porter, Arkansas. There they abandoned the chase, after six days continuous march in inclement weather, and with several inches of snow on the ground.

The army remained here until the 5th of March, when it moved toward Sugar Creek Valley, and on the afternoon of the same day, its rear guard was attacked and forced back by the enemy. Thus began the terrible battle of Pea Ridge which resulted so disastrously for the rebels, and in which Mr. Ebner, with his regiment played a prominent part. His regiment was then selected to pursue the retreating enemy, which it did, capturing a stand of colors, several pieces of artillery and several hundred prisoners. They were then ordered to take up the line of march to Forsythe, thence to Batesville on the White river. May 8th, they crossed the river en route for Little Rock, but were ordered back to Batesville in order to assist in the siege of Corinth.

They arrived at Hamburg Landing May 6th, and immediately marched to within supporting distance of the main army, reaching this point two days before the evacuation of Corinth. They were again sent in pursuit of the fleeing Rebels and followed them as far as Boonville, Miss. Returned then to Rienzi and camped there until August 26th, assisting in the building of fortifications and strengthening the Union works during their stay. They then proceeded to Cincinnati, thence to Covington, remaining there until the seventeenth, and then moved on to Louisville, where the command was reorganized under Gen. Buell, as the Army of the Cumberland, in its campaign against Bragg through Kentucky.

Mr. Ebner participated in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, under Gen. Sheridan. Then followed the retreating foe to Crab Orchard, thence to Bowling Green, arriving there Nov. 1st. At Perryville he had a narrow escape, a ball taking off the top of his cap and grazing his scalp.

On Nov. 4th. the line of march was taken up toward Nashville, where the Reg. arrived the 7th, relieving the garrison and re-opening communication with Louisville. In the battle of Stone River his regiment took a prominent part losing more than half its number in killed and wounded, Mr. Ebner being among the wounded. He was almost shot to pieces; being pierced through the lung, with one arm so badly wounded that it was useless. In this condition he was taken prisoner, but was released on account of his crippled condition. He was sent to the hospital at Nashville, then to Louisville, and finally to Quincy, Ill., where he was discharged April 5th. 1863. He then went to Putnam Co., Ill., and resided there and in Marshall Co., until 1869, when he moved to La-'Salle Co., locating on a farm near Tonica where he still resides, engaged in stock raising. Mr. Ebner's maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, also several of his sons.

The subject of this sketch had two brothers, Jacob and Joseph, both of whom were in the War of the Rebellion. His mother died the day of the Perryville engagement. He married Maggie A. McPherson, of La Salle Co., in 1865, who departed this life in the autumn of 1890, leaving four children, Henry, Luella, Frank and Eva. He is a member of Post No. 93, G. A. R. Was a Democrat before the war, but since that time has voted the Republican ticket.

Mr. Ebner has been a carpenter, soldier, and finally a farmer and stock-raiser. In this capacity he has succeeded admirably, and has provided amply in a financial way for his wants during his declining years.

JOHN C. WILDBERGER, a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 146, and a resident of Bloomington, Ill., hails from that "land of the free and home of the brave," Switzerland, where he was born April 28, 1833, the son of Jacob and Mary (Flach) Wildberger. John is one of a family of fifteen children, of whom all but one are living. He received a good education and commenced life as a locksmith. In 1853, he sailed for America resuming his trade at New Orleans, subsequently spent several months on the Mississippi river, and the following year moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he learned the baker's trade and soon established himself in business. In 1858, he went to Meridocia, Ill., where he continued in the bakery business until he went forth to battle for his newly adopted flag. He enlisted at Meridocia in 1861, but was taken sick and discharged. Restored to health, he re-enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, as a private in Co. A., 101st Ill. Inf., and mustered in at Jacksonville, Ill., Sept 2, 1862. While here he served as regimental baker, and on leaving camp he was promoted to corporal. At Union City, Tenn., he was mustered as Orderly Sergeant, and in April, 1865, our gallant soldier, for meritorious service rendered, was promoted to First Lieutenant. At Holly Springs, Miss. he participated in the capture of 800 Rebels. They guarded them on to Vicksburg, but finding that city in possession of the enemy they moved on and delivered the prisoners at the penitentiary at Alton, Ill. Returning to Memphis, we find him doing patrol duty for three weeks, then was engaged in fighting the Rebel fleet on board the signal boat, Gen. Bragg, and six months later, he moved to Bridgeport, Ala., where the Reg. was transferred from the 16th to the 20th A. C. Subsequently we find comrade Wildberger participating in the hard marches and privations of the long and arduous Atlanta campaign, facing the hot fire of the enemy, in the sanguinary battles of Resaca, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro. After the victory of Atlanta, and the last named battle the brave 101st was the first Reg. to enter Atlanta, where it operated the fire engines, being a post of honor given them by Gen. Sherman. Here they remained about a month, thence onward again participating in the memorable "march to the sea," which meant a continued series of battles and skirmishes, from Atlanta to the sea. After the fall of Savannah the gallant "boys" rested several weeks and then followed the victorious but difficult march through the Carolinas. Onward, under a heavy, continuous

rain, making it almost impossible to advance. Onward, wading through almost bottomless swamps, over rivers. and through heavy timbers. On to Richmond, finally joining the Grand Review at Washington, where our First Lieutenant was mustered out, but not finally discharged until June 7, 1865, at Springfield, Ill.

Returning to Bloomington, Ill., he continued in the bakery business for about two months. While in service comrade Wildberger contracted rheumatism and chronic diarrhœa, which made it wholly impossible for him to engage in any manual labor. For four years afterward he was obliged to use crutches and for this disability receives the sum of $8 per month pension, though his claim was eight years in passing through the various "red tape" departments to final allowance. Mr. Wildberger was married July 4, 1860, to Miss Hattie Wersch, who came with her parents from Switzerland, when eleven years old. By this union five children were born, of whom are living, Hedwick and Lottie. Politically, Mr. Wilberger is a Democrat. Physically, he is very much impaired and his disabilities are unquestionably the result of his long and arduous army service. He is a man of good habits, was a brave soldier, is honest and upright in all his business transactions, and as a citizen, well thought of.

HON. JAMES IRVIN NEFF, a distinguished attorney of Freeport, Ill., was born in Center Co., Pa., October 5, 1839. He is remotely decended from a Swiss family, his American progenitors settling in Pennsylvania, where his grandfather, John Neff, as well as his mother, Mollie Emmet, were born. His father Josiah Neff, was a farmer, and a man of many sterling characteristics, which constituted him a highly respected citizen, and a useful member of the community in which he lived.

James I. Neff, the subject of this sketch, was reared upon his father's farm, attending the district school until he was prepared to enter Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1861. In Jan. 1862, he located at Tiffin, Ohio, where he became a student of the law in the office of Col. Leander Stem. But the outbreak of the Civil War interrupted the further prosecution of his studies, and he. in obedience to the demand for volunteers, enlisted in the 101st Ohio Inf. which his law preceptor, Col. Stem, had assisted to organize. He was made 2d Lieutenant of Company H., receiving his commission before leaving the State. The 101st Ohio was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 4th Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. Lieutenant Neff for gallant and meritorious conduct was promoted to First Lieutenant, Adjutant, and Captain of Company H. He gallantly led the regiment into action at the battle of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and in other minor engagements.

He participated with his command in the Atlanta campaign. At Kenesaw Mountain the regiment lost heavily in an attempt to capture the enemy's position by a precipitate movement. He was engaged in the battles of Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. At the surrender of Atlanta, Captain Neff united with the command of General Thomas in the pursuit of Hood toward Nashville, and bore a gallant part in the stubbornly fought battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, and of Nashville Dec. 16th and 17th, resulting in the utter defeat and thorough discomfiture of Hood's army. Captain Neff was mustered out at Cleveland, with his regiment in June, 1865. Colonel Stem, his original preceptor, was among the killed during the war. Mr. Neff resumed his legal studies in the office of Lee & Brewer, at Tiffin, being admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in January 1867.

In the ensuing June, he removed to Freeport, Ill,. and there began the practice of his profession, associating himself in a partnership with Mr. Thomas J. Turner, which was continued for two years, after which the firm of Bailey & Neff was established, which existed for ten years. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Neff became a member of the firm of Neff & Stearns, which is still maintained, and which, as a firm, has during the past nine years conducted numer-

ous important cases in the courts of Stephenson Co.

Both the members of the firm are well versed in the law, and in the various procedures of its practice, and are possessors of the requisite abilities to insure a continuance of the successes which have attended their partnership. Mr. Neff has for fifteen years been the attorney of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., and for several years has acted in the same capacity for the Chicago, Madison & Northern R. R. Co. He has steadily won his way to the front rank of his profession, and the continual demand for his services is a fitting tribute to his zeal and proficiency in legal knowledge.

Mr. Neff was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1879-80, and rendered valuable services to the State and constituency. He took a prominent part in the election of Gen. Logan to the United States Senate. In 1884, Mr. Neff was elected a member of the State Board of Equalization, and is still associated therewith. He is a zealous advocate of the G. A. R. organizations, and has been Commander of the John A. Davis Post, of which he is an active and influential member. He is also prominently identified with the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

The marriage of James I. Neff and Miss Catherine Rowell was celebrated at the home of the bride at Freeport, Ill., July 29, 1879. Mrs. Neff is the only child of W. D. and Amelia Rowell. Of this union there have been two children born, Florence, Aug. 19, 1882, and William R., Nov. 9, 1885. Their pleasant home on Stephenson street is frequented by the refined and cultivated people of their city.

Mr. Neff is a useful man to his community, and to the State of his adoption, and exemplifies the value of a judiciously directed ambition and an unflagging energy. To such men may well be awarded the highest gifts, as being the truest and most reliable conservators of correct principles and stainless lives.

BYRON FORD, of Tonica, Ill., one of the prominent representative farmers of La Salle Co., was born in Green Co., N. Y., in 1837. His father was a native of New York, and one of the substantial farmers of that State, and raised his son, Byron, to that occupation. Care was taken that he should not only have a good knowledge of farming, but a strong constitution and a good common school education. Possessed of these three qualifications, they reasoned that their son would be able to make his own way in the world, that he would be successful in his chosen occupation, an honorable member of society, and a patriotic citizen. The history of their son proves that they reasoned well. In 1859, Mr. Ford started for the great West and finally located in La Salle Co,, Ill., near what is now the town of Tonica, where he engaged in farming. He enlisted at Tonica, August 9, 1862, and was soon after mustered in at Chicago as a private in Co. A. 88th Illinois Infantry, which was generally known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." Sept. 4th, it was immediately ordered to the front, going into camp at Jeffersonville, and then was sent on to Covington, Ky. Sept. 15th, it was brigaded with the 24th Wisconsin, 2nd and 15th Missouri, forming the First Brigade under Col. Greusel, Granger's Division, Army of the Ohio. September 21st, the command was ordered to Louisville, where the 88th was placed in the 37th Brigade with the 1st Mich., 24th Wis. and 36th Ill., Greusel in command, 11th Division, with Gen. Sheridan commanding. Mr. Ford followed the fortunes of his regiment, was with it in many of its hardest marches and hardest fought battles. Among the first of these were Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, and Missionary Ridge. His first baptism of fire was the action of Perryville, where the Union forces met Bragg. In this engagement, the regiment lost quite heavily. After Perryville, the 88th marched to Crab Orchard, thence to Lebanon and Bowling Green, Ky., arriving Oct. 30, 1862. The next move was toward Nashville, passing through Edgefield and then south of Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike, where the 88th,

on Nov. 20th, was placed in the 1st Brig., 2nd Div. of the Right Wing, Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Sheridan commanding. Mr. Ford fought with his regiment in the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, but during the action at Stone River, or Murfreesboro, he was in the hospital. After that action, the army went into camp at Murfreesboro, remaining there until June, 1863. In July the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brig., 2nd Div. 20th A. C., and took the advance in pursuit of Bragg, through Tennessee. Its next important engagement was at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, after which it went into camp at Chattanooga. Subsequently it took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, forming a part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position and was among the first to spread its colors to the breeze upon the Ridge. At that time Mr. Ford was out with the forage train, but on returning was in sight of the battle. From Dec. 1863, to Feb. 1864, the regiment was chiefly engaged in scouting in Tenn. and Ky., finally going into camp at Loudon, where it remained until April. During this period Mr. Ford was taken sick, and was sent home (in March) where he remained for about two months, and then returned to Chattanooga and went into the hospital where he remained until about the 1st of Nov. 1864, then joined the Reg. at Columbia, Tenn. After rejoining his Reg. Mr. Ford was in the skirmishes at Columbia, and then again was engaged at Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. Hood kept the Union troops moving, and after the battle of Nashville, they made him move much livelier than he cared to, and drove him out of Tenn. Later, the Reg. went into camp at Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until March, when it moved to Butt's Gap, and from there, in May back to Nashville, where it was mustered out, June 9, 1865. It was ordered to Chicago where it arrived June 13th, and was paid off and finally discharged from the United States service, June 22, 1865. At the hands of the hospitable and patriotic people of Chicago, the soldiers were tendered a glorious banquet, which after their long years of marching, fasting, fighting and suffering, they enjoyed to the fullest extent. After the war Mr. Ford returned home, and once more engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has since followed with success. In 1877, he purchased the farm where he now lives. He has a beautiful and well cultivated farm in the suburbs of the town of Tonica, where he enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and that quiet peace which comes to those who have acquired a competence through years of honest industry, and who have discharged their duty as citizens and patriots. Mr. Ford is prominent and active in G. A, R. circles, and was one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post No. 93 of Tonica, and is at present the Commander. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Society, and of the Modern Woodmen of America. In politics he is a Democrat. He was married April 13, 1870, to Siemma Alvord, daughter of Edward and Charlotte (Allison) Alvord, a native of Illinois. Two children were born to them—Florrence C. and William S. Mrs. Ford is a member of the M. E. Church.



James F. Halen, enlisted in the Union army for the late rebellion. and was mustered in as a private, in Co. A., 117th N. Y. Vol. Inf. in Aug., 1862. He continued at Rome for a short period, when he was ordered to Washington, D. C., and afterward took up winter quarters near Georgetown. The following spring with his regiment he was sent to Suffolk, on the Nancemond river, to intercept Longstreet, and participated in several skirmishes and the capture of Fort Hill. From Portsmouth the Reg. was taken on transports to South Carolina and assisted in the assault upon and the capture of Fort Wagner and then proceeded in boats to Gloucester on the the York river. Subsequently he went with the Reg. on transports to West Point as a blind, and thence to Bermuda Hundred where they threw up breast-works between the James and Appomatox rivers, and in the meantime fought the battle of Drury's Bluff, afterward those of Cold

Harbor, Petersburg, Seige of Petersburg, Chapin's Farm, and Darbytown Road. Then moved to Fort Fisher, where he had another engagement, then joined Sherman's army and marched to Raleigh, N. C., and was present when Johnston surrendered.

Mr. Halen was born in Newark, N. J., March 26, 1843, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Kelly) Halen, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to the United States about the year 1830, settling in Newark and subsequently removed to Utica, N. Y. They were the parents of seven children, three sons and four daughters, as follows: William, who served in the rebellion in the 14th N. Y. Inf. for two years, dying in 1887; Ann, wife of Nicholas Eccles, of Auburn, N. Y.; Mary, who died about 1885; Margaret, who died in 1880; Thomas, a resident of New York; Elizabeth, who died in 1872, and our subject. The father, died in Utica, in 1867, whilst the mother is still living in Auburn, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Mr. Halen received his education in the public schools, and had the good fortune of receiving a very liberal share. At the age of 17 he was apprenticed to a machinist, to learn that trade; but the war afforded greater opportunities for excitement, therefore long before his term expired he became articled to Uncle Sam, to study the soldier trade and passed through the rebellion and was present at its closing scenes, when Gen. Johnson surrendered. He was discharged at Syracuse, N. Y., June 28, 1865. He immediately returned to the apprenticeship which he had abandoned to become a soldier, and served out the remainder of his term of engagement.

July 4, 1868, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Hosley, a daughter of John J., and Mary A. (Ferguson) Hosley, who were the parents of one daughter beside the wife of our subject, viz., Julia J., wife of Lyman Babcock, of Neligh, Antelope Co., Neb. Subsequent to his marriage Mr. Halen removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he remained until 1873, then proceeded West and located near Warren, in Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming operations, but soon matters did not please him, therefore he abandoned farming and went to Freeport, where he has since followed his trade, having engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad, with which he has continued to be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Halen are the parents of four living children, viz; Lena J., William J., Maggie M., and Mary A. Our subject is a member of Post 98, G. A. R., of which he has been Vice Commander. Mrs. H. is one of the active members of the Women's Relief Corps, has acted as its secretary and is one of its charter members. Mr. Halen and his family are well known in the city of Freeport, and bear the good will and respect of all to whom their names are known.

Shortly summarized he was in the following battles, and his regiment sustained the losses approximately as indicated below:

Drury Bluff, killed and wounded 81; taking of Petersburg Heights, 24; siege of Petersburg, 132; Chapin's farm, 130; Darbytown road, 52; and Fort Fisher 95.



Charles Cowles Smith (deceased), of Naperville, Ill., was born Dec. 17, 1844, at Austinburg, Ohio. He was the son of Augustine A. Smith, who is now President Emeritus, of Northwestern College, Naperville, Ill., who was born in the State of Mass., Nov. 23, 1806. His paternal grandfather, Austin, was also born in Mass., and his paternal great grandfather was born near Norwich, in Conn., and was of English ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Cowles, and was born in Norfolk, Lichfield Co., Conn. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Cowles, as also his maternal great grandfather of the same name, was born in Conn. His parents, now ripe in years, and crowned with honor still live at Naperville. Mr. Smith had two brothers—Henry Cowles and Augustine Tilden—and one sister—Maria Cowles, all of whom are now dead except Henry. His father, A. A. Smith, lived in Massachusetts until he attained his majority, having assisted upon the farm when not attending school. When seventeen years of

age, he was licensed as a teacher, which profession he followed until he resigned to resume his studies at Lenox Academy, Mass., and subsequently came West settling at Oberlin, Ohio. He also attended an academy in that State, teaching school in the winter seasons. Then he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Austinburg. In the spring of 1838, after several years of study and preparation, and not at all times under the most favorable circumstances, he passed the necessary examination of the college near Cincinnati, and had the degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him. In the spring of 1838, he received the appointment as teacher in the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, which he held until 1857, when he was offered and accepted the principalship of Greensburg Seminary (Summit County) remaining there for five years, when he was asked to accept the presidency of what was then known as Plainfield College, then in course of organization at Plainfield, Ill., by the Evangelical Association. He removed with that institution to Naperville in 1870 when its name was changed to the "Northwestern College." Declining years and an enfeebled constitution suggested his retirement from a position which required the strength and energy of a younger man; consequently in 1883, he resigned, but the trustees of that institution rewarded his honorable record as an instructor by retaining him in connection with it as President Emeritus, and now only teaches as his health and inclination permit.

The subject of this sketch enlisted at Camp Medill, Fairfield Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in Co. I, 76th Reg., Ohio Vol. Inf. Feb. 4, 1862, for active service in the field, and on the 14th and 15th of the same month participated in the battle of Fort Donelson. Subsequently, in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Pea Ridge, April 28; the siege of Corinth; Millikens Bend, La., skirmish, August 10, 1862; Greenville, Miss., skirmish, August, 1862; Bowler, Miss., skirmish, same month; Battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., December 28; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863; Deer Creek, Miss., skirmish, April, 1863; Fourteen Mile Creek, Miss., skirmish, May 8, and the siege of Jackson, Miss., July, 1863. He enlisted as a private, was first promoted to a corporal, and then to the position of sergeant. During the later months of his life, while fighting the battles of his country, the hardship incident to long, heavy and continuous marches, with the cold and inhospitable ground for a bed to sleep upon, coupled with the mental strain always present to a soldier engaged in almost daily battle, with comrades and foes falling dead beside him, was more than his constitution could bear. At the siege of Jackson, his growing illness had developed into a deathly sickness. Even at this stage, his young life might have been saved if he had had hospital care, or the tender hands of a loving mother to supply his wants. These blessings, however, are seldom realized by the soldier, and if they are, young Smith's case stands out and proclaims itself an exception. He was placed in a hammock by his admiring comrades, and carried from one position to another upon the field, until that dread messenger, death, claimed brave young Smith as its victim. Always cheerful, brave and honorable, he died like a hero on the field of battle, enshrouded in his armor, and with his weapon by his side.



WILLIAM E. RICHARDSON, of Rock Falls, Ill., was born at Lockport, N. Y., August 30, 1840. His parents were Arnold and Eliza C. (Lyons) Richardson. His father was born in Pennsylvania in August 1810, and died at Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1866. His mother still survives and is residing at the old homestead. The elder Richardson was a blacksmith by trade, but was employed in farming operations for the greaterpart of his life, and for some time in canal boating, having been the first to run a boat through the locks at Lockport. His father, whose name was Arnold, was a native of Massachusetts, and was born from an English family, settling in the United States at an early period. Arnold Richardson,

the great grandfather of William E., the subject of this sketch, served as a soldier during the War of the Revolution. The Lyons family was of Irish descent.

Five children were born to the union of Arnold and Eliza C. Richardson: Charles J., William E., Sarah J., Charles C. Lysander L. and Soloma E., all of whom are living, except Charles J., who came to his death by being accidentally scalded when an infant. William E. continued with his parents, attending school until the age of twenty, when he began the study of photography at Lockport. He was thus engaged when the War of the Rebellion broke out. He was among the first to enlist at Lockport, April 16, 1861, as a private of Co. K., 28th N. Y. Inf. Mr. Richardson proceeded with his regiment to Albany, N. Y., the place of rendezvous. The regiment was ordered to Washington in the latter part of May, then going into camp, and remaining for about three weeks, when they proceeded to unite with the command of Gen. Patterson in Virginia at Williamsburg, at that time operating against Gen. Johnson. On the 4th of July, 1861, the regiment was reviewed by President Lincoln, Gen. Winfield Scott and other distinguished personages.

While in camp at Strausburg, Mr. Richardson was prostrated with sickness and given a furlough home, being absent about six weeks. He rejoined his regiment at Culpepper Court House, and there remaimed in camp for some time. On the march to Cedar Mountain he had an attack of sun-stroke. It was the day before the battle at that place in which for this reason he was not engaged. He was the next day taken to the hospital, from which he returned in a few days to his regiment. He was engaged in action at Bull Run, and at Antietam. The Reg. lost so heavily at Cedar Mountain as scarcely to have enough men for field duty. All the officers were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners, the highest officer on duty being an Orderly Sergeant. The Reg. was now conjoined with the 5th Command and 46th Pa. At Bolivar Heights the supplies were cut off and the Reg. had to be put on short rations. From here the command moved on to Charleston, Va., then going into camp. It was at this place that John Brown, the Harper's Ferry raider, was hanged December 2, 1859. During the rest of this service they operated in Maryland and the Shenandoah valley, going into winter quarters at Frederick, Md., 1862-3, being included in the several expeditions set on foot from that point. The next important engagement in which the command participated was with the 12th A. C. under Gen. Slocum, the Reg. occupying a position in the center. Just as they were being led into action, the whole regiment was captured. Mr. Richardson was paroled with the rest and sent to Washington, thence to Albany and Lockport, being mustered out at the latter place June 3, 1863.

He occupied his time from his return home to 1866, in farming, after which he removed to the West, settling at Lee Center, Lee Co., Ills., where he resumed the life of a farmer. After two years he changed his place of residence to Hume township, Whiteside Co., removing in a short time to Iowa, where he continued to live about eleven years, and then going back to his old home. In 1889 he returned to Illinois, locating at Rock Falls, where he has since been engaged in keeping a store and restaurant. He was married Oct. 1, 1863, at Wilson, N. Y., to Martha A., daughter of George T. and Sarah (Dibble) Wright, natives of New York. They had one child, George B., now residing in New York. Mr. Richardson lost his first wife, and was again married Feb. 19, 1871, at Hume township, to Celestine L., daughter of Josiah and Harriet (Correll) Scott, whose father was a native of Ohio, and mother, of Pennsylvania. They came to Illinois in a boat built by his own hands, coming down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to Rock river and to Como. They brought with them on this boat the necessary materials for building a house and a supply of furniture and other requisites. They are both living at Rock Falls and are much respected. By his present wife Mr. Richardson had two children, Charles W. and Bessie W. Charles W. died December 25, 1878.

Mr. Richardson is a member of the Will

Robinson Post No. 274, of Rock Falls. He is a staunch Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a good citizen and an upright and honorable man.



LORENZO G. STOUT, of Rutland, Ill., the present Commander of Rutland Post No. 292, entered the army Aug. 9, 1862, at Rutland, Ill., under Capt. John Wadleigh, in Co. I, 104th Ill. Vol. Inf. as First Duty Serg., and was promoted to Orderly Serg. The 104th Reg. was commanded by Col. A. B. Moore, of Ottawa, and went to the front at Louisville. It was on duty then at Brentwood, Nashville, Frankfort and Bowling Green. At Hartsville, Tenn., the whole Reg. was captured by Gen. Morgan's band, (see Col. Hapeman's sketch in this work). Dec. 7, 1862, and held for seven days before the men were paroled, returning to the Union lines at Nashville, Tenn. They were then sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, thence to Chicago, where they were employed in guarding prisoners until they were exchanged in March, 1863, when they were ordered to the front at Louisville, then to Brentwood, Tenn. From Brentwood the Reg. marched to Murfreesboro, where it went into camp and soon afterward started on the Chattanooga campaign, participating in the battle of Chickamauga. At this point the 104th was attached to the 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th A, C. of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. W. P. Carlin, Lieutenant-Col. Hapeman assuming command of the regiment. This brigade took a prominent part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, and in the Spring of 1864 it started on the Atlanta expedition, engaging in all the important conflicts of that historic campaign, being under fire every day for five months. This detachment of the army was with Gen. Sherman "from Atlanta to the Sea." Mr. Stout, although suffering in health from his long and arduous service, never failed in any line of duty, save for a short time that he was in the convalescent camp on account of severe sickness. The last commanding officer of Co. I, was Capt. Willard Proctor, of whom Mr. Stout speaks in the highest terms as an officer and a gentleman.

A good story is told of Mr. Stout in connection with an incident which occurred at the battle of Peach Tree Creek. There was a little Irishman in the company who was in the habit of bragging considerably of his bravery, yet whenever a battle was in progress, this "son of Erin" was always hiding in the rear and could never be found on the field, therefore, Mr. Stout, at the battle mentioned, determined to keep this man in the front during the engagement if no other man in the company was kept there, so he asked the captain to look after the company during the action, as he intended to command that one man to fight or frighten him to death. He took the cowardly man to the very front and in the heat of the engagement the Irishman attempted to make his escape, but pointing his gun at him, Mr. Stout said: "Stay in your place or I'll shoot you." This so terrified the victim that, although almost dead with fear he remained in his place. So intent was Sergeant Stout in command of his "company of one man" that he did not notice that the Union soldiers had fallen back until the Irishman cried out, "We are alone, the army is retreating," and to Stout's surprise he discovered this to be true. Then he said to the man: "You may go." He did go and was not seen again for five days. Mr. Stout then begun to fear for his own escape and saw in a moment that he had not one chance in a thousand to get back to his Reg. as the rebels were pouring a hot fire across the field between him and the Union army, and to attempt to make his way through the raining of bullets, was certain death. He expected every moment to be shot down where he was, and to retreat was sure death; so in his great anxiety he stood in his place trying to decide what to do, not to save his country but his own life. While thus weighing the matter, a change came in the tide of battle, the Rebels fell back before the Union soldiers and the question was decided for him, as he was soon again in the ranks of his company. After this encounter of

Peach Tree Creek, an order was issued giving one man in each company a furlough as a reward for conspicuous bravery in that engagement. The surprise of Mr. Stout may be imagined when he was chosen from his company as the one to whom the tribute was justly due. On this furlough he visited home but was not able to understand what he had done to merit such honor. When he returned to duty Col. Hapeman said to him: "Orderly, that bit of bravery of yours is going to give you a captain's commission." "What bravery?" asked Stout. "Why, holding the front line during the battle of Peach Tree Creek, when the whole army had retreated and left you standing alone until the ground was regained. That took nerve and you have been highly complimented for it." "D—n it," answered Stout, "that was not bravery, I would gladly have run but was too d—d scared to run, so I staid there because I couldn't get away. My Irishman was braver than I for when I told him to run, he did, and I was afraid to do what I ordered him to do." Mr. Stout relates this incident with a merry twinkle in his eye and it is quite certain had not the war closed as soon as it did, he would have received a commission as captain, for he was indeed, a brave and faithful soldier.

Mr. Stout contracted disease in the army from which he has never recovered. He was discharged at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war, June 6, 1865, after joining in the Grand Review, which ended his term of service of three years, during which he was in some of the most prominent and hotly contested battles of the war.

Lorenzo G. Stout was born in Monmouth Co., N. J., of old Revolutionary stock, his grandfather, Abram Stout, Sr., having been in the war for American Independence, and his father, Abram Stout, Jr., was in the war of 1812. When he was eight years old his parents removed to Ohio, and in 1855, to Ill., locating in Putnam Co., and moving in 1860, to Rutland, where the young man was engaged until the war, in farming and working at his trade as painter. Since the war, Mr. Stout has been an invalid a greater part of the time, but has done some work as painter and farmed in a small way. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, at Rutland, and was one of its charter members. He has always held some office in the Post and is at present its Commander; he is also an Odd Fellow, in which order he has a prominent position. Mr. Stout has been favored with a number of important town offices, holding the office of supervisor for Bennington township, for 6 or 7 years. He has been on the board of education, and for 20 years has been justice of the peace.

Mr. Stout was married in 1859, and his wife died, leaving one child, who was named Hannah Irene, who is now the wife of Edward M. Barrodaile, living in Preble Co., O. He was again married in 1868, taking as his wife, Everilla Wise, a native of Penn., who came when a child, with her parents to Ill. From this union there is one son, William E., an active and promising young man. Mr. Stout is called "a red hot Democrat" in politics. He severely blames the Republicans that they did not hang Jeff Davis; had they done so, he doubtless would have worked and voted with the Republican party.



Thomas M. Mason, Adjutant of Seth C. Earl Post No. 156, G. A. R., of Ottawa, Ills., is one of the old guard whose patriotism was aroused when the flag of the Republic was fired upon by the internal foes. He enlisted at Chicago, Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. D., 72d Ill. Inf. which rendezvoused near Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was organized by the election of Fred A. Starring, Colonel. It was known as the 1st Reg. of the Chicago Board of Trade. It remained in camp until August 23, when it was ordered to take the field. It moved first to Cairo, where it was engaged in drilling and camp duty until Sept. 7, when it moved to Paducah, thence to Columbus, at which point it did guard and picket duty until Nov. 21st. While there the soldiers were almost continuously drilling,

the result of which was to make them one of the best organizations in the army. When at Columbus, the Reg. was out on two expeditions, one to Clarkson, Mo., where they dispersed a Rebel camp and captured a number of prisoners and horses, and the other to New Madrid which was not so eventful. Its next move was to La Grange, thence to Moscow, Tenn., where it was ordered to join Gen. Quimby's 7th Div., 17th A. C. With this command, Nov. 29, it moved out to Lumpkin's Mill, Miss., arriving there Dec. 1st. From there it accompanied Grant in his Vicksburg campaign as far as Yaconapatafa River, where, on account of supplies being cut off at Holly Springs, the army was forced to return. During this expedition, Mr. Mason was accidentally shot in the right thigh. He was sent to the hospital, where he had his wounds dressed. Recovering, he continued in the hospital serving as clerk at Holly Springs, La Grange and Memphis, remaining at the latter place until Aug. 5, 1863. From there he went to Vicksburg and was on duty with Dr. Ridgeley in the Purveyor's office as abstract clerk, in which capacity he served until Feb. 29, 1864, when he was transferred to the Freedman's department, Prentice Hospital. Nov. 1 he rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg. From there he went to Paducah, Nashville, and thence to Columbia. Continuing their march they had a severe skirmish with the Rebels on the road to Franklin, Nov. 30th. The following day the command moved to Franklin and were placed under Thomas. Here they were attacked by Hood, and the fight raged furiously until midnight. The 72d lost 9 officers and 152 men, who were either killed or severely wounded. That night the army left the works and retreated to Nashville, and the Reg. was transferred to McArthur's Brigade, A. J. Smith's Corps. Mr. Mason, on account of his disability, was left behind at Nashville and rejoined the Reg. Dec. 25, during the operations against Hood. While the command was at Pulaski, he was placed on detail duty until April 26, 1865, when he joined the Reg. on its march to Montgomery. He was subsequently detailed as clerk in the Provost Marshal's office with Col. Sexton. July 16, the war being over, the Reg. started on its way homeward He was mustered out of service at Vicksburg, Aug. 6, sent directly to Chicago, where he was paid off and finally discharged, when he returned to his home.

Mr. Mason was born in New York City, and is the son of John L. and Amelia (Murry) Mason. His father was a lawyer by occupation and a very successful one, a Judge of the Superior Court for several years. He died in New York City, Aug. 9, 1860, and his widow at Long Island about the year 1886, aged 90 years. His great-grandfather, John Mason, was Chaplain to Gen. Washington, at the battle of White Plains, N. Y. Seven children were born to them,—John M., Thomas M., Mary M., Anna, Ebenezer, Amelia M., and Margarette B. The subject of this sketch was raised at home where he received the benefit of a good common-school education. In 1846, he determined to try his fortune in the great West. With this view he left home, and after looking the country over for a time concluded that Ottawa, Ill,, was a good place to be in, and he accordingly took up his abode there in 1847, and engaged in farming, which he continued until he shouldered his musket in defense of his country. After returning from the war, he served his fellow towns-people as clerk for 23 years, and as justice of the peace, 20 years. His long term in these positions, is sufficient evidence that he discharged the duties with ability and fidelity. He has for many years, and is at present, giving his attention to the drug business.

Mr. Mason was married at Brooklyn, N. Y. March 24, 1847, to Jennie Church. Two children were born to them,—Clara A., now Mrs. Byron Mosier, of Stillwater, Minn.; Minnie B., who died when young. Mrs. Mason died Dec. 2, 1855. He was married the second time, Oct. 8, 1856, to Elmira Nattinger. One child blessed this union,—Julia E. who was married to Mr. J. N. Horton, of Buffalo Gap, S. D. The second wife died May 24, 1859. He was married again at New York, Aug. 29, 1859, to Caroline M. Hunt. Their child was named Carrie, and was married to

Frank Day, of Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Mason believes in the principles of the Republican party.

HANSON J. D. DEPUE, the honored Commander of Lacon Post, No. 139, G. A. R., enlisted in the army as a private, Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. F 105th Ill. Vol. Inf. and was mustered in at Dixon, Ill., Sept. 2, under his uncle, S. F. Daniels, who was captain of the company. His Reg. was first assigned to the 11th Corps. Subsequently, when the 11th and 12th Corps were consolidated it was placed in the 20th Corps, 1st Div., 3d Brig,, the latter commanded by Gen. Benj. Harrison. This Reg. was sent first into the field at Louisville, Ky., and took part in the campaign against the rebel forces commanded by Gen. Bragg. It also participated in the engagements at Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Dalton, Ga., Rocky Faced Ridge, Resaca, Kingston and Dallas. At the battle of Dallas, May 25, 1864, Mr. DePue had his left arm shattered and nearly torn from his body by grape shot. The arm was amputated but the wound was so serious that there was but little hope at the time, that the brave and daring young soldier's life could be saved. After the amputation on the battle field, he was conveyed to the hospital at Nashville, where, when sufficiently recuperated, was given a furlough and sent home. After remaining at home for a time, he decided to secure the benefits of the Marine Hospital at Chicago, and received treatment until he was finally discharged from the army, Sept. 10, 1864, after being in the service of his country for two years and one month. After an honorable discharge and bearing an indelible badge of his devotion and sacrifice to the cause of liberty and honor, Mr. DePue located at Wenona, Ill., and attended school for some time. Subsequently he entered the Soldier's College, at Fulton, Ill., and later engaged in teaching. In 1873, he was elected treasurer of Marshall Co., and assumed the responsible duties of that important office. Here he gave such general satisfaction that he was twice re-elected and served his adopted county three terms in this office of trust, which required financial and business ability of the highest order as well as an unimpeachable integrity. Accepting the office of county treasurer, necessitated the removal of Mr. DePue to Lacon, the county seat, and this has been his residence to the present time. After retiring from the treasurer's office, he gave attention to his farming interests until the election of Benjamin Harrison to serve in the presidential chair. Mr. DePue had served in the army in Gen. Harrison's brigade and his services, sacrifices and ability were at the time noted and remembered, so one of the first appointments made by the president was a commission as postmaster at Lacon for Hanson J. DePue, which was given during the first months of the new administration and was one of the first post-office appointments made by President Harrison. Mr. DePue has been honored with many local offices, as supervisor, alderman, and in fact, such is the esteem and confidence he commands, that any office in the gift of his fellow townsmen would be at his disposal, if it was known that he desired it or even would accept it. Mr. DePue is justly popular with all classes of citizens, as may be concluded from the positions he has held, He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., has been commander of his post for four years, and has also held other important places in the order. He is a life long republican, having cast his first vote for Grant. In 1879 Mr. DePue assisted in the organization of a military company and was elected its 1st Lieut. It was known as Co. G. of the 7th Reg., I. N. G. May 20, 1882, he was commissioned by Gov. Cullom, major, in which position he served for five years, when he resigned.

Hanson J. DePue was born in DuPage Co., Ill., in 1846, where his father was engaged in farming. The young man was determined early to fit himself for a more congenial pursuit, so attended school until the call of his country for soldiers caused him to leave all and go in defense of its flag. He was mar-

ried in 1876, at Lacon, to Stella A. Bane, and has four children, whose names are Florence, Fannie, Helen and Georgia. Mr. DePue may justly be proud of the success that has crowned his efforts, as it affords another example of the reward of patient, persistence, unswerving integrity, and faithful performance of every duty.

FREEMAN CLEMMONS of Rock Falls, Ills., was born at Challamont, Mass., July 9, 1835. His parents were David and Persis [Edwards] Clemmons. His father was a native of Mass., and was descended from an English family emigrating to this country at an early period of the settlements in New England. His mother's family was also of English ancestry. The mother of the elder Clemmons was of Irish descent and bore the name of Steele. David Clemmons was by occupation a basket-maker. He died at Bucklun, Franklin Co., Mass., in Oct., 1844, his wife in Oct. 1841.

They had eight children, Eunice, who died when but two years old; Robert, Louise, Richmond J, David, Freeman, Olive, and Edwin. Edwin died when one year old; Olive in 1872, and Robert in 1889. The others are all living. After the death of his mother, Freeman made his home with his uncle at Ashfield, Mass., where he attended school until his 15th year, and continued his residence there until he attained the age of 21. He then went West, and settled in Brown Co., Ill., engaging in work on a farm. In the spring of 1860, he removed to Whiteside Co., locating in Montgomery township, where he enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, in Co. A, 34th Ill., Inf. They were at Camp Butler, temporarily, thence removing to Camp Nolen, by way of Cincinnati, Lexington, and Louisville. While at Camp Butler, the reg. was uniformed in grey, for which each man had to pay $28, and which was exchanged at Camp Nolen, for dark blue at the same cost. Subsequently going to Camp Wood, they were compelled to purchase uniforms of light blue again being taxed $28 each.

Mr. Clemmons was taken sick while at Camp Nolen, and at Camp Wood was furloughed on account of physical disability, returning home. He rejoined his command at Battle Creek, Ala., in June, 1862. The Reg. was assigned with the 29th and 30th Ind., and the 77th Pa. to the 2d Brig., 20th Div. and the 20th A. C. Mr. Clemmons was for the first time in battle near Frankfort, Ky., where his command was for a time surrounded and in a perilous situation, but managed to escape capture. They were after this ordered to Nashville where they were stationed for some time. Leaving Nashville on Christmas, they moved on to Triune, skirmishing by the way, and charging across a cotton field upon a battery, dislodged it, and put the gunners to flight. They went into camp at Triune, thence moving forward and participating in the battle of Stone River. Here Mr. Clemmons' Company at the beginning of the fight held a position on the picket line. He does not regard the attack here as in the nature of a surprise, as the outpost pickets had twice fired upon the enemy's advancing columns before the engagement began. In this battle the 24th suffered severely, the Company losing several in killed, wounded and by capture.

On the retreat, Mr. Clemmons had the misfortune to fracture an ankle bone, so disabling him as to compel his temporary retirement from active duty. He was sent to the headquarters of Gen. Rosecrans, being afterward detailed to guard prisoners in a negro shanty. But little attention had in the meantime been given his ankle which, upon examination by a surgeon, was found to be in a serious condition, necessitating his removal to the hospital at Murfreesboro, wnere he was assigned to the Invalid Corps, performing garrison duty until Dec. The Reg. re-enlisted in Dec., 1863, but Mr. Clemmons, being declared by reason of his accidental injury unable to discharge field services, was not permitted to do so. He was sent with a detail to conduct a squad of men to Rossville, and while at that place was transferred to Co. G, 78th Ill. During the Atlanta campaign he followed his command in all their movements and battles up to the

surrender of Atlanta. He participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain and Jonesboro. His term of service having now expired he was mustered out and finally discharged at Louisville. He returned home and engaged in farming at Montmorency, a tract of 180 acres, which he still owns.

Retiring from active farm life, he removed to Rock Falls, where he at present resides. He was married Feb. 16, 1860, at Dover, Ill., to Elizabeth A., daughter of Anthony and Mary (Morgan) Nichol. He lost his wife Dec. 2, 1882, and was married a second time, Jan. 24, 1883, to Mary F,, daughter of Charles T., and Mary West.

He is a prominent member of Will Robinson Post, No. 274, G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Congregational Church. Mr. Clemmons is a worthy citizen, respected by all who know him for his upright and honorable character.

ELMER BACON of Streator, Ill., was born at Cortland, Ohio, May 6, 1838. He remained on the farm until he attained the age of 15 years, and when old enough to do so, attended a district school, and later a select private school, from which he was graduated and was licensed as a school teacher. He taught one term, then during the troubles in Kansas, in 1858, removed there, and afterward returned to Ohio, where he again taught school for one term. He went to Kansas a second time, then on to Pikes Peak, Col., in 1859, where he remained until the fall of that year, when he returned as far as the State of Missouri, and afterward went on to Ohio, and engaged in the oil business, in the Mecca-Trumbull company oil field, remaining there until the spring of 1861. In the spring and summer of that year, many of the young men of Ohio—acquaintances of Mr. Bacon—were joining the Union army. He concluded, therefore, to lend a hand and show to the world that he was as loyal to his country as any of those who had previously enlisted. He proceeded to Cleveland, and enlisted, Aug. 21, 1861; was mustered into the 14th Battery, Ohio Art. the same day and went into camp for a short time. From Cleveland he removed to Camp Dennison, where he remained until about Feb. 12, 1862, when his battery was sent, by way of St. Louis, to Fort Donelson, at which place he arrived on the evening of its surrender. He disembarked here and remained in camp for about two weeks, then crossed to Fort Henry, where, with his battery, he boarded a transport for Pittsburg Landing. This was the first battery of the Union troops which had ever landed at that place. The battery there drilled and camped until the battle of Shiloh.

Early on April 6, Mr. Bacon's battery bravely responded to the bugle's call, was placed in position and had their guns leveled, when they descried a body of men approaching, but orders were given not to fire as it was supposed they were Union troops. Corporal Tracy, of Mr. Bacon's Company was on the ground and concluded that it was the enemy, whereupon order was given to fire. This battery was one of the first that opened fire on the enemy in that sanguinary battle. The battery fired rapidly until enveloped in a cloud of smoke, completely obscuring both the enemy and the battery. Mr. Bacon, in attempting to load his gun, found himself without ammunition, and none forthcoming, The gunner hastily run back to discover the cause of the delay, and not returning, Mr. Bacon himself started for the same purpose and soon discovered the cause. Their Captain and 28 men had been either killed or wounded, and upwards of 70 horses disabled. Their guns were captured, but none of the men except the wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. Mr. Bacon escaped with one of the limbers and the men operating at the guns and a portion of the team, and did no further service in that battle as their guns and outfit had been captured. On the following Monday they recovered their guns, but they were spiked. The battery remained on the battle field for some days, where it was refitted, and about 50 men from the 13th Ohio were assigned to

duty with it, and so remained during the war. From there it moved with the army on toward Corinth. After the evacuation of the place, the Company of our subject was sent to Jackson, Tenn., where it remained for about one year, during which time it was engaged in light skirmishes and performed general camp and garrison duty. Afterward it returned to Cornith, remaining there a few weeks, thence to Linnville, Tenn., where it remained until Dec. 31, 1863, when Mr. Bacon with others veteranized, and was granted a furlough. This was the only time he was absent from his Company. Mr. Bacon then went to Pulaski, took cars for Nashville, thence to Louisville, and from there to Warren, Ohio, where he remained for thirty days, or during his furlough. At its expiration he returned to Linnville, then marched to Chattanooga, arriving at the Rebel line at Snake Creek Gap. From this time forward to the fall of Atlanta, Mr. Bacon's battery was constantly engaged, enjoying only one day's rest during that long period of 110 days. To some extent it was rewarded for its hard work and gallant service, by receiving, July 22d, particular praise from the superior officers in command. Mr. Bacon's gun detachment suffered severely, his sergeant being wounded and a gunner killed. In the last mentioned campaign his battery lost heavily and were constantly calling for troops to fill up the openings that death had made in their ranks. On the 27th and 28th, of July, his battery was on the right of Atlanta but not continuously engaged. At Jonesboro it was held in reserve, after which battle it moved near to Atlanta and went into camp. It afterward marched back to Rome, where the Company turned over what horses it had left after a long, heavy march, loaded its guns on cars and proceeded to Nashville, where the battery was again refitted for active duty. Then proceeding to the front at Nashville, it remained until the battle of that place where his battery was slightly engaged during the early part of the day, but moved to the right with the cavalry.

Afterward it followed Hood across the river and here several times engaged in active skirmishing. Notwithstanding it was the winter season, the battery had marched for 16 consecutive days, over heavy roads, in severe, broken weather, rendering its position one of extreme hardship. The battery went into camp and awaited the arrival of the provisions and, upon their arrival, built what was intended to be comfortable winter quarters; but when they were about completed, received orders to march to the river, where it took transports to Vicksburg, embarked to New Orleans; disembarked and remained for about two weeks. From this point it again took the steamer around to Mobile, Ala., landed a few miles out, and was held in reserve until after the evacuation of that place, when it moved to the front and followed the enemy. His battery subsequently went into camp, at Columbia where it remained for some time, then proceeded to Ohio to be mustered out, which took place at Camp Dennison Aug. 9. 1865. Notwithstanding the long period in which Mr. Bacon was actively engaged in open warfare, the many battles and skirmishes he passed through, and the trials and privations, which he endured, he was never wounded or so sick as to necessitate going into a hospital, and never absent from his active duty.

After the war he went in company with two others to Brashear City where they opened a saw mill, and there remained for about one year. Afterward he returned North and went into business in Corry, Penn., there remaining for about three years, when he moved to Cortland, Ohio. In the latter place he acted as a sawyer in a mill for two years, when he went to Streator, Ill., where he engaged in the feed business, and by energy and push has built up a prosperous trade. He married Aug. 26, 1867, at Corry, Penn., Miss Fannie L. Frisbie, by whom he has one child—Laura. He was the son of Moses H. Bacon, born in New Jersey, in 1808. His mother's maiden name was Maria Eliza Hovey, born in Ohio. They had the following children besides our subject: David H., Jasper, Oliver C., Calvin, Ellen M., William, and by the sec-

ond wife, Leonora, Josephine, and Lucy. His brother Oliver was also in the War of the Rebellion, and is still living.

Mr. Bacon is a member of the Odd Fellows order, of the Patriotic Sons of America, and Quarter-master Sergeant of the Streator Post No. 68. He was also elected a member of the Streator Council, but resigned after two years service. He is a member of the Christian church and a Republican in politics.

JOSEPH ENGOMAR was born March 19, 1841, at Philadelphia, Penn. He is the son of Joseph and Mary Engomar, both of whom immigrated from Baden, Germany, many years ago, and settled in this country. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of five children. The father died about the year 1870, and the mother during the year 1877. Mr. Engomar remained at home during his early years and attended the common school, where he laid the foundation of a good common school education. When he had attained the age of fourteen years, he determined to be no longer a burden to his parents, therefore, concluded to fight his own way with his own exertions, and win whatever fortune the fates should declare belonged to him. He first went to New Orleans, then to St. Louis, where he learned the trade of a glass blower, and became proficient in all the mysteries of that business. He then engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, for about three years. From that time forward he was engaged in various pursuits, and the outbreak of the war found him at New Orleans, where he remained until after the Mississippi was blockaded. On March 15, 1861, he left in a steamboat for the North, and whilst en route, was critically searched, first at Baton Rouge, and again at Columbus, but on each occasion was permitted to proceed, and continuing, reached St. Louis. From here he went to Louisville and engaged on a steamer, plying between that port and Cincinnati, and while thus employed, heard of the battle of Bull Run. The enemy's bullet created little fear or dread in the mind of young Engomar, and being anxious to participate in the war, concluded to join the union army, and immediately set out for Pittsburg, where he enlisted, Aug. 3, 1861, in Co. F., 46th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in on the 25th day of the same month. He proceeded to Harrisburg, where he joined the regiment and then continued on to Washington. From this point his Reg. moved out to Balls Bluff where they engaged the enemy in battle, on Oct. 21, 1861. They then moved back to Phœnix Church, there reconnoitered as far as Ocoguan Creek and subsequently moved to Hancock, where Mr. E. was detailed to make a reconnoissance across the Potomac river. He was promoted Corporal, Sept. 16, 1861. The Reg. next went into winter quarters at Hancock, and during the succeeding few months was engaged from time to time in scouting expeditions.

His next experience in battle was at Win chester, March 23, where he received a bullet through cartridge box. The union troops engaged the enemy, but being overwhelmed by superior numbers, retreated to Williamsport. marching 65 miles in two days. Then Mr. E. was detailed in charge of contraband goods and negroes at Martinsburg, Va. After making his departure from the last named place, he joined his Reg. on the Potomac and with it was sent on picket duty, traversing the ground over which he had previously retreated. He, with his Reg. then crossed the Potomac, and moved on to Columbia Furnace, Va., where, on April 15th, they destroyed the rebel camp after a sharp, hot engagement. Then they moved to Gordonsville, Va., thence to Kesseltown when another conflict took place on April 23d. On May 23d, they participated in a battle at Fort Royal and again on the following day in the engagement at Carrenstown and Middletown, respectfully. From here they moved to Winchester by way of Williamsport, and at the latter place formed in line of battle, but were not called into action as the rebels acted wisely by retreating. They here remained in camp until ordered to Harrisonburg, where they had

an engagement on June 2d. Mr. E. was here taken with a violent sickness, caused by exposure, and was compelled to enter a hospital where he remained speechless for thirty days. On recovering sufficient strength, he rejoined his Reg. at Woodstock, on its march on toward Blue Ridge Mt. He participated in the engagement on the 9th of August, 1862, at Cedar Mountain, in which the Company lost 37 killed, out of 50 engaged.

This was in a bayonet charge when every commissioned officer, save the captain and one sergeant was killed, wounded or taken prisoner.

After this battle he was assigned to the command of his company, the duties of which he performed until Sept. 20th. when he was promoted to the position of sergeant. With his company he also took part in the battle at Manassas, which occurred on the 28th of August. His company with others were subsequently detailed to protect and to accompany Banks' Headquarter train, which was in imminent danger of being captured by Stonewall Jackson's army—but which calamity was averted by the personal gallantry and presence of mind of Mr. Engomar, and thus the train was safely escorted to its destination. On the 30th of August he participated in the second Bull Run and on the following day faced the rebel army at the battle of Chantilly.

Mr. E's next engagement was on the 14th of Sept., at South Mountain, then closely followed, on Sept. 17th, the memorable battle of Antietam, in which he also participated. The army went into camp on Maryland Heights, and from there they marched to Harper's Ferry, where his company was assigned to guard duty. While there he was detailed to take some nineteen prisoners to Washington and Baltimore, and on returning, found his command under marching orders toward Fredricksburg—this expedition is what is now known in history as "Burnside stuck in the mud campaign." At Stafford Court House the Reg. went into winter quarters, during which time Gen. Hooker assumed command and reorganized the army, his (Mr. E's.) Reg. was placed in the 1st Brig., 1st Div., 12th A. C., in the army of the Potomac. On May 1st, 2d and 3d the battle of Chancellorsville was fought, wherein he and his Reg. took an active part, and was stationed in front of the Chancellorsville field where the fight was the hottest. The army immediately thereafter crossed the Potomac and went into camp at Stafford Court House, remaining there until Lee's march into Penn., when they moved out for the field since known as Gettysburg, and took their position on Culp's Hill to the right of the Union army. To accomplish this they marched without a halt from six o'clock Saturday morning until late Sunday night and arrived on the field after the battle had opened. About eleven o'clock that same night, 1st of July, Gen. Early, of the rebel army, made an attack, which after a hot contest, they repulsed the following afternoon. Williams' Div. was ordered to the left center to reinforce Sickles and there continued in action for some hours, when they were ordered back to resume possession of their works on Culp's Hill. On their return, which was at night, they found the rebels in possession, when his Reg. commenced an assault which was discontinued, owing to the darkness. The morning found their position covered by rebel guns which kept belching forth shot and shell, killing and wounding their men, and causing gaps in their ranks. Unable longer to stand on the defensive, the Reg. commenced a determined assault, and were rewarded after a severe struggle by regaining position of their works—Culp's Hill—and there remained until the battle was won. During this assault his first Sergeant had his arm shot off, and Mr. Engomar was promoted to the position thus made vacant. His Reg. pursued Lee back to Virginia, and halted on the Rappahannock (Virginia side) having crossed at the United States ford where it did picket duty. Afterward the Reg. received instructions to march to Brandywine Station with rations for eight days, whither it proceeded, and arriving there took train for Washington. Reaching the latter point it was ordered to Chattanooga with the 20th A. C., under Hooker. The army afterward fell back to Deckard Station where Mr. Engomar was

again placed in command of his company. He participated in nearly all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, namely: Resaca, Pumpkin-vine Creek, Dallas, Pine Knob, Lost Mt., Kenesaw Mt., and Marietta. In the last named battle he was wounded in the breast with a bullet. He crossed the Chattahoochie river, and was engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek losing 24 out of 48 of the company, and also took part in the siege of Atlanta, into which town he marched on the afternoon of September 1st. At the battle of Pine Knob he was struck in the head with a ball, but not seriously wounded. He was discharged Sept. 18th, when he started on his journey homeward. He was offered a lieutenant's commission to remain in the service, but on reflection, desired to retire for a short time at least, in order to visit home. He proceeded to Pittsburg where he resumed his trade for a few months, then removed to St. Louis for a time; returned again to Pittsburg, thence to Philadelphia, where he remained for 18 years. Removing to Ottawa in the year 1887, he engaged with the Ottawa Bottle & Flint Glass Co., as manager of their large manufacturing business, which position he has continued to successfully fill to the satisfaction of his employers. He was married at Pittsburg to Mary Sill, and two children—Joseph and Laura, have blessed their union. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 156 of Ottawa; is also a member of the order of Chosen Friends, and a Republican in politics.

DR. FRANK W. GORDON, of Sterling, Ill., the son of Stillman and Rebecca (Houghton) Gordon, was born at Weld, Franklin Co., Me., Feb. 11, 1837. His father, the son of Samuel Gordon, became a prominent citizen of the State of N. H. and a member of its legislature. The family of Gordon is of Scotch origin.

Rebecca Houghton, the mother of Dr. Gordon, was born in Maine, and was a descendant of a worthy New England family, her father being a prosperous farmer and a man of notably upright principles. The Houghton name belongs primarily to England. The father of Dr. Gordon, like his American progenitors, was a farmer. He took great interest in the church, and was very zealous in the cause of religious education. Seven children were born to him, two by his first marriage, the doctor being the eldest. The mother died June 16, 1840, and the father married the second time, Mrs. Phœbe C. Richardson, who was born at Phillips, Me., July 4, 1820. The children by this wife were Nathan, Rebecca H., Elizabeth S., and Addie E. Samuel E., a child of the first marriage, enlisted in Co. E., 15th Me. Inf., in Sept. 1861, and died from disease contracted while in the service at New Orleans, Aug. 13, 1862. Nathan, a child of the second marriage, enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in the 8th Board of Trade Reg., Chicago, and was killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Dr. Gordon was carefully reared under the salutary guidance of his parents, and was early put to school, where he received his preliminary education, being later admitted to the high school. At the age of eighteen he was given charge of a school in the Providence of New Brunswick, which he taught for one term, subsequently teaching one term in Aroostook Co., Me., and then removing to Mass. and remaining a few months in Taunton, and August 1857, came West. At the age of twenty years, he located at Morris, Ill., where he taught school during one winter. In the spring of 1858, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Drs. Antis and Pierce, eminent physicians of Morris, Ill. He prosecuted his studies in this way until the spring of 1861, having in 1860 also attended one session at the Hahnemann Medical College. In the spring of 1861 he began his career as a medical practitioner at Tonica, LaSalle Co., Ill,, devoting much of his time to the further acquisition of a knowledge of his profession. In Aug., 1862, he entered the service of his country as a member of Co. A., 88th Ill. Inf. at Tonica and was duly mustered in at Chicago, and remaining there until about the middle of Sept. 1862,

when the Reg. was odered to Jeffersonville, Ind., to assist in repelling the threatened attack of Kirby Smith upon Cincinnati. The command proceeded to Covington, Ky., remaining a few days and going on to Louisville, Ky., where the Reg. was assigned to Gilbert's Corps of Buell's Army. About the first of Oct. the Reg. moved on their march to Perryville, reaching that point on the eve of the battle, and taking position in proximity to the central line. Dr. Gordon was wounded in this battle, having received a ball in his left leg just below the knee, which incapacitated him for active service for eight months. This time was spent in the Louisville hospital, and the Marine hospital at Cincinnati, being later on removed to Camp Dennison, Ohio. He rejoined his Reg. in June, 1863, at Murfreesboro, and from the 24th of that month bore an active part in that notable campaign. His Reg., after the battle of Perryville, was attached to the command of Gen. Sheridan, and was so continued until he left for the Western army. In the various engagements with Bragg's Army the Reg. bore itself well and bravely. and to Dr. Gordon personally those words fittingly apply as instancing his career as a soldier.

Crittenden's Corps of the Army of the Cumberland was at this time occupying Chattanooga. On Sept. 2, 1863, he was ordered with his command to the vicinity of Rome, Ga., for the purpose of destroying the railroad and getting position in the rear of Bragg's Army, but before reaching Rome a countermanding order was given compelling a forced march to reinforce the main army at Chickamauga, which was reached Sept. 19, 1863. Having been placed in line of battle during the day, the still wearied troops had to perform picket duty at night. At three o'clock on the morning of the 20th his Reg. was ordered to take position a mile or more to the left, in front of the headquarters of Gen. Rosencrans, and then to push on in the skirmish line which opened the battle of Chickamauga.

Here Dr. Gordon was in the fore front of the hotly contested fight, and when Gen. Lytle fell, he was himself laid low by what he thought his death wound, but it was a mere scratch from which he speedily recovered. Gen. Thomas held his position during the afternoon and when the guns were silent, returned to Chattanooga, and began defensive operations, putting that city in a state of siege. In the several decisive engagements which followed Dr. Gordon's command bore a conspicuous part, behaving to a man with the most admirable courage and endurance, and in the Doctor's own language, "some of the greatest strategy exhibited during the whole war was displayed in these battles, the corps of Sherman and Thomas each in their turn, severely striking and disabling the enemy."

The victories of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mt. hailed with the loud acclaims of the soldiery, and the confidence restored, which was thenceforth unbroken. Dr. Gordon was, while at Loudon, Tenn., detailed by Gen. Sherman for hospital duty, being placed in charge of the drug department under the Surgeon in Chief, and was soon afterward assigned to duty as Assistant Surgeon at the general field hospital, having passed a satisfactory examination. His first service in his new capacity was at Ringgold and Resaca. From here he went to the hospital at Big Shanty, to which the wounded from Kenesaw Mt. had been sent, and afterward moved on to the Chattahoochie river. After the battle of Atlanta Dr. Gordon was assigned to a hospital train to convey the sick and wounded from Atlanta to Louisville, with headquarters at Nashville. He was engaged in this service for seven months, and afterward as Assistant Surgeon, at Murfreesboro in the general hospital No. 1., going on duty in the spring of 1865 and continuing until Aug. 1865. He retired from service as Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., and after visiting his native State, returned to Morris, Ill. Soon after reaching home he again entered the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1866, six years after his original matriculation. He located for the practice of his profession at Sterling, in which he has achieved both success and distinction. His treatment of disease is almost wholly based upon the homeopathic principle.

He was married June 15, 1869, at Detroit, Mich., to Miss. Florence V., daughter of E. G. and Roxana I. (Sympson) Allen, natives of Maine, where also Mrs. Gordon was born. A daughter, Alice E, was the only fruit of this marriage. Mrs. Gordon died May 27, 1882. Dr. Gordon's sister, Mrs. F. G. Mason, conducts his household. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 274, and is its Surgeon; is also a member A. O. U. W., and the ex-Surgeon of that organizaton; a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy; the Ill. Homeopathic Medical Association, of which he was President 1889-'90; the Rock River Institute of Homoeopathy; the Hahnemann Alumni Association, of which he was President in 1889-'90.

He is a consistent Republican, and a devout member, as was his wife, of the Congregational Church. Dr. Gordon has made for himself a name and fame which have endeared him to his kind. and assigned him a position in the memory of his age and generation replete with enduring tributes of his genius and skill.

EUGENE BOONE, of Decatur, Ill., was born at Cambridge City, Ind., April 20, 1844. His father was Cornelius Boone, of German descent, and born in Pocahontas Co., Va., in 1812. His great grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. His father was a settler in Indiana at a very early period in the history of that State. His mother's maiden name was Pegg, who was a native of North Carolina. His father is still living at Decatur, Ill. He had four children, Frank M., Eugene, Eva and James F. B. Frank M. served in the 36th Ind. Inf., and was discharged on account of sickness, from which he finally died. James F. B. was a member of the 46th Ind., was wounded, but recovered, veteranized and served to the close of the conflict. He is still living.

Eugene, the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood in Indiana, working on a farm and attending district school. He enlisted at Indianapolis, Oct. 25, 1862, in the 23d Ind. Battery ("Ekin.") They remained here until July 4, 1863, engaged in drilling, etc., Here the battery was assigned to Gen. Schofield's command and with it went on to Knoxville, going into garrison at Fort Smith. The forage was exhausted while here and their horses would eat anything they could get at, even gnawing the spokes out of the wheels of the artillery carriages. They allowed the poor brutes to graze as much as possible, and as soon as the siege was raised they procured a supply of provender. The command passed the winter in East Tenn., and early in May, 1864, started on the march for the Atlanta campaign, being assigned to the 3d Div. of the 23d Corps. They were engaged in battle at Buzzard's Roost, May 8th and 9th, and at Resaca on the 14th and 15th, where the battery behaved with commendable spirit and doing very effective work in repulsing the enemy's charge.

After June 14th, the battery was actively engaged at Dallas and Allatoona. The next important battle in which they were engaged was at Kenesaw Mt., June 20th and 25th, and in action at Nurses Creek, June 26th and 27th. After the siege of Atlanta in which they participated, they were in the pursuit of Hood, bringing him to battle at Columbia, and thence falling back to Franklin, Tenn., where Nov. 30th, they were engaged in one of the most desperate conflicts of the war. Dec. 15th at the battle of Nashville, the battery was signalized for its splendid execution, capturing sixteen of the enemy's guns and behaving with conspicuous gallantry. Taking a transport at Paducah, Ky., then went to Cincinnati, thence by rail to Washington and by sea to Wilmington, N. C. On this passage they encountered a heavy gale off Cape Hatteras, being out seven days and losing 24 of their finest horses, which were smothered in the hold of the vessel. They disembarked at Wilmington and for a few weeks remained on Bull Head Island, thence marching to Goldsboro and joining Sherman's army with which they proceeded to Raleigh, where they were at the time of Johnson's surrender. They then moved on to Washington taking part in the review and parade, and were discharged at Indianapolis July 2, 1865.

Returning to his home at Cambridge City,

thence proceeding by way of Cincinnati, Covington, and Crab Orchard, to Lexington. Ind., Mr. Boone remained for two years, thence removing to Decatur, Ill., where he has since followed the carpenter's trade, when able to work, his health having been much impaired by the military service.

He was married in 1878, to Ella Groner, a native of Montgomery Co., Ill. He had two brothers in the Union army. Mr. Boone is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 141, and the Carpenters' Union. He is a Republican and a faithful observer of the principle of doing well whatever his hands find to do.

JAMES MONROE FITZGERALD, of Sterling, Ill., was born in DuPage Co., Ill., May 3, 1849, and is the son of Patrick and Mary (Barry) Fitzgerald, both of whom were natives of Ireland, where they were married. They came to the U. S. in 1836, settling at Lanore, N. Y., where they lived for about two years on a farm. They removed to DuPage Co., Ill., in 1854, and later to Genesee township, Whiteside Co., where he pursued the avocation of a farmer. Residing here until 1883, he sold out his estate and re-invested in a farm in Colono township. He finally located at Rock Falls, where he now lives. His wife died in 1856. They had eleven children: Michael B., William, Mary, Richard P. John C., James M., Ellen, Edward, Julia, Francis and Thomas, all of whom are living but William and Edward. The childhood of James M. Fitzgerald, the subject of this sketch, was passed at home. He attended school and assisted in the cultivation of his father's farm until his enlistment as a soldier in defense of the Union. He was mustered in as a private of Co. A., 140th Ill. Inf. May 19 1864, at Sterling, and was for two weeks in camp at Dixon, thence removing to Camp Butler, where they were armed and uniformed. Remaining a few days at Camp Butler, they were ordered to Lafayette, Tenn., where they were for some time in camp. They had an occasional skirmish with the enemy. Their principal service while at this point was guarding railroads, in which they were engaged about two months. Their next move was to Memphis as a re-inforcement against the anticipated attack of Gen. Price.

After going to Camp Frye, being ordered there to be mustered out, they were instead ordered to oppose the advance of Forrest upon St. Louis. While at St. Louis, Mr. Fitzgerald was taken sick and sent to the hospital, but was able in a few days to rejoin his reg't., afterward proceeding to Camp Frye, where he was mustered out Nov. 18, 1864.

Returning home he engaged in farming, but this occupation being injurious to his health, after a year he went to Sterling, where he learned the trade of a mason, which he has since successfully followed, directing his attention to contracting and building for the past fifteen years. He was married Oct. 15, 1870, at Sterling, to Mary, daughter of Dennis and Margaret (Barry) McCarty, natives of Ireland, where they were married. They came to the United States, settling in McHenry Co., Ill. Of this union there were born nine girls and four boys: John, Mary, Charles, Ralph, Catherine, Mary, (2) Hannah and Julia, (twins) Julia (2) Margaret, Charles, (2) Ellen, Julia, (3) Henry and Frances, of whom all are living except two of the name of Julia, two of the name of Charles and Hannah.

The father died at Sterling in Sept., 1871, the mother is still living. Of the marriage of James M. and Mary Fitzgerald there has been but one child, Mary Ellen. Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Foresters, No. 225, of Sterling, and Post No. 274, G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He had three brothers in the Union Army—William, who after serving for a year in the Navy, became a member of Co. G., 156th Ill. Inf.; Richard and John were in the 140th Ill. Inf., Co. A.

Richard was mustered out with the 140th and re-enlisted in the 156th Ill., serving to the close of the war.

DOUGLAS HAPEMAN, the leading Book & Stationery Dealer of Ottawa, Ill., is a native of Ephratah, Fulton Co., N. Y., where he was born January 15, 1839. His father was John and his mother Margaret (Smith) Hapeman. The elder Hapeman was a native of Germany, and emigrated to the United States at an early day, locating in the State of New York, where he engaged in farming. In 1845 he removed to the West, and located in Earl Township, La Salle Co., Ill., where he purchased a tract of land upon which he began improvements. He continued farming up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1854. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him. Margaret, his wife, departed this life in 1848. There were born to them nine children, the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. At the early age of ten, young Douglas left the parental roof and went to Ottawa to learn the art of printing, establishing himself with the "Free Trader." He applied all his energies to the business, and in a few years became proficient with all the details of a newspaper establishment.

From the printing office to the field, when President Lincoln issued his call for 75,000 men, to defend the nation from internal foes, young Hapeman, inspired by patriotism and a desire to contribute his mite for the preservation of his country, promptly responded. The electric current that announced to the country the attack on Fort Sumpter and the call to arms had scarcely passed away, when he was found enrolled among his country's defenders.

He was mustered as 2nd Lieutenant into Co. H. 11th Ill. Vol. Inf., April 23, 1861, at Ottawa, and with his company, was immediately sent to Springfield, where the regiment was organized. After remaining in camp for a time, drilling and preparing for the great struggle before them, they were ordered to Villa Ridge, where they remained until about the middle of July, when they were moved to Bird's Point, which was made the base of operations for military expeditions until the Tennessee Campaign opened.

He was in action at Fort Henry, where his Reg. took a prominent part. Flushed with the victory at Fort Henry, the Regt. arrived at Fort Donaldson to take part in that memorable siege which began Feb. 13th, The Reg. was placed to the right in Wallace's Brigade, McClernand's Division. They did gallant service in this battle, and in the sortie made by the Rebels on the 15th, suffered terribly, losing in killed and wounded 102 men. After several hours of hard fighting the Reg. was ordered to fall back. This was accomplished successfully, the regiment cutting its way through Forest's cavalry.

In the afternoon the center works were stormed and carried by our forces. Darkness came on and the fighting ceased, but the National flag floated cheerily over the redoubt; a compensation for the patriotic blood that had been shed. During the night Pillow and Floyd quietly withdrew from the bloody field, leaving Gen. Buckner to continue the fight alone, or to surrender. The morning of the 16th, found the white flag floating over the Rebel fortifications. Terms of capitulation were asked for by the Rebel General. Grant's terms of "unconditional surrender" gave the field to the Union troops, with nearly 14,000 prisoners, 65 field pieces and siege guns, 20,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of stores. The loss of the 11th Reg. in killed and wounded was 399. That of Lieut. Hapeman's company 42. The next important engagement of his regiment was at Shiloh, where it went into action on Sherman's left. The command was hotly engaged on the 6th and 7th, and Lieut. Hapeman, who had command of three companies, distinguished himself by his gallantry and good judgment in handling his men. The Reg. lost on this memorable field fifty per cent. of the men in action.

The next service of the Reg. was in the siege of Corinth, during which the subject of this sketch was made assistant Adjutant, which position he held until August 1862, when he left the regiment to accept the appointment of Lieut. Colonel, of the 104th Ill., tendered him for gallant service on the field. He was com-

missioned Aug. 23, 1862, and joined his regiment at Ottawa. Subsequently the regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it remained until Bragg marched against Buell. It was placed in Moore's Brigade, Dumont's Division, and in the movements against Bragg the command was at Frankfort, Bowling Green, Tompkinsville and Hartsville. At the latter place they met Morgan's troops, including Hanson's Brigade of Infantry, and after a severe fight the 140th Ill., 106th Ill. and 108th Ohio, were captured by the enemy, whose force largely outnumbered the Union troops. The Reg. lost in killed 44, and in wounded 156. The prisoners were taken to Murphreesboro, where they were paroled. Col. Hapeman and Maj. Widmer were taken to Atlanta and held as hostages in solitary confinement for Gen. McNiel. There they remained four and one-half months, when they were removed to that living tomb, Libby Prison, and incarcerated in one of its foul dungeons. Fortunately for them they were removed after nine days and taken to Petersburg, and thence through the lines to Annapolis, where they were exchanged. About the middle of May he joined his Reg. at Brentwood, Tenn., which was then in the 1st Brigade, 2nd Div., 14th A. C. They were ordered to Murphreesboro, and subsequently participated in the Tullahoma campaign, after which the command went into camp at Deckerd's station where they remained until about the first of Sept., then the movement on Chattanooga began, which ended in the battle of Chickamauga, in which the 104th, participated, Col. Hapeman commanding the regiment. The Division moved out on the 10th to Davis' Cross Roads and developed the fact that the enemy was in full force in their front. It moved back to McLemores Cove, where it remained till the 19th, when the 14th Corps made the initiatory action at Crawfish Springs to the great battle of Chickamauga. On the 20th, his command was on the extreme left and fought the same troops they had met the day before. After the battle they fell back to Rossville, then to Chattanooga, where they remained till Nov. 23d, when they were called out to take part in the battle of Lookout Mt., being hotly engaged in the assault in the afternoon. His command participated in the assault on Missionary Ridge, being one of the first regiments to plant their colors on its summit, after which it moved to Ringold, from thence to Chattanooga where it went into winter quarters.

The first action in the spring of 1864 was at Buzzard's Roost, where Col. Hapeman commanded the Reg., having been commissioned Colonel for meritorious services to date from the battle of Chickamauga. The 104th was among the regiments that formed the grand army, which under that great Commander, Gen Sherman. moved on to Atlanta, and participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Dallas, Pumpkinvine Creek, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mt., Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek Battle of Atlanta and its siege.

After the battle of Jonesboro, Sept. 2d, in which Colonel Hapeman's Reg. took part, he went into Atlanta where he was stationed until Hood's movement to the North, when the troops moved out in pursuit, Col. Hapeman commanding the Brigade. They followed Hood as far as Broomtown Valley, when the command returned to Atlanta. He was with Sherman in his celebrated "March to the Sea," and with his Reg. participated in the siege of Savannah. Then followed the long march through the Carolinas. He was present at the surrender of Johnson near Raleigh. This was an event he had long looked for and it compensated him for his many hardships. He was in the march through Richmond on to Washington, where he participated in the Grand Review May 24, 1865. His Reg. was subsequently ordered to Chicago, where it was mustered out of service June 22, 1865. Colonel Hapeman returned to his home and friends at Ottawa, and once more engaged in the newspaper business. He passed through the entire war and was in many of its hardest fought battles. His regiment went out full; total loss killed and wounded 405; loss in killed 11.6 per cent.

In addition to his Journal he opened a Book

& Stationery store, which he has carried on since, building up a large and prosperous business. Associated with him now is William J. Graham, the firm being Hapeman and Graham. He sold out his interest in the paper in 1882. Colonel Hapeman was united in marriage at Ottawa, Nov. 6, 1867, to Ella, daughter of William and Phœbe Thomas. Two children have blessed this union, Mary T. and William T.

Col. Hapeman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being connected with the Occidental Lodge. No. 40, and the Shabbona Chapter, No. 37; the Ottawa Commandry, No. 10; and the Chicago Consistory.

He is also a member of the Seth C. Earl Post, No. 156, G. A. R., of Ottawa, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. In politics he is a Democrat ; in religious matters he is a member of the Episcopal Church. Colonel Hapeman is an enterprising, public spirited citizen, taking an active interest in all matters that tend to the growth and development of Ottawa. He is President of the Ottawa Building, Homestead Savings Institution; President of the Ottawa Hydraulic Company, and Secretary, Treasurer, and Manager of the Thomas Electric Light and Power Company, all of which companies are in a prosperous condition.

Colonel Hapeman is a true representative of what a man may accomplish who is possessed of a patriotic love of country, a determined purpose; integrity, fortified by moral principles and benevolent disposition.

ALFRED MATEER, the present Postmaster at Rutland, Ill., enlisted in Co. D., 47th Ill. Vol. Inf. Aug. 16, 1861, at Henry, Ill. After service in this Co. he joined Co. A., as a veteran in the same regiment. An epitome of Mr. Mateer's war history may be given as follows: Mustered in as private he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant, March 15, 1865, and July 24th, in the same year, to Orderly Sergeant. First sent to the front at St. Louis, and then to Jefferson City, Mo., his Reg. went into winter quarters at that point and remained until Feb. 1862, when it marched to Otterville, St. Charles, New Madrid and Island No. 10. In the first charge at Vicksburg Mr. Mateer was wounded in the right arm, but this did not keep him from his Reg., and although he was seriously injured and suffered much he held his place in the ranks until June 6, 1864, when in the battle of Lake Chicot, Ark., he received a wound in the left thigh and as the bone was shattered the injury was severe and dangerous, and would have killed a less powerful and determined man. Although he experienced untold pain as he was jolted over the rough roads in a wagon to the river where he was conveyed by boat to Memphis, he endured all this intense suffering without a word of complaint. At Memphis, Tenn., he lay in the hospital at the point of death for many weeks. Many times it was thought his life could not be saved, yet he never lost hope and never complained. Some ten pieces of broken bone were taken from this almost mortal wound, but it did not heal, in fact, it was years after the war when the wound finally closed. It may not be necessary to state that he was rendered a cripple for life.

As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he went home on a furlough, but after two months, although his wound was still painful and unhealed, he determined to rejoin the Reg. in the field, refusing to take his discharge, hoping that he might yet be able to serve his country on the field of battle. He was unable to perform any active duty, yet he remained with his command until his Reg. was mustered out Jan. 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala. Mr. Mateer participated in all the battles that his Reg. was in up to the time he received his last wound. He was discharged from the first volunteer service Feb. 18, 1864, when he reentered the service as a veteran, serving his country with marked distinction for more than four years, during which he was in twenty different battles, as follows: New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, March, 1862; Farmington, Miss., May 9th; siege of Corinth, Miss., May 28th; Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19th; Corinth, Miss., Oct.

23, 1862; Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863; Assault on Vicksburg, Miss., May 22d; Mechanicsville, Miss., June 4th; Ft. DeRussey, La., March 14, 1864; Henderson Hill, La., March 21st; Pleasant Hill, La., April 9th; Clintonville, La., April 23d; Coin River, La., April 24th; Yellow Bayou, La., May 10th; the actions at Masura Plains, La., May 14th; Coffeeville, La., May 15th; Masura, La., May 16th; Lake Chicot, Ark., June 6th, 1864. He was also in the siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely which closed April 9, 1865.

During this campaign of about three months under Gen. Smith, there was almost constant marching and fighting, but the severe hardships of a soldier's life were bravely endured by the men of this command. Alfed Mateer was born at Carlisle, Pa., July 29, 1840. His father, Col. H. W. Mateer, received his title for meritorious bravery at the head of a Reg. of Penn. militia in an early day. He was a merchant and Postmaster at Carlisle, but in 1857, with his family removed to Henry, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business. Here the son Alfred attended the public schools, assisting his father in the store ; but as he advanced in years he showed a preference for farming.

When his country called for volunteers he was one of the first to respond, and leaving home and all the associations of his youth he went forth to battle for the liberty and honor of the Nation. When he returned from his military service he engaged in farming, near Wenona, Ill., where he remained until he was compelled to abandon this business and seek an industry better suited to a scarred veteran in failing health. In the latter part of 1871, he moved to the village of Rutland where he has since actively engaged in business. Here he has served as Town Clerk, Village Clerk, and on the Board of Trustees. He was appointed Postmaster in 1889, previous to which he had been Deputy P. M. for some time in the same office. This gentleman is an enthusiastic G. A. R. man, and an Odd Fellow in Lodge No. 163, of which he has been Secretary ever since it was organized. He has been a life-long Republican and cannot understand how Union soldiers can be anything else.

He was married Sept. 1, 1868, to Susan Bishop, and they now have five sons and daughters. Mary Eliza, now Mrs. W. G. Sutton, who is a Deputy in the Postoffice; Thomas Wilson, a popular clerk in a leading bank and store in Rutland; John F., Fannie May, a clerk in the Postoffice, and Alfred Thornton. Thus in comfortable circumstances, surrounded by an industrious family, this old soldier and citizen is reaping the reward of the sufferings and sacrifices he so willingly made for his country in time of its peril.

DR. CHARLES A. BUCHER, one of the prominent physicians of Batavia, Ill., hails from Steuben Co , N. Y., where he was born Nov. 11, 1829, a son of George and Kate (Estleman) Bucher. His father, who fought with Gen. Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe, and who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was born at Harrisburg, Pa , 1792, and died at Caton, N. Y. 1845. His mother was born in 1796, and died at Caton in 1864. The paternal grandfather of the Dr. was Rev. Jacob Bucher, a Lutheran minister, who was the son of wealthy parents, and who fled from Germany on account of political dissensions, sailing to America in his own vessel. He was killed by lightning at the ripe age of 92. The Bucher family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, of whom all but one son are living. From within that home, three sons went forth to defend the grand "old flag." James and Esach both served throughout the war in the 1st N. Y. Art. The Dr. left his paternal roof when but a boy of ten summers and entered a store, working for his board and devoting the late hours of evening to studying. He subsequently attended the public school for about three years, later, attended the high school at Tioga-Pa. for three years, and then pursued his studies at Alfred Academy, Alleghany Co., N. Y. After this we find our ambitious young man clerking in a clothing store, and while the other boys were spending their evenings

having a "good time," he was studying the science of medicine. From 1849 to 1850, he attended the Geneva Medical College, then went back to clerking for a year, and in 1851, came to Chicago, shortly afterward locating at Aurora, Ill., where he engaged as foreman of the Peter Annis clothing store. While here, he fell in love; he found his wife in the person of Minerva Simpson, the estimable daughter of Ira and Fannie Simpson. By this happy union five children have since been born, of whom but one, Eddie, is living. After his marriage, he continued in the clothing business at Bloomington and Batavia, and in 1857, he entered Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated with high honors, four years later, 1861. The same year he caught the "war fever." He bid the loved ones "good bye" and enlisted in the service August 6, 1862, in Co. B., which he had largely assisted in raising. The Co. joined the 124th Ill. Inf., which was organized and mustered in at Camp Butler, Sept. 10th, with the Dr. detailed by Col. Fondy to act as assistant surgeon. Oct. 6th, they moved to the front at Jackson. Tenn. Nov. 2d, they started out under Gen. Grant in the long march through Tenn., and to the rear of Vicksburg, finally returning and thence on to Memphis, arriving Jan. 21, 1863. From here they embarked for Lake Providence, La., were employed on Butler's canal, next failed in a desperate attempt to capture Vicksburg, and finally returning to Lake Providence where our subject was discharged, Feb. 22, 1863, at his own request, he having acted in the full capacity of a Surgeon with but a private's pay.

Returning home he was soon again attending college. Shortly, he was flooded with dispatches from prominent commanders and physicians soliciting him to again enter the service and accordingly he re-enlisted June 1864 in the 72d, known as the the First Board of Trade Regiment, Ill. Inf., of which he was made assistant and later Surgeon. He remained on provost duty at Vicksburg until about Oct. 20th. Subsequently they moved to Paducah and about Nov. 15th, reached Nashville. After constant marching and counter-marching, we find the Dr. participating in the battle of Franklin, Tenn., November 30th, 1864, in which his Reg. suffered the terrible loss of 720 killed, wounded and captured, out of a total of 880. During the hottest of the fight the Dr. was urged by a lady to use her house near by as a hospital, where both the unfortunate Union and Confederates received his care and medical attention. About ten o'clock that night the Dr. thought it best to follow his shattered command which was retreating to Nashville. Accordingly he set out on foot, passed the enemy's lines safely, and overtook the rear guard about 2 A. M. Dec. 15th, and 16th, he was engaged in the battle of Nashville. After this conflict they went in pursuit of Hood's forces, and after weeks of hard marching reached Corinth. About Feb. 1, they embarked from Eastport, down the river, the Dr. and Capt. Sexton giving their individual notes for the quarter-master's supplies, they not having any rations. Up to this time they had subsisted on scarcely anything but corn, and reaching Cairo found the city guarded against them. But they overcame all resistance and peacefully raided the city, leaving it almost destitute of eatables. The authorities assessed a fine of $40,000 but the "boys" did not remain to see it liquidated. Subsequently they embarked for New Orleans from where they took steamer to Dauphin Island, Ala. March 21, 1865, they crossed the bay and moved to Spanish Fort. After sharing actively in the long siege, the 72d bore a conspicuous part in the brilliant attack on the night of April 8. Four days later they started for Montgomery, and Aug. 16, 1865, the gallant Reg. was mustered out at Chicago. The great rebellion came to a close, and the Doctor resumed his practice at Batavia, continuing until 1879, when, owing to a failing in his eyesight, he abandoned his country practice and removed to Chicago, where he enjoyed a very extensive and lucrative practice for ten years. Becoming a sufferer from Bright's disease, he returned to Batavia where he has practiced since.

He has held numerous offices of public trust and honor, among which may be mentioned that of Coroner of the County, and Trus-

tee of the School Board. He was Commander of the G. A. R. Post No. 48, of Batavia, and now fills the office of Surgeon. He was initiated into the Masonic Order at Bath, N. Y,, 40 years ago, and was one of the charter members in the formation of the Elgin Lodge, where he resided for a few months soon after he came West. The Dr. has passed through all of the offices of the Batavia Lodge, No. 402, (except that of Tyler) of which he was a member. He is a member of the Aurora Council, of Knight Templar No. 22; the Royal Arch Chapter of Aurora; and the American Legion of Honor. Dr. Bucher is a man of fine literary taste, a popular and attractive member of society where he holds a conspicuous place, and one of Kane County's most worthy citizens.

JOHN T. HUBBARD, druggist and Postmaster of Decatur, Ill., was born in Ind., June 6, 1841. His father was John S. born in Gilford Co., N. C., in 1811, of English descent, whose father was a soldier in the war of 1812. All of the early representatives of the Hubbards were Quakers, as was John S., the father of the subject of this sketch. John S. Hubbard was by profession a lawyer and also cultivated a large farm, whose father moved to Indiana when he was but ten years of age, and settled within one mile of where the son now lives. The father of John T. still owns his original purchase of 80 acres of land. His mother was Abigail Henshaw, a native of North Carolina, of Welsh descent. Her parents died when she was quite young and she was raised by a Quaker family of the name of Carter, who settled in Indiana when her mother was but a child. She had been, in her early life a Methodist, but after her marriage to John S. Hubbard, joined the Society of Quakers. John T. was brought up on a farm, lending a hand in its cultivation, attending a district school in the winter. He enlisted June 20, 1862, and was mustered in at Indianapolis, Aug. 12th, in Co. D. 70th Ind. Inf., commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison, now the President of the United States. The reg. was ordered to Bowling Green, Ky., where they were located for five months doing guard and picket duty. While here they went in box cars to Russelville, where they charged upon Morgan's men in a large and handsome grove, killing 42 men, and capturing 50 of the finest horses of the Kentucky breed. There they made the citizens prepare supper for them, after which they returned to Bowling Green, taking with them the captured horses. In the fall they went to Scottsville, Ky., where they staid two weeks, thence going to Gallatin, Tenn., where they were organized into a brig. under Gen. Ward. Mr. Hubbard was made a Corporal and detailed for duty with the Pioneer Corps, being ordered to Nashville and placed under the command of Gen. Morton. They soon after proceeded to Stone River where a part of the Pioneer Corps were engaged during that battle. They afterward went into camp at Murfreesboro, and while there Corporal Hubbard had the typhoid fever, did not go to a hospital, but during the Chattahoochie campaign, was ordered to a convalescent camp, where he acted as Quartermaster Sergt. In a short time he was sent to Nashville, where he was released from his detail and reported to his company at Nashville with the reg., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when they marched to the Wauhatchie Valley. May 2d they started for the Atlanta campaign with Ward's Div. of the 20th, A. C., commanded by Gen. Joe Hooker. The first important engagement on this campaign was at Resaca, Ga., where Corporal Hubbard was made 1st Serg't. They were here in a charge across an open field under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, and when near the fort, Col. Harrison, seeing that they would be riddled by the fire therefrom, commanded the men to halt and lie down.

Immediately after the firing from the Fort had ceased, Col. Harrison ordered them to rise and rush forward to the fort capturing the battery. Col. Harrison was in the fort about as soon as any of them. The enemy during the afternoon made several successive charges to retake the fort, but were unsuccessful. The

guns were removed from the fort under the direction of Capt Meredith. Sergt. Hubbard had his cap knocked off his head by a stray ball, which broke the skin of his scalp and which did not heal for 14 years. The next day the Major appointed him color-bearer, in which capacity he acted for some time, and carried the colors of the reg. on many a hard fought field. He participated in all the battles of the campaign in which his reg. took part. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek they were hotly engaged. They charged the enemy, who was at the same time charging them, Col. Harrison in person leading the 102d Ill. Inf., who were armed with repeating rifles with which they poured so continuous and deadly a fire into the enemy's ranks as to compel them to halt and quickly to beat a hasty retreat. The troops moved on toward Atlanta, taking their place in the front line, and remaining until after Sherman started on his march to Jonesville, when they fell back to the Chattahoochie, where they were encamped until the fall of Atlanta. While at the Chattahoochie, Sergeant Hubbard received orders to report to the 1st U. S. Engineers at Chattanooga for duty in that department, but after arriving at Chattanooga, he was stricken down by typhoid fever, being confined to the camp for about one month. He then proceeded to the performance of his duties with the Engineer Corps in taking measurements. He continued in this relation until June, 1865, when he went to Nashville where he was mustered out in July.

He returned home to Indiana and was soon after appointed postmaster of the village in which he resided, a position he held for seven years, afterward going to Neoga, Ill., where he conducted a drug store for three years. Removing to Decatur in April, 1872, he resumed the drug business which he still operates. He was married at Neoga, Ill., Nov. 25, 1869, to Miss Emma Stone, of that place, a native of New York. They have had three children—Charles F., Clifford F., and Gracie. Charles F. is the distributer of mails in the Decatur Post Office. Mr. Hubbard was appointed Postmaster of Decatur Jan. 31, 1891, entering upon his duties March 1st. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and has been Senior Warden in the Blue Lodge and Captain of the Host. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Decatur, a Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Hubbard is a faithful official and a good citizen ever zealously aiming at the good of his kind.

URIAH B. SANDERS, member of the Will Robinson Post, G. A. R., of Sterling, Ill., was born at Allentown, Pa., Nov. 8, 1845, and is the son of George and Rebecca (Brobst) Sanders. Both of his parents were natives of Allentown, Pa. The American progenitors of this family came originally from England and Holland.

Seven children were born to George and Rebecca Sanders: Rebecca, Francis, Amanda, Matilda, Hannah, Uriah B. and Emma. The subject of this memoir was brought up on his father's farm in the vicinity of Allentown, Pa., and after the usual preliminary training in the common schools, entered the Academy at Weaversville, Northampton Co., Pa., where he continued his studies from Oct., 1859, to the spring of 1861, afterwards attending the Union Seminary at New Berlin, Pa., from Oct. 1861, to June 1862. In Sept. 1862, he served as a member of Co. C., 5th Pa. Militia, and during the invasion by Lee's army was at Hagerstown, Md., on the day of the battle of Antietam.

He continued in this service for two weeks. During Oct, 1862, he taught a school at Allentown, Pa. He enlisted in the Federal army at Phila., Nov. 7, 1862, as a private of Co. B, 176th Pa. Inf., there going into camp for drill and equipment for duty in the field. His regt. operated in Va. and North C. until Jan. 1863, when it left Newbern, N. C. and proceeded with Foster's fleet to Beaufort, S. C., where they performed garrison duty until the expiration of their term of enlistment.

He was promoted to corporal at Beaufort, Feb., 1863. The regt. was mustered out at

Phila., Aug. 20, 1863. Mr. Sanders sustained an accidental injury at Hilton Head, S. C., by falling from the pier, causing a compound fracture of the left clavicle, after which he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in the Photograph business, until he re-enlisted March 29, 1864, as a private in the 3rd Iowa Art., and was promoted to Corporal of the 1st Detachment of that battery at Little Rock, Ark., in Jan., 1865. He was mustered out and finally discharged at Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 22, following.

During his whole period of service he was only once confined to a hospital from sickness. This was for two weeks in Sept. 1865, at Fort Smith, Ark., while suffering from congestion of the brain, and intermittent fever. Returning at the close of hostilities to Iowa, he was engaged for several years as a school teacher. In 1869, went to Ark., where he taught the first colored school organized in Pope Co., was also Deputy U. S. Marshal of western Ark. and Indian Territory; also taught the White School at the same place where he had taught the Colored School. In 1876, he was principal of the High School at Vinton, Iowa, and from 1877 to 1879, principal of the Public Schools at Belle Plaine, Iowa. From 1880, to 1887, he served as chief yard clerk for the B. C. R. N. R. R. Co., at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in other relations with that Co. In 1889, he was a Conductor on a Pullman car, and in 1891, became the proprietor of a book store at Sterling, Ills., where he still resides.

He was married April 19, 1874, to Maria Mackey, daughter of Levi and Lorna (Potter) Mackey, natives of Ontario, Canada. Mrs. Sanders' family is descended from English and and Scotch ancestry. Four children have been born to this union:—George H., Edna E., Helen C. and M. Marie. Mr. Sanders has held the positions of Lieut. Col. of the Reunion Association of the 9th Iowa Inf. and the 3d Iowa Art., and is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 274, of Sterling, Ill., and of the Masonic Fraternity. He is a Republican in politics, and in his sphere in life, whether as soldier or citizen, has ever maintained an honorable reputation.

His mother is still living. His brother Francis, a member of Co. B., 47th Pa., was killed in the battle at Sabine Cross Roads, La. Mr. Sanders has achieved success as a merchant, in which relation he has been an important acquition to Sterling.

H. L. WATLINGTON, of La Salle, Ill. entered upon his soldier experiences in the early months of the Rebellion, having enlisted in the Union army, May 26, 1862, as a private in Co. A. 178th N. Y. Vol. Inf. at Buffalo. In his younger days, our subject, being a bright, and intelligent young man, acquired a good education, therefore, he was soon detached by his commander and made Clerk in the Adjutant General's office of the 2d Division, and filled that position for about one-half of his term of service with credit and ability, and to the full satisfaction of his superior officers. He, however, tired of a mere clerkship, having enlisted with a view of being actively engaged in the handling and using of his gun. At his own request he was permitted to rejoin his reg., and with it participated in all the battles of the Red River campaign, ending in the battle of Pleasant Hill. At the latter battle, our subject was wounded in the left wrist; was taken prisoner and confined in a rebel prison at Shreveport, La., for about three weeks, where the young soldier growing restive under grinding restraint, soon cast about planning means of escape. His courage and natural resources, on this, as on many other occasions, did not fail him. Having matured his arrangements, it was not long until everything was in readiness and, embracing a favorable opportunity, escaped, and with some difficulty and considerable danger reached the Union lines, rejoined his reg. at Alexandria. He was received by his comrades with open rejoicings almost equal to that displayed—as we read of it—on the return of the Prodigal Son; lacking, of course, the killing of a calf. He afterward participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, the siege of Mobile and the engagement at Fort Blakely, besides many other smaller battles and numerous skirmishes.

At the conclusion of the war, he was retained in the service of the Government until April 20, 1866, when he was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., and finally paid off and discharged. Immediately after his discharge, he received an appointment in the Freedman's Bureau at Greenville, Ala., where he had charge of the distribution of rations, and held the position until that department was legislated out of existence by Congress. We then find our versatile young friend at Greenville, where he embarked in the mercantile business which he made a success of as well as of every other enterprise in which he engaged. He, however, became dissatisfied with that business, and selling out went to Birmingham, Ala., and there entered upon the study of law, upon which his thoughts often dwelt and to which his desires often inclined him. After a full course of energetic study he was admitted to the bar. He started a practice and soon succeeded in building up a healthy, growing and remunerative business. About this time President Garfield offered Mr. Watlington a position in the Pension Department at Washington, which owing to the earnest entreaties of his many friends, he was finally induced to accept, much, however, to his own personal disadvantage. After the lapse of one year he resigned this position, became a candidate and was elected as a member to the State Legislature for the State of Alabama, and by reason of his ability and zeal in his party's interests, took a leading part in the councils of his State and was recognized as an able, faithful, and honorable representative, in whom his constituents always exhibited an unbounded pride. After the expiration of his term in the Legislature he resumed his law practice at Birmingham, and so continued until the year 1888, when he was induced to remove to his present home, and being possessed of all the characteristics which go to make up a clever and successful lawyer, our subject soon acquired a large and remunerative practice. He takes an active interest in all matters relating to the G. A. R. work, and has the credit of establishing the only Post in the State of Alabama up to the time he removed from there. He is also a Free Mason, and prominent in all things pertaining to the advancement of the order, and during his membership has held the highest offices of the lodge in which he is associated, as well as having been elected and served as a delegate to the Grand Lodge which met at Montgomery in the year 1884. His prominence as a citizen and lawyer has always forced him to the front when persons were wanted to fill positions in the Republican ranks. Among the many positions he held in the interests of his party was that of being a member of the Executive Committee in the State of Alabama, and which he held for several years until his resignation.

He was born in London, England, in 1845, his father being a London merchant, who died when the son was but a boy leaving him to fight his own way. As soon, therefore, as circumstances would permit, young Watlington hied himself to the United States, and upon reaching its hospitable shores, determined to be one of its citizens and adopt it as his future home.

He married Feb. 2, 1870, at Birmingham, Ala., to Miss Dora Brooks a native of that State, and two children—Eugene, aged 19, and Pearl, aged 15 years, have resulted from the marriage. A man above the average citizen in ability, Mr. Watlington applies himself assiduously to informing himself upon all the sciences and current lines of thought, and being a prominent citizen, and advanced lawyer, possessed of genial, sociable manners he has earned for himself a reputation as a worthy citizen, away beyond the confines of the district in which he resides.

HENRY EISFIELT of Peru, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the Rebellion at Joliet, Sept. 26, 1864, and was mustered into the service on the same day, as a private in Co. A., 44th. Ill. Vol. Inf. Immediately after engaging in the army, he went to the front and joined his regiment at Nash-

ville, Tenn., and only a short time after faced the enemy in the terrible battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864. The conflict was short, but one of the most desperate in which the reg. was engaged. Col. Opdeyke, commander of the brigade to which his reg. was attached, afterward in a general order by the authority of the General commanding, gave the honor of gaining the victory and saving the army, to this brigade. On the day following, the regiment reached Nashville, and took part in the engagement fought on the 15th. and 16th. of Dec., when the rebel forces were completely broken up and forced to retreat, and were pursued by the 44th. as far as Tenn. River. On Jan. 5, 1865, the regiment went into camp for the winter at Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until March 28th. when it was ordered to Knoxville, Bulls Gap, and Blue Springs; it continued there until April 19, when the rebel army of Virginia, having surrendered. the reg. went to Nashville, arriving there on the 22d. During the battle of Nashville, Mr. Eisfielt had several hairbreadth escapes, having had six balls penetrate his clothing, as well as having his canteen shot off. After being kept in suspense for some weeks, was finally mustered out at Nashville, June 15, 1865, when he immediately returned home to Peru.

Mr. Eisfielt was born in 1835, at Wentershousen, Co. of Witzenhaus, Prussia, and emigrated to this country tn 1862, settling in Peru, where he has since continued to live. When a young man, he learned the business of wagon maker, and followed it afterward in Prussia as he has since his removal to the United States. After the war he entered the employ of the Peru Plow Company, and being a capable and industrious machinist, has continued to serve his employers with satisfaction ever since. His father now, 82 years of age, resides with him.

He married Anna Otto, also a native of Prussia, in 1862, and they had 6 children—Otto, Mary, William, William (2), Mene and Baby. The latter a clever, bright young girl possessed of rare charms and many accomplishments, beloved by all, and the pride of her parents, died in April, 1889. Mr. Eisfielt is an Odd Fellow, a member of the S. N. Kirk Post No. 656, G. A. R. at Peru, a member of the German Benevolent Association at Peru, and adheres to the Republican faith in political matters.



WILLIAM C. KIER, a leading and popular clothier of Sterling, Ill., was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., July 7, 1837. His parents were William and Maria (Hurd) Kier, the former of whom was born in Scotland in 1802, and the latter in London, England, in 1804. They met in Canada where both of their families previously located, and where they were married.

They removed to the U. S. sometime in the thirties, and subsequently located in Morrison, Ill., where the father was engaged in Agricultural pursuits, and where he departed this life in 1844, his widow following him four years later. They were the parents of 12 children, seven of whom are now living,—James, Duncan, the subject of this memoir, Alexander, Maria, now Mrs. C. W. Douglas, Isabel, now Mrs. H. P. Baker, and Lucy. Amidst the quiet and peaceful pursuits of a country life, the endearing surroundings of a happy home, receiving such advantages of education as was afforded by the common schools of that time, Mr. Kier was reared. He was thus living when the rebellion broke out which interrupted his quiet home life, for he felt that when his country called on her citizens for aid in preserving the Union, that call included him, and as a patriot he was willing to respond.

He enlisted Sept. 2, 1861, at Morrison, as a private in Co. C., 8th Ill., Cav., Sept. 21st, with John F. Farnsworth as Colonel. Oct, 8th, the reg't. moved to Washington, and camped at Meridian Hill. The men were called into action and received their first experience in warfare, at the battle of Bull Run, the result of which was not calculated to produce a favorable impression in a young soldier's mind of the

"pomp and circumstances of glorious war." Mr. Kier was with his reg't. in all its battles, skirmishes and marches until Jan. 16, 1862, when he was taken sick with typhoid fever, and sent to the regimental hospital, where he was treated, and subsequently moved to the Wolf St. hospital, at Alexandria, where he remained until March 10, when he rejoined his reg't., then on its forced march to Fairfax. In this march he rode two nights and days in the rain, which made him so ill that he was unable to keep his saddle. With the aid of a comrade he dismounted and was then rolled up in blankets and laid under a tree, where he laid through the night. When daylight came it was discovered that he had the measles; the wet blankets and the prespiration had brought them out. He was again removed to the hospital at Alexandria, where he remained about two months, when he was so far recovered as to be able to report for duty, and was then constantly with his reg. in all its operations until 1864. When he rejoined reg't. it was under the command of Gen. Custer. His first action then, was at Goose creek, where they were attacked from the other side by the rebels. Custer called for volunteers to cross the stream and dislodge the enemy. Two companies of the 8th, immediately responded, and crossing the river, attacked the rebels, charging them up a steep embankment killing several and driving them back.

The reg't. during this period had frequent encounters with Mosby and his band of bushwhackers. In Aug. the command moved into Maryland and Mr. Kier had the benefit of serving the Union cause in that campaign. Among the engagements he was in, were Poolsville, Monocacy Church, Barnesville, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middleton, South Mountain and Boonesboro. At Monocacy they captured the colors of the 12th, Va. (rebel) Cavalry, and some prisoners. At Boonesboro, they captured two guns and 200 prisoners.

The next important engagement participated in by the reg. was the ever memorable one of Antietam. Sept. 7th, subsequently during a reconnoitering expedition, the 8th, was hotly engaged for a short time at Martinsburg. Following this up and in the advance of the army of the Potomac, Mr. Kier with his reg't. met the enemy's cavalry at Philimonte, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbers Cross Roads, Little Washington, and Amesville, arriving at Falmouth the latter part of Nov. 1863. The next important engagement of the reg't. was at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th. From this time until spring, it was chiefly engaged on picket duty and in scouting on the Peninsula, and about the Rappahannock. When spring came, the physical endurance of the men of the 8th, was tested to its utmost, to keep pace with the new life and vigor that had been infused into the Army of the Potomac; but the men had been severely tried the year previous and had not been found wanting.

In the early part of the season, it was engaged at Sulphur Springs, April 14; Warrenton the 17; Rapidan Station, May 1; Northern Neck, May 14, Beverly Ford, June 9; Upperville, June 21, and at Fairville, June 30th. These engagements led the troops through Md. into Penn., and to the field of Gettysburg. It is claimed by the members of the 8th Cav. that they took the initiatory movement that brought on the battle. It had not been the purpose of either commanders to engage in battle at Gettysburg, but unforseen circumstances determined that field for the great struggle between the Union and Confederate Armies. June 30th, the 8th was sent out on the advance line to feel of the enemy and had a slight action, Capt. Jones, of Co. E., firing the first shot, which opened the battle. The 8th, was actively engaged during the battle and particularly on the 2d. and 3d. days of July, and was distinguished for its effective work. July 4th, it was engaged in pursuit of the retreating rebels and took a large number of prisoners during the march back to Virginia. It took part in nearly all the engagements on the return, among which were Williamsburg, Boonesboro, Funktown, Hagerstown, Falling Water, Sandy Hook, Brandy Station, Raccoon Ford, Manassas, Warrentown Junction, Mitchell Station and Ely's Ford.

During this campaign, the reg't. lost 23 in

killed, 116 wounded and 27 missing. After this campaign, Mr. Kier re-enlisted and received a furlough and went home. Returning he was with the reg't. in all its operations up to June 1864, which included the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. During the latter part of this period he experienced great pain from his lung affection and while at Fairfax Court House, after examination by the Surgeon was given a sick furlough, going home as he supposed to die. He had a long and sevère sickness, and was finally discharged on account of physical disability, July 17, 1865. For two years after this he devoted himself to recruiting his health; subsequently went to Iowa and opened a grocery business at Blainstown, which he carried on about six years, when he sold out in 1872, and removed to Sterling, where he opened a men's hat and furnishing store, which he has since continued and has achieved marked success, building up a large and profitable business.

He was united in marriage at Morrison, Ill., Sept. 27, 1866, to Catharine, daughter of Duncan Kier, who was a native of Canada, and four children have blessed this union—Carl, (died in his sixth year) Glenn, Olive, and Edward C. Mr. Kier is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 3, of Sterling, and of the Will Robinson Post No. 274, G. A. R. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kier are members of the M. E. Church, Mrs. Kier being Vice President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. He also holds the position of first Steward and Treasurer of the Church. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and as a slight compensation for his devotion to his country, he receives a pension. Mr. Kier has by his affable genial manner, and unimpeachable character, surrounded himself with a host of friends and enjoys the respect and confidence of the people with whom he has for so many years dwelt.

MR. J. S. COLE, of Peru, Ill., was born at Alleghany City, Penn., Feb. 19, 1836, and received his education at Ann Arbor, Mich. He was a son of Rufus and Isabella (Ewing) Cole, the former from Maine and the latter from Pa., the father having been in the war of 1812, and died at Wooster, Ohio, at the age of 79 years, while his mother is still living at New Castle, Pa., at the unusual age of 87. The Doctor had two brothers, George B., and John W., who were in the war of the Rebellion, serving in the 120th Ohio, the latter of whom contracted typhoid fever while in the army, causing his death at Young's Point, Miss. The other, George B., has been a practicing physician, doing a large and extensive business at Medford, in the State of Oregon.

Our subject, Dr. Cole, enlisted for active service in the United States army, at Lima, Ohio, April 4, 1865, and was mustered in as a private in Co. C., 198th Ohio Vol. Inf. Immediately after his enlistment he was detached and assigned as a clerk in the Adjutant General's office at Columbus, Ohio, and as the war, by this time, was virtually over, he had not the opportunity of seeing or participating in the terrible conflicts which were waged between the contending armies of the Republic. After the surrender of Richmond, the Doctor was mustered out and discharged, May 8, 1865. Having left the army, he engaged in the study of medicine, and after two terms attendance at a Medical University, commenced the practice of his profession at Rowsburgh, Ohio, taking another course, however, in the year 1869, and graduating at the medical Department of the University of Cleveland, Ohio. After receiving his diploma he practiced in the last named State until the month of April, 1863, when he removed to LaSalle, Ill., where he entered into partnership with his brother George, also a physician practicing at that place, which partnership continued for two years, when our subject removed to Peru, and there engaged in practice upon his own account, and being a gentleman of commanding presence, agreeable manners, and a skilled physician, immediately commanded an universal practice, and entered upon an unbroken line of financial successes, enabling him to accumulate extensive landed interests in this as also in the

State of Kansas, where he has made several large and judicious investments. The Doctor, although he has a large practice, which he faithfully attends to, finds time to devote to other matters, consequently, owing to his popularity and prominence has become a leading figure in the Masonic order, also in the ranks of the Republican party, as well as in the E. N. Kirk Post No. 656, G. A. R., at Peru, of which he is an important member.

He married at Hayesville, Ohio, July, 1862, Miss Ruth A. Smith, a native of that place, and four children—Frank, Minnie, Rufus and Fred, have been the fruits of that union. A gentleman of more than ordinary attainments in general information and in the science of his profession, Dr. Cole has assumed a position in the first rank of his profession, and in society as naturally as "the sparks fly upward."

IT is probable that few men saw more active service during the war, and few possess a more interesting and honorable record, than does the subject of our sketch, Amos Churchill, of Prospect Park, Ill. He was born in DuPage Co., Ill., March 29, 1842. He is the son of Isaac B. and Angeline (Barker) Churchill. His father was born in N. Y. State, April 22, 1818., and his mother Sept. 15, 1820. Both are of English descent. One of their ancestors, Winslow Churchill, being one of those who arrived in the "Mayflower." The name of Winslow is still in use in the family, and our subject's grandfather, Winslow Churchill, was in the war of 1812. Amos is the eldest of seven children (4 sons and 3 daughters). His early life was spent on a farm and in attending school during the winter months. Upon the breaking out of the war, young Churchill desired to enlist, his father however warned him, that his doing so, might cost him his life. "What if it does?" was the characteristic reply, "you have two other sons." and his father finally consented. It was the death of Gen. Lyons that urged him to delay no longer, and that night he saddled his horse and rode to Bloomingdale, Ill. His departure from the house was watched by his sister, who, doubtless thought never to see him again. He enlisted in Co. D. 8th Ill. Cav., Sept. 1st, and was mustered in Sept. 18th, at St. Charles, Ill. He was afterward transferred to Co. M, of this reg. and went to Washington with the reg. From there the 12 companies, 300 of whom were sick, were returned to Alexandria, March 1, 1862. While located at Alexandria, the pastor of the Episcopal church, which the company attended, asked divine blessing upon the rebel forces. At this Capt. E. J. Farnsworth was much enraged, and requested him to read the prayer as it was, not omitting any portion of it. The pastor refused to do so, and Capt. Farnsworth ordered Sergeant McKinley to arrest him. The congregation murmured somewhat, but the Capt. announced that he would shoot the first man who interfered and quiet was soon restored.

When detailed as Orderly to Gen. Sumner, Mr. Churchill, with some of his comrades, captured a flock of sheep, hence named the place Mutton Run. At Alexandria, the reg. joined Gen. McLellan's army, and went with it to Hampton Roads, arriving just in time to witness the famous naval battle between the Monitor and Merrimac. There were aboard of transports in the bay 7,500 troops, and the victory of the "Little Cheese Box" was hailed with great rejoicings as it was undoubtedly one of the most important victories. A portion of the reg. subsequently landed at Sewells Point; Mr. Churchill's company going to Fortress Monroe, locating near the fortifications thrown up by Washington and Cornwallis during the war of the Revolution, at this time plainly visible. Later they were at Yorktown fronting Johnston's army (Gen. Magruder in command). May 4, 1862, they pursued Magruder, and on the 5th, fought a severe battle at Williamsburg. At Fair Oaks, while engaged in carrying the despatches, Mr. Churchill's horse was shot from under him, but he escaped uninjured, mounted another and went on his way, but was too stiff to get off to deliver his messages. He engaged in every battle of the

Potomac, and from March 1, 1862, to June 9, 1863, he served as orderly to Gen. Sumner, up to the battle of Chancellorsville. At the 2d battle of Malvern Hill he and 30 of his company were cut off and surrounded, and Mr. Churchill's sabre scabbard was shot in two. They managed, however, to secrete themselves in an old log house standing in a cornfield. They remained hidden until about ten o'clock at night, when they made their escape, our subject leading as advance picket until Malvern Hill was reached. Here they lost the trail, and Mr. Churchill dismounted to reconnoiter, and finally struck a cow path which led up to the hill. Remounting and continuing the path, merging from some timber, they came upon a picket guard, who challenged them. He was about to reply when a volley from the enemy was fired and a ball struck his horse, fatally wounding him. Seeing the horse was mortally wounded, Mr. Churchill drew his sword and killed it. They then secreted themselves until morning and made their escape, rejoining their Co. The morning following the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, his reg. charged the enemy, pursued them some three miles, killing 7 and capturing over 200 prisoners. Their loss was one killed, three wounded, and two taken prisoners. The day following they went into camp at Sharpsburg.

Sept. 17, they engaged in the battle of Antietam, and were under fire during the entire battle. A week or ten days latter, the reg. with three others and a battery, crossed the river to Martinsburg, raided the town, and paroled prisoners held at that place. Subsequently the enemy gathered in such force that they made a stand, but were finally driven back, taking one prisoner whom the enemy returned by an officer the following morning, being so disgusted with their defeat that they said they did not want him. After this they were engaged in scout duties until Dec. 13, when they took part in the battle of Fredricksburg, and afterward resumed guard and picket duty. They were also engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1, to the 4, then retreated across the river to Falmouth, Va., where they did guard and picket duty. From 20, to the 28, of May, they were engaged in a raid on the Peninsula between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers to the Chesapeake Bay. They captured over 1000 prisoners, and brought in a train of provisions, and captured a line of horses and mules, several miles long. About June 1, they started North to head off Lee. On the morning of the 9, about 4 o'clock, they surprised his advance guards by attacking them while camped at Beverly's Ford. After a severe fight they were driven back. Their reserves came up, however, and Mr. Churchill's Co. was forced to retire. The enemy attempted to turn their left flank, and in doing so almost disorganized his command. Seeing the danger, Mr. Churchill and 3 of his comrades attempted to hold them in check, until the remainder of their company could come up. They held this position until they came in close contact with the enemy's line, causing them to halt until the company was able to form in line. Mr. Churchill was about firing his sixth shot, when a ball struck him in the elbow and another struck his horse passing through the animal's body. It lived, however, long enough to bear him from the field across the Rappahannock to the hospital, although it required considerable urging to gain the opposite bank of the river, and dropped dead when it reached the hospital at Brandy Station. There he underwent an operation, the result of which saved the arm but made it three and one-half inches shorter than the other. Soon after, he and his wounded comrades were taken in a freight car to Alexandria, Va., and placed in the Mansion House hospital at midnight. The day of his arrival at the hospital he was so weak from loss of blood, the doctors were of the opinion that he could not survive, but placed him in charge of Mrs. Brotherton, who removed him to her apartments, where he slept during the next 48 hours. Upon awakening, she told him if he continued to improve for the next 21 days he would probably recover. Unfortunately, however, he contracted a chill which somewhat retarded his recovery. The surgeon believed the ball had been removed,

but Mrs. Brotherton thought otherwise, and by means of a string drawn tightly on the surface demonstrated to the physician that the ball was still there, and at length he cut it out and handed it to Mr. Churchill for inspection. One side of it, where it struck the bone, was indented. Our subject still treasures the ball and his sword as interesting, though painful relics of his soldier life. He continued to improve, and Sept. 28, 1863, he was discharged from the hospital and returned home, where he arrived about Oct. 1st. Mr. Churchill then returned to school, being desirous of completing his education. He attended Wheaton College until the President called for the enlistment of 100 day men in the spring of 1864.

He enlisted again, this time in Co. H. 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., and was elected 1st Lieut. of his Co., although his arm was still discharging, and very painful. In order to pass muster, Mr. Churchill had to employ a little strategem, in which he succeeded in holding up his left arm instead of the right. The captain of his company being a literary man, and knowing but little of military affairs the duty of drilling and commanding the company devolved upon Mr. Churchill. From Elgin it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., where it relieved the troops stationed there. After a time the reg. was sent to Cairo, and from there embarked going some 250 miles up the Ohio River, then returned to Paducah, were ordered back to Columbus and remained there until the first of Oct., when they were sent to Chicago and mustered out, Oct. 10, 1864. Owing to the condition of his right arm, he carried his sword in his left hand, and during the whole term, never lost a day, performing his duties as well as before being wounded. Returning home, he again attended Wheaton College, during the fall and winter which ensued. In the following spring, the President issued another proclamation calling for troops. Ever patriotic, he left school with the intention of raising a company, and within a week succeeded in getting 35 men. He took them to Camp Douglas where all were accepted except Mr. Churchill, his arm being still painful, and the wound not yet healed. He again returned home and entered Wheaton College. In the spring of 1866, he was elected town Collector, serving two years. He refused to be nominated for the third term, preferring to give way to some other comrade. From 1879, he was elected successively to the office of Supervisor of Milton Township, which he held with great satisfaction to his constituency. The last year of his term he was chosen President of the Board. He then engaged in farming, dealing in live stock and threshing grain until Oct. 1, 1882. In the spring of 1883, he formed a copartnership with William H. Luther in a Coal, Grain and Feed business, also to deal in Agricultural Implements and Building Material, generally, but which was in Oct., 1890, dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Churchill continuing in the business with Louis Q. Newton, under the firm name of Churchill & Newton. He has never received any assistance from any one, and has, by industry and straightforward dealing, built up a large business, and is to-day in easy and comfortable circumstances.

He married Miss Marilla Bronson, daughter of David Bronson, Nov. 26, 1866. They have 8 children: Jessie M., Jennie E., Josey M., Julia A., Addie B., Fanny B., Rhoda V. and Amos, Jr. Mr. Churchill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the G. A. R. Post No. 513 of which he has been a Commander and Senior Vice Commander, Junior Vice Commander, Chaplain and Officer of the Day; is also in receipt of a pension which he richly deserves. He is a prominent member of the Congregational Church and one of its Deacons; has been a member of the Sabbath School for several years, and for the last four years has been Superintendent of the same. The wound in his arm caused weakness of the entire body, especially affecting his legs, one of which has been broken, making one leg shorter than the other. His career has been characterized by firmness, promptness and decision of enterprise, strict integrity, and liberal views, while his frank, fair dealing has impressed upon all the genuineness and worth of his manhood. Genial and affable, he is popular among his aquaintances, and en-

joys the highest esteem of the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM MELLEN now a resident of Ottawa, Ill., was among the first of Massachusetts' young, loyal sons to respond to the call to arms. His patriotic impulses determined him to devote the strength of his young manhood to the preservation of his country. To this purpose he enlisted June 11, 1861, as a private in Co. D, 9th Mass. Inf. Soon after his enlistment he was mustered into the service and was called with his regiment to the front. The reg. was joined to the 1st Brig., 2d Div., and later on, when the army was organized into corps, it was placed in the 5th A. C., commanded by Fitz John Porter. Mr. Mellen fought in the 2d battle of Bull Run, and was in all the engagements with his regiment, up to the siege of Yorktown. While on guard duty at Bielton Station in 1864, he had his collar bone broken by a fall while on fatigue duty. He was taken to the hospital and placed under the surgeon's care, and soon after his time expired. He was a participant in the battle of Gaines Mills, June 24, 1862, where he fought bravely but was taken prisoner. He was among the many unfortunate soldiers of the Union army who became acquainted with the dungeon walls of Libby prison, but fortunate in this, that his confinement in that terrible living tomb, was limited to six weeks. From this he was sent to Belle Island where he was confined for about two months, when he was exchanged and returned to his regiment. From that time on, he was with his reg. in all its marches and engagements until he was mustered out, which was at Boston, Mass., June 21, 1864. He had served three years in the defense of his country's flag, had discharged the duties of a soldier faithfully and well, and felt that he was entitled to return to his home and family.

Mr. Mellen was born at Charleston, Mass,. in 1843. He spent his youthful years at home, attending the common schools. When at the early age of ten years, he was sent to learn the trade of a glass blower, which he followed up to the time of his enlistment. After his return from the war he went to St. Louis, where he spent some time. His next place of business was Chicago. After remaining there for a time, he made his way again East, stopping awhile in Philadelphia, and then he went to Boston. In 1883, he concluded to try his fortune again in the West, and setting out he finally reached Ottawa, Ill., where he has since resided, working at his trade. His long experience at his business and his knowledge of all its details, renders him a valuable acquisition to the company by whom he is employed. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 156, of Ottawa, in which he takes a prominent and active part. He is also a member of the Glass Blower's Union.

Mr. Mellen was married at Cambridge, Mass., May 28, 1868, to Catherine McGirk, of that city. Five children were born to them—James, Ellen, Mary, Sarah and Susan.

SIDNEY S. TUTTLE, member of G. A. R. Post No. 274, of Rock Falls, Ills., was born Oct. 9, 1840, in Portage Co., Ohio. His parents were Hiram C. and Sarah A. (Terrill) Tuttle. His father was born in New York in June, 1818, and his mother in Ohio. The occupation of Hiram C. was that of a farmer, but removing to Pa. he there engaged in the lumber business. In Oct., 1852, he located in Steuben Co., Ind., and remained there until his removal to Iowa, where he died. His widow still survives, and is residing with her daughter at Algona, Iowa.

Sidney S. was the oldest of the family, and was brought up with his parents, continuing at home until his enlistment in the military service, which he entered April 21, 1861, at Columbia City, Ind., as a member of Co. E, 17th Ind. Inf. After the usual camp discipline the regt. went to the front July 1, 1861, going through Cincinnati to Parkersburg, W. Va., where they remained some days. July 21, were ordered into Md. and on July 26 moved to the North

Branch of the Potomac. July 28 they began a line of fortifications, and from this time forward were scouting and participating in frequent battles with the enemy. Mr. Tuttle was a witness of the death of Col. John A. Washington, Sept. 12, while on a reconnoissance, and assisted in carrying his body to the outposts. Nov. 19, the regt. was ordered to Louisville, Ky., arriving Nov. 30. They went into winter quarters at Camp Wicklippe, performing picket duty and having frequent skirmishes with the enemy. The regt. next proceeded to Nashville, arriving March 9, 1862, and was there brigaded with the 15th Ind., 50th Ind., and 6th Ohio. They then moved on to Pittsburg Landing, reaching that point Tuesday after the battle of Shiloh. The regt. was engaged at the siege of Corinth, occupying a position in the center of the line of attack. After some time spent in pursuing Forrest, they set out on the famous march to Louisville (called by the soldiers the "nip and tuck" march), in which they distanced Bragg, getting in ahead and shutting him out. They had a spirited encounter with the enemy, Oct. 21, at Mumfordsville, Ky., after which they returned with Buell's army to Louisville. Feb. 12, 1863, they received orders to mount themselves, seizing horses wherever they could. Mr. Tuttle's regt. was the first to secure horses, after which they assisted the others. They were engaged in the action at Hoover's Gap, June 24, returning with 75 prisoners and 135 stand of arms, with a loss of 40 men in killed and wounded. From this time forward Mr. Tuttle was almost daily under fire, but ever acted with soldierly courage and an inflexible adhesion to duty. At Chickamauga he was an active participant in that hotly contested battle, and in many others that followed with Wheeler, in several of which he narrowly escaped death. In one instance his Co. was surrounded and their surrender demanded, and notwithstanding his perilous situation, under a heavy fire, he refused to give up his gun, even when dismounted and helpless. The timely arrival of the Union troops rescued him. He was mustered out and finally discharged at Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1865.

During his whole period of service he did not lose a day from duty, nor was he wounded or at any time under the care of a physician. For some years after his return home he was engaged in railroading, and is now shipping clerk in the office of the C. B. & Q., at Sterling, a position he has held for nine years. For 12 years prior to his appointment to his present position, he was night watchman on the same road. Throughout his army life and since he he has never been intoxicated. He was married Mar. 12, 1864, while at home on furlough, at Columbia City, Ind., to Emily, daughter of Nicholas and Gertrude (Strickfaden) Bessack. Mrs. Tuttle's parents were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were married, locating in Ind. after having lived some time in N. Y. They are both deceased. Nicholas Bessack, the father of Mrs. Tuttle, served as a soldier under the Duke of Bavaria, and she had three brothers, Nicholas, Joseph and Andrew, in the Union army during the war of the rebellion; the two former being in Co. E, 17th Ind. Nicholas was killed June 20, 1864; Joseph is living in Nebraska, and Andrew in Ia. Mr. Tuttle is the father of four children: Edward L., Elmer A., Bertha E. and Eva M., of whom Edward is deceased. He is a Republican in politics. He was a charter member of the Will Robinson Post. Mrs. Tuttle is a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 45, and was for two years its Conductor, and for one year its junior Vice-President.

HARVEY MAHANNAH, one of Decatur's (Illinois) most prominent men, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born there Aug. 12, 1836, a son of Benjamin Mahannah, also a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry and a close relative of the famous General Anthony Wayne of Revolutionary times. Harvey had nine brothers and sisters, namely: Stephen, Mariah, Mary, Ann, Henry, Jacob, Ely, Christina, William and James W. Henry was a soldier in the late war and passed through the service without being wounded or

captured. Ely, another brother, was in the navy during the same period.

Harvey, in his younger days lived in Ohio between the years 1839, and 1851, and when old enough, attended a private school until a short time before he left the State, when he took advantage of attending a public school which had recently been established. He removed to the State of Illinois, worked upon a farm until 1855 when he went at the carpenter's trade which he continued until his enlistment at Decatur Aug. 11. 1862, and was subsequently mustered in as an Orderly Sergeant in Company G., 116th Ill. Vol. Inf. but soon after was elected 1st Lieutenant. This regiment remained in camp of instruction until Nov, 8, when it proceeded to Memphis and shortly after upon the Tallahatchie campaign, going to Oxford then returned to Memphis. Leaving the last named place the regiment moved down the river then up the Yazoo to the Chickasaw Bayou where it engaged the enemy in a heavy battle, the men being under fire for several days, then passed on to Arkansas Post, where, on January 11, 1863, they fought the bloody battle of the same name. The 116th occupied the center of the Union line and kept up an enfilading fire upon the enemy under the protection of the Government Gunboats, thus preventing the enemy from using his artillery and in a short time forced him to surrender, thus rewarding the Union troops with the capture of about 6,000 prisoners, besides equipments, supplies and stores. The regiment was employed for a time on Butler's famous canal and when it was abandoned moved to Upper Young's Point where it remained until it joined in the general advance upon Vicksburg. After making a detour up the Yazoo River it retired, landing at Milliken's Bend, La., where Mr. Mahannah was compelled to remain in camp by reason of severe illness. He was not absolutely incapacitated, therefore, he was appointed to the command of the camp for about a week, when he had the sick moved to Upper Young's Point. The regiment marched to Grand Gulf where he joined it May 22d, 1863, just after the second charge had been made upon Vicksburg. Here he was transferred to Company A., assumed command of his Co. and took his place in the line throughout the siege. He was most of the time on active duty, running a mine under the enemy's works which was stopped pending negotiations for the surrender. Before becoming a soldier Mr. Mahannah worked at his trade in Louisiana, and as the town he worked in raised a company for the rebel service, many of the men he knew, hence after his duties had been performed, he hunted up the company who were of the number captured at Vicksburg. He soon found them, much the worse in appearance owing to the hardships endured, and was much pleased with his visit. The following day he started for Jackson, Miss., marching under a scorching sun, the dust rising in clouds, with a great scarcity of water and little to eat, consequently men were continually falling exhausted along the line of march. On arrival the Union forces invested the town, dug trenches in which the men slept, continuing there until the place was evacuated, then pursued the enemy some distance having heavy skirmishes daily, until they returned to Jackson. Subsequently the regiment moved back to Camp Sherman near Vicksburg, where it was assigned to General Morgan L. Smith's Division.

While at Camp Sherman Lieutenant Mahannah obtained a furlough, returned home to Decatur for a few days, then rejoined his regiment, being placed in his original company of which he was appointed Captain by reason of the death of the former commander. Leaving Camp Sherman the regiment moved to Memphis, Corinth, Iuka, Tuscumbia, Eastport, Florence and Stephenson; in light order marched to the Chickamauga River, where on the night of the 23d, November, it, with the 8th Mo. Inf., boarded pontoon boats and drifted down to the Tennessee River, there hugged the west bank of the last named river and ascended it to a point where a signal was displayed, crossed to the opposite bank, made a successful landing, and surprised and captured the rebel pickets without firing a gun to disturb or alarm the enemy. Before daybreak the main army had crossed the river on

a pontoon bridge and threw up miles of earthworks. In the afternoon the Union forces formed and marched toward the hills on the right of the rebel army. Captain Mahannah's Brigade being in the advance, marched in line of battle. The enemy had thrown some cavalry and artillery across the left, therefore, the brigade swerved to the North and in doing so General Giles A. Smith, Brigade commander, was severely wounded and was succeeded by Colonel Tupper, and the enemy, when encountered, was soon dispersed. That night the regiment remained upon their arms, our subject being on picket duty, and all suffered severely from the cold and exposure. By daybreak his regiment was moved to the extreme left of the army and advanced near an old church or school-house where the men were halted and instructed to partake of their breakfast, but before that luxury was finished, was ordered and immediately moved to the right to reinforce the balance of the division which was being engaged. The brigade then made a light charge to the foot of the hill, placed skirmishers, and followed up the hill, resting when part of the way up, until one o'clock next morning, when the enemy had evacuated that portion of the field, leaving their dead and wounded upon the battle ground. After resting a short time, the regiment, Nov. 26th, moved toward Ringgold, after which it started upon a forced march toward Knoxville to relieve General Burnside, then besieged at that point, and had arrived within eighteen miles when the siege was raised, and they by way of Tellico Iron Works returned to Chattanooga. During this march the men were perfectly barefooted, their other clothing in a bad condition, and being obliged to march over frozen ground through a mountainous country, and at a forced pace, made the suffering almost unendurable, and certainly one of the severest marches of the war. On returning they were sent by transports to Belfonte, then marched to Stephenson, Ala., in light order and without discipline, where on arrival clothing was issued and the men made fairly comfortable for a time, when they moved to Larkinsville and went into winter quarters. Expeditions were made throughout the winter to different points, and on one occasion Mr. Mahannah was detailed at Larkins Landing in command of five companies guarding a pontoon bridge for several weeks, and whilst there received his commission as Captain of his company. May 4th, his regiment set out on the Atlanta campaign, his first severe battle being Resaca. His was the color company, and took an advanced position, charged down hill to a creek, crossed and went into a veritable hornet's nest whose sting, however, in this case, was death or something akin to it, from which it was compelled to recede after the loss of the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. They fell back 200 yards, fortified, and remaining upon the skirmish line all night were ordered in the morning to advance until they drew fire. That end was soon accomplished, whereupon Captain Mahannah steadily withdrew his men and on the following day took possession of the enemy's works. Then followed in quick succession the battles of Dallas, Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain.

The charge at the last named battle opened early in the morning and Captain Mahannah, although he had been in many desperate conflicts never saw men literally mowed down before. They fell thick and fast, dead and wounded all around him, consequently he led the remnant of his company back for protection a few hundred yards where they lay until after dark. The next day they moved to Pumpkin Vine Creek. Two days later they moved to Rossville, crossing the Chattahoochie River. Some days later he marched to Stone Mountain, tore up the railroad and then marched to Decatur, drove the enemy to the vicinity of Atlanta and then again engaged him on July 22, and on the 28th, was in the battle of Ezra Chapel, being engaged throughout the day. It was in the famous Atlanta contest that General McPherson fell a victim to Southern lead. After the lines had been strengthened around Atlanta, the 116th moved to the vicinity of Jonesboro where was fought on Aug. 31, and Sept. 1, one of the sharpest

battles of the war, and again Captain Mahannah's regiment sustained the reputation previously won upon many a hard fought field. Atlanta passed into the possession of the Government troops without further fighting. His regiment pursued Hood's forces to Lovejoy Station, then returning to the vicinity of Atlanta went into camp. Here our subject obtained a 30 day furlough to return home. On returning to Nashville, found the railroad was cut, therefore, remained for a week at that point, then to Chattanooga where they proposed to place him in command of some men, but instead he asked for a detail to take prisoners to Nashville, and there obtained an order to report to his regiment. He proceded to Rome, Ga., thence by ambulance to Indian Springs and from there to Vining Station *via* Marietta where they were paid off and voted for President, but strange to say, the votes were never counted. Immediately after he joined in the march to the sea, and at Fort McAllister his division made the charge and captured the place. When near the fort they found torpedoes every fourteen feet which they made the rebels remove. Subsequently they went to Fort Thunderbolt for five days, then returned to Savannah, and after an expedition to Hilton Head, began the march through the Carolinas, hunting the enemy and finding him first near the swamps of Pocotaligo, chased him through creeks and across rivers, skirmishing constantly until nearing Columbia. After a few days rest then resumed the march, facing homeward, crossing the Pedee River, thence to Fayetteville and to Bentonville, where the 116th for the last time encountered the old foe, Gen. J. E. Johnson's army, and fought its last battle. During this expedition Captain Mahannah had command of the foraging detachments of his division. After the surrender of Lee his command started for Washington *via* Richmond and Petersburg, and there took part in the Grand Review, where subsequently he was mustered out on June 7, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged on the 27th of the same month.

After leaving the army Captain Mahannah returned to Decatur where he followed his trade, then went, for the benefit of his health, first to Texas, thence to Mexico, where he continued in all about five years, then returned to Decatur which has since been his home. He married Miss Mary T. Swift, of Decatur, June 20, 1861, and three children have resulted from the union, viz.: Jessie M., Anna Laura, and Stephen U.; the first named of whom is dead. Captain Mahannah, since the war has held the position of Constable, Deputy Sheriff, Street Commissioner, Deputy Marshal, and been Township Collector for three years. He is a Mason, a Republican, and a member of Post No. 141 G. A. R.



JACOB PHILLIPS, of Peru, Ill., was born on Christmas day, in the year 1834, on the Lower Rhine in France, but when the treaty was signed after the Franco-German war of 1871, it became part of Germany. When 18 years of age he abandoned his native heath and wended his way to America, settling first at Buffalo, N Y., then at Brentford, in Ontario, Canada; afterwards returning to the U. S., where he was married (at Buffalo) in 1854, to Mary Zhehar, a native of Saxony, Prussia. He learned the machinist's trade at Buffalo, which he followed for many years. Our subject was a son of a seed oil manufacturer in the old country and his uncle is now a prominent man in the same business near Mankato, Minn. Mr. Phillips offered his services for the army of the Union cause in the early days of the late rebellion, having enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, at Wenona, Ill., and was mustered into the service at Springfield as a private in Battery A. 3d Ill. Vol. Art. His battery shortly afterwards was sent to the front and was stationed at Bolivar, Tenn., in charge of the fort at that place, where it continued—without the happening of any notable incident—until the following spring, when it was ordered to Moscow and was there placed on guard duty. While thus engaged Mr. Phillips became ill and was granted a furlough of 30 days, at the expiration of which he was much improved in health

and enabled to rejoin his battery at Little Rock, Ark., where it was detained until the following spring. It then joined Gen. Banks in his Red River expedition and participated in the several engagements and skirmishes occurring during this campaign. He was on detached duty for the major part of his term of service, yet the work was constant and exceedingly hazardous, necessarily exposing him to rebel bullets as well as severe inclement weather by night as well as by day, which resulted in undermining his health and rendering him a confirmed invalid from that time forward. He was compelled to go into the hospital at Little Rock, Ark., and after it became evident that he would not be able to again resume his active duties in the field, was discharged from the army, under general order May 29, 1865. Among the weaknesses of his constitution developed during the war was a severe ailment of the heart, which has ever since been to him a constant source of illness as well as worry because of its probable danger.

Subsequently he became connected with the Peru Plow & Wheel Works, with which concern he has been engaged as his health permitted. He married Oct. 5, 1855, Miss Mary Phillips, of Buffalo, and by whom he has four children living—Henry Laura, Charles and Emma, of whom Henry is engaged in the Peru Plow & Wheel Works at Peru, and has become one of Peru's prominent and representative men, being at the present time one of its active and progressive Aldermen.

Our subject is a member of the Odd Fellows order, Lodge N. 34; of the E. N. Kirk Post No. 656, G. A. R., at Peru. He became a Republican during the troublesome times in Kansas, and has never had any inclination since to change his politics, fought that way and proposes to so die. He is a devoted husband, a kind father, genial and benevolent in character, an honored and respected citizen, and deeply attached to his adopted county.



LELAND L. JOHNSON, of Sterling, Ills., a leading grocer and hardware dealer, was born Dec. 6, 1840, in Prophetstown, Whiteside County, Ills. His parents were Samuel and Christiana (Lee) Johnson, both natives of Vt. Samuel Johnson was brought up to the life of a farmer. He removed to Illinois in 1838, settling at Prophetstown, where, in 1839, he married Mrs. Christiana Smith, whose maiden name was Lee, who in 1837, located in that town.

Endearing Johnson, the father of Samuel Johnson, of Castletown, Vt., was descended from an Irish family, settling in New England at an early period of its history. The Lees were of Scotch ancestry, and were also of the number of those who found in New England a home and the blessings of freedom. Of the union of Samuel Johnson and Christiana Smith were born four children: Leland Lee, Imogene, Christiana, now Mrs. Chas. Tenney, of Montour, Ia., and Endearing, of whom Endearing and Imogene are deceased.

Leland Lee Johnson received his education in the district school and continued at home, assisting his father in work on the farm, until 1861. The Johnson farm, originally but a few acres of government land, was by its enterprising owner gradually increased to 450 acres, and brought under a high state of cultivation. Having retired from all active pursuits, Mr. Johnson and his estimable wife are residing at Sterling in the comfort and peace which are being shed upon their declining years.

Young Johnson, in the natural spirit of adventure which posessed him, accompanied an expedition to Pike's Peak in the spring of 1861, but the outbreak of the war soon after his arrival precipitated his return home, and his enlistment in Co. B, 34th Ill. Inf. Vol., at Springfield, Sept. 7, 1861. His reg. quickly marched to the front to join the army of Gen. Buell, the first objective point being Louisville, Ky., from whence it moved on to Camp Nevin, Ky., where it was quartered until Feb. 14, 1862. After the sanguinary battle of Fort Donaldson the Reg. was put upon a forced march to Nashville to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and thence ordered to Columbia, Tenn., where the Co. that

first unfurled the stars and stripes upon the court house after the evacuation of the Rebels, was in command of Lieut. Johnson. Entering the service as a private he was successively promoted to 1st Sergeant, 2d Lieut., and 1st. Lieut. He participated with his Reg. in the battle of Shiloh, his Co. losing 33 men in killed and wounded, and sharing in the many deeds of valor exhibited upon that bloody field. Here Lieut. Johnson received promotion, as 1st Lieut. for gallant and meritorious conduct, and for the ensuing summer commanded his Co., the Capt. having been disabled by wounds at Shiloh. His Reg. moved on to Corinth, and after its evacuation, to Tuscumbia, Iuka, Florence and Battle Creek, going into camp at the latter place for over a month. It was next ordered to Louisville, after some days to Frankfort. Lieut. Johnson during the encampment at Camp Andy Johnson served as Adjt. of the Reg. At the battle of Murfreesboro the Reg. went into action with 600 men, but at roll call the next morning only 52 reported. How truly has this gallant regiment borne the brunt of the battle, and won imperishable renown.

In May, 1863, the Reg. moved on to Chattanooga, and bore a leading part in that memorable and decisive campaign. Lieut. Johnson during this time had command of his Co., and took gallant part in numerous engagements. He and his brother-in-law, Lindsley Black, of Co. C., were the first to enter Rome, Ga. Throughout this latter period Lieut. Johnson was a great sufferer from sickness, but kept on duty until finally obliged to enter the hospital, at Chattanooga. Receiving the appointment under Gen. Sherman as train inspector, he acted in that capacity for several months, when again becoming disabled from sickness, he was sent to the officers' hospital, on Lookout Mountain. After, to some extent regaining his health, he rejoined his Reg. at Atlanta, and after proceeding with it to Huntsville to cut off the advance of Forrest, returned to Atlanta, where he was honorably discharged Nov. 7, 1864, having served three years and two months. He refused a Captain's commission by reason of his failing health, and repaired to his home at Sterling, Ills. Here he resumed labor on the farm, teaching a school during the winter, but after some time leased his farm and engaged in business as a grain and coal dealer. He subsequently conducted a cattle ranch for two years at Rock Falls, when he returned to Sterling, resumed the same occupation there, and continuing therein for three years. His health again failing he went to Dokota, to seek a suitable investment in lands, and to get the benefit of the salubrious climate. Remaining for two years in Dakota and regaining his health, he went to Palo Alto Co., Iowa, to develop his landed interests there located. Mr. Johnson has made very large investments in real estate, but recently has devoted his attention to the management of the hardware and grocery business at Sterling, Ills., which has attained very extensive proportions.

Mr. Johnson was married Dec. 13, 1864, to Miss Seraphino Black, at Franklin Grove, Ills., and has five children now living. As a soldier Leland Lee Johnson was an honor to his country and to his name; as a citizen and merchant he has achieved as true a distinction. To him may well be applied "Famed as well for his victories in peace as in war." He was a member of the V. R. Corps, an organization antedating the G. A. R., and has been an influential promoter of the cause of that association. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics, and in all his relations an upright, conscientious and inflexible exemplar of right and duty.

DAVID J. GRANT was born at Brantford, Ont., Canada, October 10, 1834. He was the third son of Isaac and Margaret (McPhaden) Grant, both of Scotch descent. The family claim among its illustrious members, the late President Ulysses S. Grant.

His paternal grandfather was a quartermaster in the Revolutionary War; his father was in the War of 1812, also his father's brother, David Grant. Mr. Grant's father died at Jefferson, Cook Co., Ill., in the fall of 1865, and his mother at Wheaton, Ill., Oct. 8, 1882

At the age of seven years young Grant with his parents removed to Mich., where they remained two years, going then to Ill., near the town of York, DuPage County. He attended school three miles from home walking the distance twice a day when only ten years of age, and at this same school made the acquaintance of the little girl, who when grown, became his wife. Mr. Grant would have joined the army at the beginning of the War, but his wife objected on account of the age of their children who were then quite young. But when the confederate army invaded Louisville she withdrew her objections and assisted him in getting ready, offering to care for the children during his absence, which she did in a noble manner. He enlisted in Co. F, 105th, Ill. Vol. Inf. in 1862. Two of his brothers also enlisted with him, their mother being present during the mustering of the regiment. Their father had previously enlisted in the Pioneer Corps, being too much advanced in years to be accepted for the regular army. The Union cause had probably no supporters who were more loyal and brave than Isaac Grant and his three sons.

After being mustered in at Dixon, Ill., the reg't. went to Chicago, and was placed under drill and instructions until Oct. 1, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and from there marched to Frankfort arriving Oct. 10, 1862. The first twelve months of service the reg't. was occupied in doing guard and picket duty, but after being reorganized in December, 1863, under Gen. Sherman's command did much active duty.

His regiment was in the battle of Dallas, May 12th, also at Resaca, May 15, 1864. His comrade, Arthur Rice, was killed in the battle of Resaca, having the barrel of his musket bent by a flying ball and after receiving the first wound grasped the gun of a dying comrade and fought for half an hour before he was struck in the head and instantly killed. He was a great favorite with the regiment and was only 17 years old.

Then followed the battles of Kingston and Burnt Hickory, in both of which his company took an active part. When near Marietta, Ga., about July 1, 1864, while his Co. was building a line of breastworks the rebels attacked them, springing over the works already formed. The move was so sudden and the surprise so complete that they left their picks and shovels on the outside, where they had been in use. The officer in command of Mr. Grant's Co. called for volunteers to bring them in. David Grant responded to the call and brought them in escaping without a scratch, although the bullets were flying thickly about them. Leaving Marietta, the battle of Peach Tree Creek was the next important action engaged in. It was in this battle that Mr. Grant assisted Gen. Harrison to rise, when he was prostrated by fatigue and heat. Finding a canteen of cold coffee lying close by, he gave him a draught from it, and bathed his temples with camphor, a small bottle of which comrade Bachelor, who happened to be close at hand, had in his possession. After this assistance the Gen. revived and was able to resume his duties. When the battle was over Lieutenant Smith and Sergeant Cram found the flag of the 12th La. lying on the field.

Both were soon after taken sick and being unable to perform their duties, it fell to Mr. Grant, being the next in rank, to take charge of his company. July 23, 1864, when located just north of Atlanta, Ga., the enemy surprised them and being in large numbers, some of our men became timid and commenced to retreat. Seeing this Sergeant Grant shouted to them to hold their position. They did not seem inclined to obey orders and being aware of the necessity of preserving a bold front, to avoid a general stampede he exclaimed: "The first man that leaves his position, I will bayonet him!" This had the desired effect and they successfully held the post. Seven times the enemy charged and were beaten back, and without serious loss to Sergeant Grant's Co.

Leaving Atlanta, Nov. 13, 1864, the Reg. joined Gen. Sherman in his march to the sea.

At Savannah the regt. was engaged in numerous skirmishes, and left there Jan. 1, 1865, proceeding through N. and S. Carolina en route for the rebel forces. Much difficulty

was experienced in crossing the River at Savannah, on account of poor pontoons and the annoyance of the enemy. After crossing the river they met the rebels drove them back and camped that night on Gen. Hardee's plantation.

Mr. Grant's brother Isaac having served his term of enlistment, re-enlisted and joined the army again at Savannah, and was with him in the battle of Bentonville Feb. 2, 1865. Matters now continued quiet until Johnson's surrender. The night after they returned to Raleigh, Mr. Grant was ordered to report to the hospital, where he supposed he was to act as an assistant. Shortly afterward, however, he was ordered to go to New York City, where he arrived May 1. Soon after he went to Washington to take part in the grand review, in which he occupied a conspicuous position. He was mustered out June 7, 1865 and returned home immediately afterward.

He was married at Proviso, Cook County, Ills., to Mary Sackett, April 22, 1858, and they have six children, Addie C., Albert S., Alice E., Alfred S., Alphonso D., and David A.

In politics he is a Republican, does not belong to any secret society and does not draw a pension. A worthy representative of a worthy family, he is popular with his comrades, esteemed as a neighbor and respected by all who know him.

PHINEAS B. PROVOST, a resident of Decatur, Ill., was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1833. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, was afterwards a pensioner and died at the advanced age of 98 years. Phineas had three brothers of whom A. D. was in the late war in the Western army, but was discharged a physical wreck, prostrated with disease contracted whilst a soldier, never recovered. Phineas remained at home until about 15 years of age, when he became apprenticed as a coach trimmer, working thereat until twenty-one, then he became employed as a journeyman at Rahway, New Jersey and New York City up to 1858,when he moved to Suffolk, Va., opened a shop and conducted a general carriage business.

When John Brown was tried he run the bullets and manufactured the cartridges which were intended for use at that time should occasion demand. In the business he was running, his brother, L. R. was a partner, and as they both belonged to the military organization, had their guns, as also the care of many others. When war became imminent the Provosts were strongly suspected of being sympathizers with the north, hence, one by one the men called for their guns, and finally their own were demanded, whilst they were personally given by the civil authorities twenty-four hours to get out of town, which was extended after a meeting of citizens had been called, to twenty-one days. They had real estate, a good business, considerable personal property on hand, as also heavy amounts owing to them of which they could not collect a dollar, and were not permitted to ship their stock or personal effects North, and no one would purchase, but were compelled to abandon everything, barely taking their trunks, and Phineas had only sufficient money to pay a cabin passage for his wife and steerage for himself. Having been expatriated from his adopted State and his property practically confiscated, he was determined to seek revenge, therefore enlisted immediately in the Union army May 21, 1862,as Corporal in Co. A., 1st N. J. Inf. This was the first three years' regiment mustered into the service. The reg't moved to Trenton, and was present at Alexandria when Col. Elsworth was shot. Subsequently it proceeded to Washington, thence to the field of Bull Run, was not in that battle but covered the retreat of the Union army until Alexandria was reached, when the army was reorganized under Gen. McClellan. The first battle of the regiment was before Richmond after which it returned to Washington, then participated in the second Bull Run, which was closely followed by those of Antietam, Crampton's Pass, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, at the latter of which Mr. Provost was wounded, but did not leave his regiment. During this battle the brigade captured more prisoners than

there were captors. Subsequently he took part in the conflicts at Fredericksburg and United States Ford, where the men were sent over the river in squads to face the enemy, and one squad after another was almost annihilated, when they were ordered to fall back to Acquia Creek. At this time our subject had been commissioned as Second Lieutenant. He was commissioned, by the governor of N. J., 2d Lieutenant for gallant conduct in the field Oct. 7, 1862. His wound, however, now commenced to disable him, consequently he resigned Feb. 16, 1863, and quitted active service, but assisted in recruiting many others, being thus engaged for upwards of a year. He then resumed his trade, working in the East (New York and Brooklyn) for five years, when he removed West to Illinois, locating in Tazewell Co., and has since been a citizen of that State. He removed to Decatur in 1864, where he has since resided.

He married in 1853, in New Jersey, and has now two sons living. After the war he returned to his old home at Suffolk, Va., had all the surviving parties who were his persecutors arrested, and before he "let up" had complete satisfaction for his financial losses and indignities endured at their hands. He has been Justice of the Peace for Decatur for the past five years. He is a Free Mason, Ioni's Lodge, No. 312, a member of Post No. 141, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican. He is also a pensioner.

ANDREW MURPHY, of Turner Junction, Ills., is a native of Ireland, born in the City of Waterford, County Kilkeny in 1839. His parents were Nicholas and Catherine (Moore) Murphy, both deceased. He enlisted in Co. A, 12th Ills. Inf., at Chicago, January 10, 1864, and was ordered to Pulaski, Tenn., remaining there until the middle of April, when the regiment joined Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and was in numerous engagements, including those of Buzzards Roost and the Kenesaw Mountain engagements. At Rome Cross Roads under Brigadier Gen. Sweeney's command it had a sharp action, but after stubborn resistance the enemy was driven back, although the regiment lost several officers and many men.

In crossing the River at Calhoun's Ferry the enemy attacked the Union forces, from the opposite side, under cover of their Artillery, they however, managed to load 30 men in each boat, which were propelled by poles and drawn back by ropes, until 500 or 600 men had crossed and crawled up the bank, and assisted the Artillery in driving the enemy back while the remainder of the regiment crossed on Pontoon bridges. In one of the Kenesaw Mountain engagements Mr. Murphy barely escaped death from the bursting of a shell near where he stood. Several members of the regiment were drowned in fording the Chattahoochie River, some 20 miles above Atlanta. The enemy allowed the Brigade to cross without firing on them, expecting to overcome them entirely when they had landed, but the Artillery opened fire and drove the enemy back allowing the Brigade to land in safety. The night before the memorable battle of Atlanta which took place July 22, 1864, the regiment was employed in building breast-works which they completed and were ordered to take a much needed rest. This was of short duration however for they were soon sent to the front of Atlanta.

The hand to hand encounter at Atlanta was exceedingly fierce, and many a man was sent to his last long account by the bayonet thrust of the enemy.

After the first engagement at Decatur, Ga., two brigades were ordered to relieve Morgan L. Smith's Division, which had been captured by the Rebels. Our force succeeded in retaking six guns belonging to DeGrasse's Battery, that were considered among the finest guns used in the war.

During the battle of Atlanta an encounter took place at Bald Knob in which two women with bayonets in their hands, were taken prisoners. It is said they fought like maniacs, and were captured only after much difficulty. Mr. Murphy was employed in carrying ammunition for the Artillery during the engagement at Bald Knob, and stood between two guns of

which there were six in line. The jar resulting from their combined discharges was terrific, almost killing him and for 15 days he lay in a state of unconsciousness, unable to recognize anyone or topartake of solid food. He finally recovered enough to resume his duties, and continued with his regiment until he was mustered out.

When the Rebels opened fire on Allatoona Pass, at which Fort the division stores were then kept, Sherman was located on Kenesaw Mountain and was occupied in giving and receiving signals by means of flags. When the enemy had blown up the Fort, and Sherman was apprised of it, his reply signalled back, was, "Hold the Fort for I am coming." This was undoubtedly the origin of the popular and well known Hymn, by that title. He was with Sherman from Atlanta to the Sea, and was discharged August 1, 1865, at Springfield, Ill., and returned home. In political matters Mr. Murphy is a Democrat. Unmarried and not in receipt of a pension.

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN,

Was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1831. Educated at West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1853 in the class with McPherson, Schofield and the Rebel General Hood. Entered the army as brevet 2d Lieutenant in the 2d Regt. U. S. Inf. Joined his regiment at Fort Duncan, in Texas, in August, 1853, and at once entered a campaign against the Indians. In 1855 he was assigned to the 4th Inf. and promoted to full 2d Lieutenant. In 1861 he was made 1st Lieutenant, and, on the breaking out of the rebellion, was advanced to a captaincy, and assigned to the 13th U. S. Inf., then at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. In the spring of 1862 he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department, then in command of General Halleck. On the 27th of May he was appointed Colonel of the 2d Michigan Cav., and made Brigadier General July 1, 1862, and Major General of Volunteers, Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant conduct at the battle of Stone River. In the fall of 1864, after his brilliant victory over the Rebel General Early, in the Shenandoah Valley, he was made Brigadier General in the regular army, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of the lamented General McPherson. When General McClellan resigned in November, 1864, General Sheridan was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, becoming a Major General in the regular army.

We have now traced General Sheridan's appointments and promotions in their order as they stand on the records of the War Department. Following Sheridan in his military career is like perusing an exciting romance, which, at every change of scene, grows brighter and more fascinating. He enters the service in the field with his raw regiment of Michigan Volunteers, the first duty assigned to him being to cut the railroad south of Corinth, to prevent the escape of the Rebel army from that famous stronghold. During this expedition he was attacked by the whole left wing of the hostile army, and while his gallant but wild and experienced troops were contending against two regiments of Rebel infantry, two of cavalry, and a full battery, he made a bold and unexpected charge upon their flank, captured and brought off the guns of Powell's battery. Here he made the first display of the dashing tactics which distinguished him through the war. In his first battle he was engaged in a desperate conflict with an overwhelming force, from which he not only brought off his command with honor, but captured and brought safely into camp an entire hostile battery. This brilliant result of an action which threatened unavoidable defeat, attracted the attention of his superiors, and opened the career of Phil Sheridan in the war. He was soon after placed in command of a brigade of cavalry, and while pursuing the Confederates, now retreating from Corinth, through North Mississippi, was attacked by nine Rebel regiments, and nearly surrounded. Instead of resorting to the running tactics usually practiced on such occasions, Colonel Sheridan sent a detachment of his men to attack the army in the rear, while at a pre-

concerted signal, he charged in front. The detail sent out consisted of one hundred men all armed with revolving carbines. When these opened on the enemy's rear, their rapid and continuous fire frightened the rebels into the belief that they were assailed by an army in the rear while furiously charged in front.

Disconcerted by these startling movements, they retreated in wild disorder, and were pursued with relentless vigor, and most of their arms and equipments captured. This was Sheridan's second essay on the field in the volunteer service. In the first he had secured a retreat with all the fruits of victory; in the second he had met more than double his force and driven them from the field, gaining a decisive victory. It was for distinguished conduct in command on this occasion that he was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers July 1, 1862. He was now transferred from Grant's to Buell's command, and, on the 20th of September, 1862, he was assigned to the 3d Division of the Army of the Ohio. With this division he fortified Louisville against the approach of Bragg's army. At the battle of Perryville, he commanded the 11th Division, and acted a distinguished part in advancing his artillery, changing position and charging the Rebel lines with great intrepedity. For his gallantry displayed in this action he was highly complimented by his superiors. The next important engagement in which General Sheridan participated, was at Stone River, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. In this affair he held an important position in the center. The whole right wing of the Union army was driven in terrible confusion from its position, while the enemy made a furious assault on that part of the center occupied by Sheridan. While fighting desperately, his division was flanked by the rushing tide of Rebels that had swept Johnson's and Davis' divisions entirely from the field. In the raging heat of battle, enveloped in smoke and nearly surrounded by the surging masses of advancing foeman, Sheridan thrice changed the front of his division, and fought the enemy of three sides of a square. By the repulse of his supporting divisions, he was exposed on all sides but one, but never faltered in the fight. Four times his position was fiercely charged by massed columns of the enemy. Each successive charge was unflinchingly met and repulsed, with immense slaughter. His ammunition finally being exhausted, his division fell back in order to the new lines, where the fight raged during the two following days. He had lost every brigade commander in his division, nearly all his Colonels, and one-half his men. Having drawn up his men on the new lines, he rode up to the commander, and, pointing to the weakened columns, said: "General Rosecrans, there are all that are left of us; our cartridge boxes are exhausted, and our guns are empty." By hard fighting on this bloody field, Sheridan won an additional star, the approval of his commander and the applause of the whole army. In the pursuit of the rebel army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, his division held the advance. Crossing the Tennessee River, we next find him in the thickest of the conflict at Chickamauga.

Again, on the right of our lines, his division was isolated by the tide of battle, and cut off from support. Here Wood's, Negley's and Crittenden's divisions were all alike overwhelmed and driven from their positions. Sheridan was left once more to meet the whole left wing of the Rebel army. With his usual daring, for hours he waged an unequal contest against fearful odds, when finding his command literally surrounded, he cut his way out, and joined General Thomas' reserves on the left, whose Roman firmness saved the fortunes of the day. The disastrous results of this battle drove the Army of the Cumberland into Chattanooga where it was soon surrounded and besieged by the rebel forces under General Bragg. Grant was put in command of the new organization, and the battle of Mission Ridge was fought and won. In this brilliant affair Sheridan acted a conspicuous part. Sheridan and division were in position, and ordered to wait the preconcerted signal of six guns to be discharged in rapid succession from Fort Wood. At last the guns pealed forth the welcome signal, and the center column advanced. Sheridan's division

had been overpowered and driven back to Stone River and Chickamauga, and they burned for revenge. Their course lay through an open plain a mile and a half in extent. Fort Bragg and the Rebel army were in plain view on the heights in front, and sixty cannon poured down their iron hail on the advancing lines. Sheridan, in exulting eagerness dashed forward to the head of his column, and exclaimed: "Boys, remember Chickamauga!" Never was such a pageant more sublime than this march across the plain below Mission Ridge by Thomas' army at four o'clock P. M., Nov. 20, 1863. About the time of reaching the top of the mountain, Sheridan's horse was shot under him, and, in the enthusiasm of the moment, he mounted one of the largest captured guns, and waved his sword, amid the triumph and shouts of his victorious troops. He was soon remounted, however, and rushed down the mountain in pursuit of the retreating foe. His conduct on this occasion attracted the attention of General Grant, and established his military fame. As soon as the battle of Mission Ridge was ended, Sheridan started north with Sherman to expel Longstreet from East Tennessee. Grant being appointed Commander-in-Chief, of the National forces, repaired to the Capital. Sheridan was soon after ordered to report at Washington City, and, in the beginning of Grant's movement in Virginia, was made Chief of Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac. Soon after the opening of the campaign of 1864, Sheridan was ordered to make a raid in the rear of the Rebel army. On the 9th of May he entered upon the hazardous enterprise without baggage and in fighting trim. When within six miles of Richmond he encountered the enemy under command of General Stuart. Sheridan made the attack, and in the engagement which followed, the Rebel General was killed and his cavalry driven from the field. Turning southeast he crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge, where he had another brisk fight with the enemy. In this raid Sheridan's command had traversed all the country between Lee's army and Richmond, cut railroads, released Union prisoners, fought two battles, and caused great consternation among the enemy, and finally succeeded in reaching General Butler's headquarters on the south side of James River. General Grant's army swung around to the James in a few days, and Sheridan was sent out on a second raid around and in the rear of the Rebel army.

On the 8th of June, 1864, starting from below Richmond on James River, he proceeded northwest, to cut the roads south of that city. Reaching the Virginia Central on the 11th, he fought and defeated the Rebel cavalry near Louisa Court-house, and, after destroying many miles of railroad, he again withdrew, and on the twenty-fifth of June returned to Gen. Grant. His next service in order was to destroy the roads south and west of Richmond and Petersburg. In this he succeeded by a succession of dashing exploits, often attacking some exposed point in the enemy's lines with a portion of his forces, while the remainder would be destroying a railroad at some distant point. For the purpose of counteracting Rebel raids into Pennsylvania and Maryland, the military division of the Shenandoah was formed, and Sheridan placed in command. Calling to his aid a reliable staff, he left Gen. Grant's army and repaired to his new field, where he was destined to win new laurels and a wider fame. Establishing his headquarters at Harper's Ferry, he proceeded to concentrate his troops along the upper Potomac. In command of the sixth, eighth and nineteenth corps, with an efficient cavalry force, he began to forge the thunderbolts of war on his own account. He was the youngest on the list of Major Generals, and this was the first independent command he had held. His proceedings were observed with much solicitude. Maneuvering until he had accurately calculated the strength and resources of the enemy, he concentrated his own forces and on the nineteenth of September attacked, defeated and routed the Rebels in one of the most sanguinary conflicts of the war on Opequan Creek, north of Winchester, Va. The enemy retreated forty miles to a very strong position at Fisher's Hill, thirty miles southwest of Winchester. Sheridan gave them

but little time to make preparation for another action, but attacked them the next day in full force. As this position was naturally strong and well fortified, Sheridan resorted to strategy in assailing it, by sending the 8th corps, under General Crook, to the right to flank the position and attack the enemy in the rear, while the 6th and 19th corps advanced with great spirit against the front. Finding themselves assailed in front and rear by an army already flushed with victory, the Rebels again broke in shameful confusion, leaving almost everything behind in their flight. From Fisher's Hill Sheridan proceeded to Staunton, where he captured a large quantity of quartermasters' stores, and burned the depots, stations and other buildings. During the time this place was occupied by the Union army, two thousand barns and a large number of mills were burned, to prevent the enemy from subsisting on the country.

On the 12th of October the enemy again attacked Sheridan on Cedar Creek, only to be again defeated, and, for the third time, to be driven from the neighborhood. Finally, the Rebel commander, hearing that Sheridan had gone with his best corps to reinforce Grant, eagerly seized the occasion to wreak a terrible vengeance on an army that had defeated him in three successive conflicts. Having been heavily reinforced, he advanced, outflanked and attacked our army on the 18th of October near Strasburgh, Va. Unfortunately for them, Sheridan's army was all together, General Wright in command. For once, after a desperate struggle, the glorious army of the Shenandoah was driven from the field and compelled to abandon their camp. Sheridan, on his return from Washington, heard the noise of conflict, and met his army retreating before a foe they had so often beaten. On meeting his broken columns, he commanded, swore, and begged alternately. Speedily rallying his troops, he ordered them to form, face about, and, choosing a new position, awaited the fierce charge of the exulting foe. The first attack was repulsed, and before the enemy could reorganize, Sheridan made an impetuous charge, driving the enemy before him. The tide was changed; the victors in turn defeated, fell back before the gleaming bayonets of the Union troops. Sheridan rode furiously to the front, filled his men with the inspiration of his own daring heroism, and gallantly led the advance. The Rebels had no sooner lost ground than they lost prestige, order and organization, which finally resulted in a general, hopeless, total rout. Thus had Sheridan snatched victory from the very jaws of defeat. Few instances are recorded in the history of war where a general displayed so wonderful an influence over his men. The pursuit was continued with great spirit, and the enemy driven from the country in hopeless disorder. Sheridan had now beaten his Confederate rival in four separate battles. Having now beaten his enemy at all points, he proceeded to desolate the valley, that it might no longer furnish supplies and support a rebellion that had already cursed the whole Nation and filled the land with mourning. He destroyed the Lynchburg Railroad and the James River canal, by which most of the supplies were conveyed to Lee's army. He then joined General Grant, and took an active part in the closing scenes of the great Rebellion. Soon after joining the Army of the Potomac, he led the cavalry supported by the 5th Army Corps, against the enemy, and, after two days hard fighting, he succeeded in destroying one of their most important lines of railroad, and pushed on to Dinwiddie Courthouse. On the 1st of March he fought the battle of Five Forks, and gained a decisive victory, capturing 6,000 prisoners. While the Army of the Potomac was storming the works in front of Petersburg and Richmond, Sheridan was crushing the right flank and preparing to inflict upon the enemy that overwhelming defeat which soon followed. As soon as Richmond fell, and the Rebel army was forced to their final retreat, he pushed rapidly west, cut off the retreat, and furiously attacked Lee's flying columns, now struggling to escape. The Rebel army, by these rapid movements, was thrown between two fires—Sheridan's forces in front, and Grant's victorious legions pressing

on their rear. The combinations against them were overwhelming, and on the 19th of April, 1865, the heretofore invincible Rebel army of Virginia surrendered to General Grant, Commander-in-chief of the Union army. The ruin and final capture of the hostile army are, in a great measure, to be credited to the rapid movements, daring assaults, and desperate fighting of Sheridan's forces. After Lee's surrender, Sheridan was sent to Texas as commander of all the troops west of the Mississippi river. He died Aug. 5, 1888.

In person, General Sheridan was small, being five feet and six inches high, and weighing one hundred and fifty pounds. His complexion was dark, eyes hazel, hair black, and he usually wore a heavy black mustache and imperial. He had high cheek bones, broad forehead, and nose slightly equiline. Was courteous and attractive in manners, and very agreeable in conversation. Such was Phil Sheridan, sketched by the light of a brilliant military career.

WILLIAM H. WOODWORTH, of Warren, Ills., born in Lake Co., Ohio, in 1837, is a son of Luther P. Woodworth who was born near lake George, N. Y. in 1812, came to Ohio and in 1857, moved to a farm near Warren, Ills., where he died in 1882. The father a son of James Woodworth, was of English descent, and for many years was Supervisor of his Township, a prominent member of the Jo Daviess' Lodge, No 278, A. F., & A. M., and a respected citizen. The mother whose maiden name was Marcia Babb, was born in Livingston Co., N. Y. in 1816. Her father, Benjamin Babb, served as a dragoon in the Revolutionary War, and died at Painesville, Ohio, about 1840.

Wm. H. Woodworth spent the greater part of his early years on a farm and acquired a common school education. He came West with his parents and engaged in mason work until he enlisted April 24, 1861, in Co. E., 15th Ills. Inf., as a private, intending to go into the army under the call for 75,000 men, but the State quota being filled the regiment was assigned to State service and ordered into camp at Freeport, Ills. In about two weeks it was mustered out of this service and mustered into the United States service for three years and sent to Alton for instruction. It marched then to Sedalia, Mo., soon to Mexico, Mo., under the command of Col. Turner, and then to St. Louis. Started out to reinforce Gen. Lyon at Wilson Creek, but at Rolla it was ascertained that the fight was ended and the regiment marched to Sedalia. In a few weeks a movement was made towards Springfield, Mo., expecting to meet Price, but as he had evacuated that place, the march was continued to Lamoine Bridge to go into winter quarters; in the mean time started out to reinforce Gen. Mulligan on the Mo. River, but other troops reached him first. In the spring went from St Louis to reinforce Gen. Grant at Ft. Donelson, arriving just after the surrender and a few days later moved across to Ft. Henry and to Pittsburg Landing by boats. On this trip the men were on uncovered boats and slept on the decks during 8 nights of rain without shelter, and as a result Mr. Woodworth was taken sick with inflammatory rheumatism which ended in chronic rheumatism rendering him unfit for further duty, but he remained with the regiment until after the fall of Vicksburg, never leaving the hospital for more than two hours at a time. He continued with the regt. to Corinth, La Grange, Holly Springs, acting during this time as Co. Commissary. From Holly Springs, returning to La Grange, Mr. Woodworth went home on a 30 days furlough, rejoining his regiment at Memphis and moving to Millikin Bend, thence to Gainesville, where he was left with a small force of stores while the regiment went on. Here the rebels made an attack with two regiments, but supposing that a large force was defending the stores they retreated when they could have easily captured everything had they known the true situation. This detail soon crossed five miles below Vicksburg and joined the regiment, remaining until the fall of that city, when July 6, Mr. Woodworth started for home having received a discharge May 12th. He was greatly reduced by his disability and weighed but 96 pounds when he reached home.

Since the war Mr. Woodworth has lived on his farm near Warren. Oct. 30, 1873, he married Samantha Coverly. Her father Mr. Coverly moved from Va. to Ohio with his parents when he was quite young, and in early life came to Ills., settling near Apple River where he was engaged in mining, and died in 1884. He served as a private in Company E., 96th Ills. Inf., and made a good record as a brave and faithful soldier to the end of the war. When he went into the army he left a wife and 6 children, the eldest James, 14 years of age. When James enlisted the next younger was the daughter who became Mrs. Woodworth. James Coverly enlisted when 14 years old, joining the 96th regiment with his father, and serving to the end of the Rebellion. When the 96th was mustered out James was transferred to the 21st Ills. and served several months in Texas and the Southwest.

Mrs. Coverly, who was twice married, is still living. Her son, Newton Powers, enlisted in 1862, when 17 years of age, in the 96th Ills., and faithfully served until the war was ended. Mrs. Woodworth was born near Apple River, Ills., 1854. She assisted in organizing the Woman's Relief Corps at Warren, Ills., and was active in its support during its existence, acting for a time as S. V. P. Mr. Woodworth is a charter member of the Warren Post No. 315, G. A. R., a member of Jo Daviess Lodge No 278 A. F., & A. M., and a gentleman who has made for himself a name and reputation for industry and uprightness in the locality where he has resided for years.



Francis F. Thierry, of Wenona, Ill., entered the army Aug. 23, 1862, from Gallia Co., Ohio, enlisting as a private in the 11th Ohio Vol. Inf., and was transferred in about one year to Co. G. 1st. Reg. of Ohio Heavy Artillery. He was on detached duty at Covington and Lexington, Ky., and at Knoxville, Tenn. during the siege of that place. Being on detached duty during the whole term of his service, with his command, he did not take a very active part in the battles where his regiment was engaged, although like every true soldier, he would have preferred it to the duties he was assigned to do, although as important for the protection of the government as fighting in the face of the enemy.

During his long service he had but a short furlough from duty. At one time he received injuries to his eyes which caused him to be sent to the hospital for a time at Portsmouth, Ohio and again at Knoxville, Tenn., and while he has not lost his sight entirely he has never fully recovered from the injuries. He was discharged at Knoxville, Tenn., June 12, 1865, at the close of the war. Mr. Thierry was born in Gallia Co., Ohio in 1845, and is of French and Dutch extraction, his father Joseph N. being a Frenchman and his mother Sarah E. Tillman coming from a prominent Dutch family. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, and this was even cut short by his early enlistment in the defense of his country when he was scarcely more than a boy. After his discharge he returned to his native place in Ohio, remaining there for two years and then moved to Illinois, locating on a farm near Wenona, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until about a year and a-half ago when on account of failing health he was compelled to discontinue active employment. He then established himself at Wenona, where he is leading a more retired life engaged in superintending his fine farm which he still retains. He also established himself in the sewing machine business. May 25, 1871, he was married to Miss. Mary L. Wilson, who was also a native of Ohio, but came to Ills. with her parents when a child. The wife of Mr. Thierry being of Quaker descent, retains many of the marked and excellent qualities and usages of that people.

Two young children, Walter C. and Homer H. constitute the family heritage of Mr. and Mrs. Thierry. Mr. Thierry is an active G. A. R. man, and is at present the S. V. Commander of the Post at Wenona; is also a prominent Mason and a member of the Modern Woodman. He refers with some pride to the fact

that he is also a member of the famous order of Grangers, in which he is an active and influential leader. He is an ardent member, and firmly believes that the doctrines promulgated by this order are for the best interests of the agriculturists. He has been on the various committees, was prominent in the movement for the erection of their hall near Aurora, and is at present overseer of Evans Grange, No. 35.

THEO. H. MACK, a prominent printer of Sterling, Ill., was born Oct. 5, 1836, at Brooklyn, Pa. His parents were Horace R. and Mary (Miles) Mack. His father was born at Lyme, Conn., Oct. 17, 1809, and his mother at Brooklyn, Pa., Jan. 24, 1815. The family of Mack originally settled in New England, and is of Scotch ancestry, two brothers of the name from the Scotch Highlands emigrating to this country and founding the American branch, from which the subject of this sketch was directly descended. The family of Miles, which is of English descent, were among the early settlers in New England, subsequently removing to N. Y. and thence to Pa. Horace R., the father of the subject of this memoir, was a carpenter and prosecuted that trade in connection with farming throughout his life. He removed to Pa. in 1810, and thence to Illinois in 1839. They had four children: Theo. H., and Charles M., a member of the 13th Ill., born Jan, 29, 1839, in Pa., Arthur L., born Aug. 17, 1841, and Mary E., born Oct. 22, 1848, in Illinois, (Mrs. Owen A. Bryant, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.). Horace R. Mack died April 13, 1851, at Sterling, Ill. His widow survives him and is residing with her eldest son.

Theo. H. Mack was brought up on his father's farm, and received his education in the common schools of the period. At the death of his father, he became a member of the household of his uncle, Dr. B. Richardson, at Brooklyn, Pa., and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker. For over three years he remained there, acquiring his trade and attending the public schools, subsequently completing his education at the University at Harford, Pa. In 1855, he returned to Sterling and engaged in cabinet-making until his enlistment in the military service. This important event occurred in Aug., 1862, at Sterling, and he was mustered in Sept. 2, following, as a private of Co. D., 75th Ill. Inf. The reg't. went into camp temporarily at Dixon, and then pushed on to the front, crossing the Ohio and proceeding to Louisville. They were speedily brought into action against Bragg, who had driven Buell back to the Ohio river. The reg't. was in the battle at Perryville and the hottest of the fight. The loss of the 75th here was considerable, and Co. D. had two killed and several wounded. Following Bragg as far as Nashville, they were for some time encamped at Edgefield, located opposite Nashville. Their next move was to Camp Andy Johnson where they rested for several weeks, and on Dec. 10, went into camp at St. James' Chapel, where they remained until the day before the battle of Stone river, an engagement in which they bore a prominent part. Mr. Mack was now taken sick and removed with a number of the sick and disabled to Nashville, and was placed in the convalescent camp, where he remained until discharged for physical disability, June 29, 1863. Although his term of service was of short duration, he had demonstrated the characteristics which belong to the true and gallant soldier. He returned to Sterling and after recuperating, resumed his business in its less laborious forms. In 1868, he discontinued the business of cabinet-making, being incapacitated for such work, and with his brother, Charles M., established the Whiteside *Chronicle*, which afterwards became the Sterling *Standard*. Mr. Mack continued as the publisher and one of the proprietors of the *Standard* for sixteen years, when he sold out to Bayliss & Newcomber. The political tone of this newspaper was Republican. He purchased the job printing establishment, now known as the Gem Printing House, in Oct., 1884, associating with him, for a time as a partner, his son who conducts the business, which involves all kinds of job printing, and is in a prosperous condition.

He was married in Newton Township, Whiteside Co., Ill., Dec. 8, 1859, to Harriet M., daughter of Asa F. R. and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Emmons. The Emmons family is of New England stock. The marriage of Asa F. R Emmons and Elizabeth Bartlett took place in New York City where their daughter Harriet (Mrs. Theo. H. Mack), was born. Mr. Mack is the father of four children: Myra, born July 17, 1861, at Sterling, died in 1884; Charles T., born June 24, 1863; Harriet, born April 26, 1866 (Mrs. Ephraim M. Ebersole), and Elizabeth, born June 27, 1868, died Feb. 23, 1869.

Mr. Mack is a member of Pearl Lodge No. 148, A. O. U. W.; Banner Legion, No. 30, S. K. of A.; and Will Robinson Post, No. 274, G. A. R. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. Both he and his wife are members of the Congregational Church. His father was a pioneer settler in the present Ogle Co., in 1839, subsequently locating in what is now designated as Jordan Township, Whiteside Co., in 1842, upon a 40-acre tract of land which he entered and brought to a highly improved condition. In the fall of 1847, he came to live at Sterling, and died there April 13, 1851, of pneumonia. Mrs. Mack is descended from the Lowell family of New England, which had for its American progenitors, Percival Lowell, a merchant of Bristol, England. who settled at Newburyport, Mass., very early in the history of the country. Abner Lowell, her great, great grandfather, was the first lighthouse keeper at Newburyport, an occupation in which he was succeeded by his son, Lewis, who was succeeded by his brother, Joseph. This family numbered among its members John Lowell, the author of the declaration in the Bill of Rights that "all men are born free and equal."

GEORGE F. LE PERT, Conductor on the C. B. & W. R. R., a resident of Galena, Ill., was born in Deleware Co., Ohio, in 1845. His parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Jones) Le Pert. His father died when the subject of this sketch was but a few months old, and his mother removed to Indiana, but returned to Ohio, where she died when George E. was yet a mere boy. There were but two children, George E. and P. V., who is now residing in Paulding Co., Ohio, and who served during the war of the rebellion for about three years in the 121st Ohio Inf.

George was brought up in Deleware Co., Ohio, under numerous disadvantages, and when only 17 years old enlisted in the military service as a musician in Co. A. 145th Ohio Inf., for three months. Feb. 2, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same relation in Co. C. 186th Ohio, and at once proceeded to join the army under Gen. Thomas at Nashville, going on to Murfreesboro and thence by rail to Chattanooga. From there they again pushed forward to Cleveland, Tenn., being held in reserve. From Cleveland they returned by rail to Nashville, and after taking part in that battle followed in the pursuit of Hood and Johnston. After Johnston's surrender they returned to Nashville where they were stationed until the fall of 1865, when they went to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and were there mustered out. While in the service Mr. Le Pert contracted a very severe cold, which resulted in his losing the hearing of one ear, a suffering from which he has never recovered. He was never taken prisoner or wounded. He returned to Delaware Co., Ohio, where he remained up to the year 1869, when he removed to Iowa, where, in 1871, he married Miss M. H., daughter of Moses Wolcott. Mr. Le Pert was employed in the "Star Route" mail service until about 1884, when he engaged in railroading. He has lived at Galena for the past five years.

He was a charter member of Warren Post No. 11 G. A. R., Department of Iowa. He is now a member of E. D. Kittoe Post, No. 502, G. A. R. of Galena; I. O. O. F., No. 109, of Iowa; Saxon Lodge, K. of P., No. 62 of Galena; and Clarinda Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 38, of Clarinda. He is a useful and influential citizen, an honor to his race and generation, and a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know.

MERRITT J. PLATT, a farmer of East Dubuque, Ills., was born in Summit Co., Ohio, in 1844. His parents were David and Janet (Sperry) Platt. Married in Conn. removing thence to New York and afterward to Ohio, where Mrs. Platt died in 1850, her husband surviving her until 1865, when he died in Iowa. Mr. Platt was a manufacturer of edge tools.

Merritt J. Platt, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education. He enlisted in the military service at the age of 19, in Co. E.. 5th Iowa Cav. going to Nashville and being assigned to the command of Gen. Rousseau, having his first "baptism of fire" at Franklin, Tenn. The command then began the celebrated raid through Georgia, coming within ten miles of Atlanta, when they went into camp at Sand Town, where they were placed in the command of Gen. McCook, with whom they made an expedition into Southern Georgia, thence going in pursuit of Hood. On this raid they lost all but 30 of their horses, having to go on foot and enduring various privations and hardships. After this they were reorganized and assigned to the command of Gen. Kilpatrick, with whom they went on a raid into Georgia, and after the fall of Atlanta, they were mounted on mules and started for the sea, but after proceeding 50 or 60 miles from Atlanta, they were dismounted and sent back to repair the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga, after which they were transported over that line to Atlanta, being the last of the troops to reach that city. From Atlanta they moved into Nashville and Louisville, where they procured fresh horses, and thence moving southward, each man riding and leading four horses. They reached Mammoth Cave on election day, and there Mr. Platt cast his first vote in the election for President. The regiment was ordered a few miles below Columbia, Tenn., to protect the Shoals on Duck River, and to prevent Gen. Forrest from crossing. It was surrounded by a brigade of Texan Rangers mounted, and to escape, Mr Platt's command charged the intruders, and cut through after a desperate struggle. This was said to have been one of the finest charges during the war. Moving on to Columbia, Tenn., where they encountered Hood, they fell back to Franklin, and there were engaged in one of the most hotly contested battles of the war, after which they moved on to Nashville, taking part in the battle there, and thence going again into Ky. for horses and assisting in repulsing Hood and pursuing his scattered forces to the Tenn. River. After a series of petty engagements and the capture of Macon, Ga., and the surrender of Gen. Johnston they were mustered out at Nashville, Aug. 16, 1865.

Mr. Platt during his period of service was neither taken prisoner nor wounded, was not confined in a hospital nor absent from duty for a single day. He was in active service almost continually and endured many hardships and had several narrow escapes from sudden death. The 5th Iowa was noted for gallantry and effective service, and Mr. Platt earned a record for personal bravery as brilliant as well it was merited.

He returned home and devoted his attention to the manufacture of fanning mills until January 1871, and since then has continued his farming operations near East Dubuque. He was married in 1871, to Julia D., daughter of Jared Bishop. Mr. Platt was for nine years Highway Commissioner, and for the same length of time member of the Board of Education; was for five years an Alderman of East Dubuque, and is one of the charter members of W. R. Rowley Post, No. 614, G. A. R. and one of its organizers, serving as officer of the day until two years ago, when he became Junior Vice Commander. He was three times Worshipful Master of Martin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 491, and at present holds that position. He is also a member of East Dubuque Lodge A. O. U. W., No. 379. Mr. Platt is an unselfish advocate of all that can contribute to the welfare of the people of his community and the general good.

Among the prominent men of the State of Illinois as a politician, soldier, lawyer and journalist might be named General Smith D. Atkins of Freeport, Ill., who was born on June 9th, 1836, near Elmira, N. Y. He attended for one term a district school in his native State, and in 1846 removed West with his parents, locating near Freeport, Ill. on a farm. In 1850 he entered a printing office in Freeport and learned to set type, two years later going to Mount Morris where he worked four hours each day in a printing office, attending the Rock River Seminary at other hours of the day. In 1853 he entered the office of Hiram Bright of Freeport as a student of law, and was admitted to the bar on June 27, 1855. He entered immediately upon the practice of his profession, met with reasonable success, and was elected States Attorney for the 14th Judicial Circuit of Illinois, in Nov., 1860. On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private under the President's first call for troops, and was elected Captain of the company which became Company A., 11th Ill. Vol. Inf.; was stationed at Villa Ridge, Ill. for a time, then at Bird's Point, Mo., and was mustered out June 30, but with 40 of his men re-enlisted for three years when he was again elected Captain of the company. He lead his regiment at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, and for gallant and meritorious services in that battle was promoted Major of his regiment, but by special order of General Grant was detailed Ass't. Adj't. Gen. on the Staff of Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut and served with him until after the battle of Shiloh. He then returned to Freeport and at the request of Governor Yates took the stump to raise Volunteers, and succeeded in putting 44 companies in camp at Rockford. Subsequently he was unanimously chosen Colonel of the 92nd Ill. Vol. Inf., composed of five companies from Ogle County, three from Carroll County, and two from Stephenson, and was mustered in Sept. 4, 1862. His regiment was ordered to Cincinnati and assisted in driving John Morgan out of Ky. Nov. 29 Colonel Atkins' command was assigned to Cochran's Brig., Baird's Div., Gen. Gordon Granger's Corps, and took post at Mount Sterling, with the Colonel in command to guard eastern Ky. from Guerillas under Champ and Furgeson.

While at Mount Sterling, Ky., a peculiar issue involving immense interests presented itself for the Colonel's decision. His were the first Union troops in that portion of Ky; negro slaves flocked to his camp and refused to return to their masters. Their owners demanded them as they would stray horses, which demand the Col. declined to entertain. The owners appealed to the commander of the brigade, Colonel Cochran, who, being a Kentuckian, ordered their return, but Col. Atkins persistently declined to carry out the order, his reason being that he was not responsible for their escape and that his command was not in the service for the purpose of returning them. Some of the negroes were permitted to remain with the regt. as servants for the officers. For this action he was indicted by the grand juries of Kentucky, but was never arrested. On November 16th he proceeded to Nicholasville, and in passing through Lexington a mob attempted to capture the officer's colored servants, when the Col. ordered his men to load, and gave the mob five minutes to get out of sight. The mob got out of sight on time. Ten days later the Col. set out for Danville, Ky., and on the march drove the rear guard of Bragg's army out of Camp Dick-Robinson, capturing 800 barrels of pork, 500 stand of arms, and took post at Danville with Col. Atkins commanding. December 26, the entire command under General Granger marched to intercept John Morgan, on the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Morgan, however, deflected his march, therefore the Command returned. On the resignation of Colonel Cochrane, Jan. 13, 1865, the Colonel was promoted to the command of the brigade. His brig. began its march to Louisville in the latter end of March, thence by steamer to Nashville, his command occupying six steamers, convoyed by one gunboat, arriving at Nashville, Feb. 6, having on the passage thither, heard the firing of guns, during the battle of Fort Donelson, as the boats ascended Cumberland River. He remained in camp at Nashville until the 1st day of March when he moved with

his brig. to Franklin, taking part in the movements driving General Van Dorn and forces out of Columbia, and on the 27th took post with his brig. and fortified Brentwood. He afterwards returned to Franklin and assisted in repulsing the assault made by Van Dorn's cavalry, and some days later, reconnoitered the enemy at Spring Hill, pushing him out of the town.

Again on June 11th Forrest's cavalry made a vicious attack upon his brig. at Triune, Tenn., which was repulsed with loss to the enemy; then was at the evacuation of Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, participating in the engagements at those points, as also in that of Guy's Gap, where 500 Rebels were taken prisoners; then took post at Shelbyville, and during the next few months his regiment was mounted by order of General Rosecrans, and armed with the Spencer repeating rifle. The regiment was then attached to Wilder's famous brigade of mounted infantry. In January, 1864, he led his brigade through Athens to Shoal Creek, to intercept a rebel raid from south of the Tennessee, and met one column of the rebels at Shoal Creek, which he assaulted and drove back beyond the river; and proceeding met a second column two miles further west, which also after a hard fight was turned back; the rebel officer in command being killed, and many prisoners captured, and returning to Athens that night, the command arrived there in time to encounter the third column, which was also compelled to retrace its steps, thus defeating the whole rebel project. When Kilpatrick re-formed his Div. during the fall of 1863 preparatory to taking part in Sherman's Great Atlanta campaign, Col. Atkins was assigned to the command of the 2nd brig. and participated in that campaign, resulting in the capture of Savannah. He was, in recognition of his bravery and excellent service, brevetted Brigadier-General, and by the special order of President Lincoln was assigned to duty under his brevet rank. He then took part in the campaign through the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, and operated against Johnston's army in North Carolina until the close of the war, when he was commissioned Major General, for faithful patriotic services rendered his country.

Returning to his home at the close of the war, crowned with honors, he resumed his law practice for a time, but was soon appointed Postmaster for Freeport, and later, became the editor of the Freeport Journal, a daily and weekly newspaper published at Freeport. General Atkins is a member and Past Commander of Lincoln Garrison No. 8, Nights of the Globe. Also is prominent as an Odd Fellow, and Mason, and is Commander of John A. Davis Post of the G. A. R.



David Churchill, the father of the subject of our sketch, was devoted to his country, and when the call for men was made for the war of 1812, the daring patriotic nature of Mr. Churchill went out in sympathy to the Republic, and he accordingly presented himself for enlistment as a soldier; passed through the war, during which he engaged in many of the severest battles of that exciting period. After the war he married Miss Sarah Prescott, by whom he had seven children—Esther, Geo. W., Lafayette, Orson, Oscar, Amanda, and Monzo. George W., the subject of this notice, was born at Attica, N. Y., April 20, 1833, and was educated in the common schools, receiving such instruction as the opportunities of his early life afforded, but which was ample and practical, enabling him to enter life's conflict and be always ready to take a prominent place in business life, and in the field of his immediate environments. At the outbreak of the late Rebellion, the military propensities of the father appeared, burnished and resplendent in its brightness, in the son. He enlisted in the spring of 1862, in Co. K., 65th, Ill. Vol. Inf., which was known as the 2nd "Scotch Regiment;" organized by Col. Daniel Cameron, Sr., and was mustered in, May 1, 1862. His regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, Va., where it remained about two weeks, during which time it was brigaded with the

125th N. Y., and Battery M., 2nd Ill. Art., under command of Col. Miles, and was assigned to the 9th A C. This brigade was then ordered to Falling Water, where it did some skirmishing with detatchments of Stonewall Jackson's army, but was completely surrounded by rebels, and nothing was left Col.. Miles but to surrender his whole command to the enemy at Bolivar Heights. On the succeeding day Mr. Churchill's regiment was paroled and proceeded to Annapolis, Md., on foot without guns or knapsacks, where the men took boats for Baltimore; from there they went to Chicago where they remained until April, 1863, when being exchanged and re-organized, the regiment moved to Ky. where it joined the army in Eastern Ky., serving in that campaign, then returning *via* Cincinnati to Camp Nelson, Ky. It was then sent to Knoxville, Tenn., under Gen. Burnside. An expedition for Eastern Tenn. was organized under Burnside, in which his regiment participated, particularly in the battles in the defense of Knoxville which occurred on the 25th and 29th days of Nov., respectively. In this campaign Gen. Longstreet's army was encountered and a battle ensued, resulting in the former being routed with great loss. Longstreet laid siege to that town November 14, which continued for 21 days, during which time the 65th regt. had daily skirmishes with the rebels, being at the same time on 7 oz. of meal and 2 cubic inches of meat per day. After the siege the right flank did constant fighting along the Tenn. Central R. R.

In the following year, the 65th re-enlisted as a veteran organization and was granted a furlough, and when it expired, the regiment joined Gen. Sherman's army below Kingston, Ga. On June 15, a general advance of Sherman's army being made, the 65th was brought into a sharp engagement with the enemy between Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. The rebels fell back and the 65th occupied their works. Heavy skirmishing was continued on the 17, 18, 19 and 20, of the same month. The advance was somewhat checked by an impassable stream, the only bridge over which, was guarded by the enemy with artillery and infantry. Volunteers being called for, Mr. Churchill and 50 of his comrades responded and charged across the bridge, driving back the enemy and holding the position, thus allowing the remainder of the regiment to cross. He was also engaged in the battles of July 22nd and 29, and Aug. 6, respectively, which were quite severe. On Aug. 15, his regiment engaged in the successful movement south of Atlanta, driving the enemy from Rough and Ready Station, and destroying the R. R. It then moved toward Jonesboro where it participated in that battle September 1st. From Atlanta his regiment went to Allatoona Pass to re-inforce Gen. Corse, but the fight was over before it arrived. He then went to Pulaski, Tenn., and on the 22nd of Nov. was encountered by Gen. Hood and forced back to Columbia. On Nov. 25. and 26. a sharp engagement took place at Columbia, where his reg. lost 3 officers and 50 men killed and wounded. It also skirmished on the route to Franklin and took part in that battle, Nov. 30. The 65th reg. opened a terrible fire upon the enemy, killing many and enabling it to capture the Colors of the 15th Miss. Inf. At the conclusion of the battle over 200 rebels lay dead in front of the gallant 65th. During that night the regiment fell back to Nashville. On the 15th and 16th of Dec. the ever memorable battle of Nashville was fought. The conflict was long and bloody and resulted in the total destruction of Hood's army, which was pursued to Cumberland River, Mr. Churchill's regiment remaining at Clifton, Tenn., until about Jan. 15, 1865. It was then transported by boats to Cincinnati, thence by rail to Washington and Annapolis, and then embarked for Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 2nd. It landed at Federal Point on the 7th, and was engaged in heavy skirmishing there. On the 16th, it crossed the Cape Fear River, and on the following day drove the enemy out of Fort Anderson. The 20th was occupied by the battle of Smithtown Creek, and on the 22d it attacked and captured Wilmington. The next move was on the 6th of March to Kingston, after which Mr. Churchill's reg. proceeded to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh where it

remained until the surrender of General Johnston. The regiment was mustered out July 13, 1865, and started for Chicago, where, on the 22d of July, the men received their final discharge.

Mr. Churchill had two brothers—Oscar and Menzo—in the war of the Rebellion. Oscar was in the 105th Ill. Inf., and Menzo was in the 17th Cav. Mr. Churchill married Miss Ada Williams in 1866, by whom he had four children: Cora, Merett, Bertha, and Paul. Since the war he has followed his profession as mechanical and practical engineer. In politics he is a decided Republican.

EDMUND W. BLOSSOM, the leading jeweler of Sterling, Ill., the son of Isaac B. and Anna H. (Ford) Blossom, was born at Batavia, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1839. His family was descended from the Puritan stock of New England. His father and grandfather were both natives of Vermont. The date of the father's birth was Dec. 21, 1808. His mother, whose maiden name was Ford, was born at Batavia, N. Y., April 5, 1817. Her parents were natives of Conn. The death of his father occurred at Batavia, N. Y., in Feb., 1857, where his mother is still living.

Edmund W. Blossom passed his earlier years on his father's farm and in attending school. In his 16th year he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he spent four years in learning the trade of a jeweler, subsequently conducting the business for two years at Brockport, N. Y. He enlisted at Rochester, N. Y., in Co. D., 3rd N. Y. Cav., July 6, 1861. The regt. left for Washington, D. C., the place of rendezvous, on the 5th, where they were camped on Washington Heights, pending orders. In Sept. the regt. moved on to Poolsville, Md., and there remained until after the battle of Ball's Bluff, in which the 3rd. cav. was engaged in several sharp skirmishes. In crossing the river on barges Mr. Blossom's horse took fright; leaped overboard with the rider, and with him gained the opposite shore. He was thus the first to land from this eventful expedition. The regt. from this point moved on to Winchester, there becoming assigned to the command under Gen. Banks. In the battles at Winchester and Berryville, Mr. Blossom was actively engaged with his command and bore himself with commendable zeal and conspicuous gallantry. Afterward the command was ordered to North Carolina, where quickly followed several engagements with the enemy, resulting generally in their discomfiture and defeat. In the desperate action at Trent Road, N. C., the opposing forces came to close quarters in a hand to hand fight. Gen. Fitzsimmons, now of Chicago, at that time Major of the 3rd N. Y. Cav., narrowly escaped being killed, which but for the timely aid of Hall Phippaney, of Co. D., would most certainly have occurred. The Gen. had been knocked from his horse by a blow from a sabre, which in the next instant would have been driven through him by his assailant, when Phippaney threw his unloaded revolver (having no sabre or other arm), with faultless aim, into the teeth of the rebel and for the time being, depriving him of action.

The next battle in which Mr. Blossom participated was fought Aug. 20, 1862, on the Neuse road, followed by an engagement at Little Washington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1862, where the enemy, 15,000 strong, made a night attack but were repulsed with great slaughter after a hotly contested fight of several hours. The Federal loss was very slight. Numerous battles and skirmishes took place and Mr Blossom was ever in his place and ever ready to do his duty in face of the foes of his country. The heroic act of Emery Buttler, of Co. D., at White Hall, N. C., as related by Mr. Blossom, can find no better place than in the history of that gentleman himself, an officer of that gallant Co. This daring young man swam out to a rebel gunboat and having set it on fire, returned by swimming under water until beyond the fire of the rebel batteries. A singular coincidence was —a second engagement at Trent Road, N. C., of a similar character of the first—a very spirited fight, and one which was hotly contested by both sides. For meritorious conduct and

conspicuous gallantry in aetion, Mr. Blossom was successively promoted to Corp., Sergt., Lieut. (supernumerary), and at the reorganization of his regt., for veteran service, was commissioned a 1st Lieut. in the first New York Vet. Regt. under the command of Col. Taylor. This regt. did some effective service under Sigel and Hunter. Col. Taylor acting Brig. Gen., Apr. 19,1864, appointed Lieut. Blossom to a position on his staff, which was held until Taylor was relieved, July 20, 1864. Lieut Blossom was then by a special order, from the War Department sent to Elmira, N. Y., under command of Gen. B. F. Tracy, our present secretary of Navy, to take charge of the rebel prisoners there confined, remaining at his post of duty to July 20, 1865. He several times attempted to return to his regt., but his valuable services could not be dispensed with, and he was accustomed to obey orders. He was mustered out under general order No. 94, Aug. 1, 1865. Returning to Rochester, N. Y., he soon after went West, locating at Hudson, Mich., for one year, and then moving to Lyons, Iowa, where for one year he was engaged in the jewelry business with a Mr. Hosmer, to whom, after a year, he sold his interest. He next went to Woodstock, Ill., where he conducted the jewelry business for 17 years. He moved to Sterling, June 20, 1886, establishing a jewelry business which has attained large proportions and which entitles Mr. Blossom to the distinction of the leading jeweler of that city.

He was married at Rockport, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1864, to Julia M., daughter of Charles H. and Janet J. (Hill) Peck. Mr. Blossom is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 274, of Sterling, the Masonic Lodge, No. 612, Chapter No. 57, Commandery No. 57, Medina Temple 95, of Chicago, also a member of the Chicago Union Veteran Club, of Chicago, a member of the A. O. U. W., and the select Knights of A. O. U. W. of Americans. He is a Republican, and as a citizen and merchant commands the respect which is ever paid to honest purpose aud unswerving allegiance to correct aims and principles.

ELIJAH BALDWIN, of Tonica, Ill., and member of Randolph Post No. 93, G. A. R., enlisted at the above named place, Aug. 8, 1862, Co. A., 88th Ill. Inf. as a private under Captain Geo. W. Smith, afterward better known as Gen. Geo. W. Smith. He was mustered in at Chicago, in Sept., where the regiment was organized with Francis T. Sherman as Colonel and was known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 4, and was immediately ordered to the front, going into camp near Jeffersonville, where it was armed, and then sent on to Covington, Ky. Sept. 15, it was brigaded with the 24th, 2nd, and 15th Mo., forming 1st Brig. under Col. Greusel, of Granger's Div., Army of the Ohio. Sept. 21, the regt. was ordered to Louisville, where its position was again changed to the 37th Brig. with the 21st Mich., 24th Wis., and 36th Ill. under Col. Greusel, the 11th Div., Gen. Sheridan commanding. Activities commenced when in this section, when Bragg moved up to measure arms with the Union forces. The command marched out to meet the enemy and the subject of this sketch fought his first battle at Perryville, Oct. 8, meeting the rebel foes with undaunted bravery. In this fight, Mr. Baldwin was seriously wounded by the explosion of a shell, which rendered him unconscious. He lay on the field the rest of the day and then was taken up and carried to a hospital. The regt., which was in the hottest of the fight, lost severely, having 9 killed and mortally wounded, and 36 wounded. Mr. Baldwin remained in the hospital until after the battle of Stone River, Jan. 3, 1863, when he was so far recovered as to be able to rejoin his regiment, then at Murfreesboro. His regt. remained at Murfreesboro until June, with the exception of an expedition to Columbia, against Van Dorn.

The history of the 88th, its ability, gallantry, and fighting qualities are too well known to need any eulogy in this volume. In the marches and battles of its command, it was ready and active. Whenever the enemy was the strongest, and the deadly missiles falling the fastest, the 88th was always found. It became

widely known and dreaded by the rebels, for they knew that in meeting the 88th, they had to contend against a foe skilled in the art of warfare, and one who knew no such word in their orders of command as—surrender. Mr. Baldwin was with his regiment, forming one of that gallant band, so nobly fighting for the preservation of the Union, in all its marches, skirmishes, and battles; in its Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and finally in that long and memorable campaign to Atlanta, closing with the action at Lovejoy, his services being in the advance and continuous from May to Sept. At this point his regt. was ordered to Chattanooga, and was engaged during the month of September at Whiteside and Bridgeport. In Oct. it was engaged in an expedition to Gaylesville, and returning to Chattanooga. In Nov., it was again in action, moving to Pulaski, and thence, upon the advance of Hood, to Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. It took part in the skirmishes at Columbia and Spring Hill, and then fought with its usual vigor at Franklin, taking position upon the right center, the main point of attack of the enemy. There was but little rest in those days for our soldiers, for the impetuous Hood was ever on the alert to strike the Union forces whenever a weak point was discovered. Dec. 15, and 16, the battle of Nashville was fought, in which Mr. Baldwin, with his regt. participated. Following this action was the pursuit of Hood's defeated army out of Tenn. Subsequently the regt. went into camp at Huntsville, Ala. In March, 1865, it moved to Bulls Gap, and from there, in May, back to Nashville, where it was mustered out, June 9, 1865. It arrived at Chicago, June 13, where it received final pay and discharge June 22, 1865. It was given a grand banquet by the people of Chicago, and its brave soldiers who had suffered and fought so nobly to preserve the union, enjoyed the best dinner they had since their enlistment. The losses of the 88th during the war aggregated two thirds of its number, and it had established the reputation of being one of the best fighting regiments in the service. After the reception Mr. Baldwin returned to his home.

Mr. Baldwin was born at Lexington, N. Y. Sept. 17, 1835, where he was raised. He went to La Salle County, Ill., in 1856, locating on a farm near Tonica, where he remained until he enlisted. After his return from the war, he engaged in the painting business. He was married at Ottawa, in May, 1862, to Laura Hart. They have had born to them 10 children of whom 7 are living—Orin, William, Bertha, Etta, Neora, Bert, and James. Mr. Baldwin is past Commander of the Randolph Post, in which he takes an active interest. In Politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM R. SNYDER, of Streator, Ills., was a young man in the prime of life when the late War broke out. Inspired by patriotism and love of country, he left a pleasant and lucrative position with a R. R. Company, to take up arms against the enemy; enlisted August 11, 1862., in Co. B. 129th, Ills. Inf.; proceeded to Louisville and after a few days delay, went to Crab Orchard. The regt. was then ordered to Frankfort, and Bowling Green, camping there some time. Going then to Mitchellville where it assisted in building a stockade and in doing garrison duty. From this point it marched to Buck's Lodge, thence to South Tunnel, Tenn., which it guarded a short time, and was subsequently engaged in scouting through the country, where it succeeded in capturing the guerrilla, Petticord. The regt. then moved on to Gallitan, Tenn., where it remained some time. It then went to Nashville where it was employed in doing guard, duty along the railroad as far as Bridgeport. At Nashville the regt. was placed in the 12th Corps, then marched to Wauhatchie Valley which was at that time the front of the Union army, and at which place it was brigaded with the 1st, Brig., 3rd, Div., 20th, A. C.

Mr. Snyder and his regt. then started on the Atlanta Campaign taking part in the battle of Resaca, Ga., where his Div. was on the right and sustained heavy firing from the enemy during the whole engagement, losing a number of his

Co.; the Brig. Commander being wounded. Mr. Snyder was also engaged in all the succeeding battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign in which his regt. participated up to the siege and capture of Atlanta. To reach Rome, Ga., his regiment skirmished 20 miles in one day, the same night were ordered off to the left to draw the enemy's fire.

In the battle of Peach Tree Creek his regt. was in the front lines, fought courageously, and bore more than their share of the dangers and burdens of the engagement, and sustained heavy losses in killed and wounded. After the seige and fall of Atlanta, the regt. did garrison and camp duty and then joined Sherman in his "march to the sea", experiencing many hardships and difficulties incident to passing through an enemy's country. On the evacuation of Savannah, his regt. entered the town and remained there until the Army moved over the Savannah River into South Carolina, where they witnessed the burning and destruction of a vast amount of property. A pen picture of this eventful march may be of interest to our readers, but to those who endured the sufferings and privations incident to so prolonged and rapid a march, when the army was scantily provided with rations and clothing, it presents no attractions, and it is to be hoped the necessity for repeating such an experience may never again arise.

Mr. Snyder relates an incident which occurred on the way to Savannah, which illustrated the condition of our Soldiers on many of their marches. The men were very hungry and the foragers of his company having secured some flour, a feast was looked forward to on Christmas day. Imagine their surprise and disgust when it was discovered that an old (rebel) mule had broken into the sack and devoured almost all the flour before they discovered him. They were much disappointed of course, but concluded that it was only fair to have the tables turned, as they had many times taken the corn placed before the freight mules, leaving the poor animals to go hungry.

At Averysboro, his reg't. was heavily engaged, and at Bentonville where they were under fire for the last time. The regiment camped for some time at Goldsboro, and then with the army took up the line of march to Raleigh where they arrived without any exciting incident. While there the news of Lincoln's assassination reached them and soon after Johnston's surrender was announced, they started on the homeward march, passing through Richmond thence to Washington, where the reg't. participated in the grand review, after which Mr. Snyder was mustered out, and sent home to Ills., arriving at Chicago, where he was discharged, June 10, 1865. Mr. Snyder was born in Dutchess County, New York, May 7, 1837, and was the son of Edwin H. Snyder, who was born March 6, 1810 at Milan, N. Y.

The father was a merchant and afterward a farmer, and a Police Magistrate in Ills. He was first Conductor on the R. I. R. R., then farmer and Justice of the Peace at Dwight for 15 years, subsequently he removed to Streator, where he was elected Police magistrate, which position he held up to the time of his death. He and wife were descendants of the Knickerbockers. His mother, Rebecca Rea, was also born in New York, July 1812. They had five children—Sarah, William, Anne, Charles, Silas W., and William R. Silas was also in the War of the Rebellion, and a member of the 12th, Ills. Cavalry, and is still living.

Mr. Snyder's early life was spent in New York where he attended the district school until he was 12 years old, when he went to an academy for three years. He then entered the employ of the Hudson River Railroad, in the construction department, and remained in their employ until 1855. He came to Ills. that year and engaged in farming which he followed a few years and then accepted a position in the construction department of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, remaining with them until his enlistment. After the war he returned to farm life for a short time, then went to Chicago, engaging as a street-car conductor. Tiring of this vocation he went to Streator, Ills., and engaged in the Bakery and Restaurant business for three years. At the expiration of that time

he took up the Music Supply business which he is now engaged in and has been for ten years.

He is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Knights and Ladies of Honor, Patriotic Sons of America, and American Protective Association, also a member of Streator Post No. 68, G. A. R. He is Treasurer of Knights and Ladies of Honor, Trustee and Secretary of the A. P. A. In the army he was promoted to Sergeant and mustered out as such; was never absent from his company except on detached duty and was in every battle and skirmish in which his company was engaged.

While at Fayetteville he was so troubled with a sore foot, he was compelled to march without a boot. The Surgeon desired him to go to the hospital, but he was so afraid he might lose an opportunity to shoot a rebel that he preferred to go barefooted until he arrived at Raleigh. The trouble in his foot has never ceased and he always experiences more or less pain from it. He is not a Pensioner, but has applied for one. He is a Republican.



REUBEN F. DYER, M. D., a leading physician of Ottawa, Ill., was among the first of the young patriots of Newark, Ill., to respond to the call of President Lincoln for troops to meet the rebellious foes of his country. The click of the telegraph instrument, communicating the appeal to the American people to protect its flag, had scarcely died away, when young Dyer, inspired with that enthusiastic zeal which was so distinguished a feature of the early days of the war, begun gathering up volunteers for a company. In a few days he had his company raised, was chosen its captain, and was on the way to camp at Joliet, where it was mustered into the United States service June, 1861, as Company "K" 20th Ill. Inf. From Joliet the regiment moved to Alton, where it soon received orders to go to the front, making its first camp in the enemy's country at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Its first engagement was at Fredericktown under the command of General Plummer. This first effort in war was successful, which inspired the regiment with confidence. It was joined by Carlin's troops when they moved on after the rebel Thompson, who was quickly routed. In this action, Captain Dyer, with his brave band of soldiers won military honors by taking a battery and then spiking the guns. Captain Dyer's Company was composed of men who were opposed to swearing, and were much railed against by other soldiers for their devout character. They held that to be good soldiers it was necessary to swear and curse. The company charged in advance leaving the regiment behind and distinguished itself for its gallant conduct. The regiment returned to Cape Girardeau and subsequently moved to Birds Point. Its next move was to Fort Henry, where it was assigned to General Wallace's Brigade, and took an active part in the battle. Fort Donelson was the next battle field, where Captain Dyer's command formed in line on the right, with no breastworks to protect them. The 20th was in some of the heaviest encounters, and lost quite heavily Company K had five men killed. Dr. Dyer thinks that an intelligent private at the close of the war would have made better preparations for the protection of the men, and displayed more military skill than was shown at that battle. The command was next ordered to Savannah where Mr. Dyer resigned and went home for the purpose of entering the army as a surgeon. He was appointed August 3, 1862, Surgeon of the 104th Ill. Inf., a regt. he was largely instrumental in organizing. In fact he was regarded as the father of it. It went into camp at Ottawa, where it remained for a time in preparation for the field. It was then ordered to Louisville and was soon called into service in the movement against Bragg. He retreated and the Union soldiers followed him up so closely that he made a stand at Perryville where a battle was fought, the 104th going on to Lexington.

The regiment was next in the battle of Hartsville, meeting the rebel forces under Morgan, and after a sanguinary fight was overcome by the superior force of the enemy and

captured. The troops were taken to Murfreesboro, but Dr. Dyer remained at Hartsville in charge of the wounded. After two weeks the wounded were removed to Gallatin where he caused to be established a hospital. He remained there in charge until February, 1863, when on a permit from Rosecrans he accompanied the wounded to Chicago. There he again met his regiment which was in process of reorganization at Camp Douglass. The regiment was exchanged, and again took the field, resolved to redeem its lost time. Its first camp was near Nashville. It gradually moved southward, camping for awhile at Brentwood, then going on to Murfreesboro, where it joined Rosecran's army. After participating in the Tullahoma campaign, the regiment entered the list for the great battle of Chickamauga. It was in Beatty's Brigade, Negley's Division, 14th Army Corps. The command was the first to enter the fight the second day on the Lafayette road. They continued the fight throughout the day, and when the night came on they drew off to Resaca. The following morning Dr. Dyer rode down to the field where the contest raged so furiously the day before, and discovered the rebels advancing on the field the Union troops had left the night before. The rebels, Dr. Dyer says, regarded themselves defeated in this battle until they received exchanges from the north which gave the battle to them. During the second day's engagement several balls struck General Thomas' hat, but this did not disturb the "Rock of Chickamauga." The army moved to Rossville and from there to Chattanooga, where Bragg made a fruitless effort to shell them out. Dr. Dyer was detailed to organize a hospital at Mission Ridge, of which he had charge until the wounded were transferred to Nashville. The army was now making preparations for the Atlanta campaign and Dr. Dyer was detailed to organize a brigade field hospital, a high compliment to his character and the ability with which he discharged the important trust heretofore imposed upon him. Subsequently it was merged into a Division hospital, and Dr. Dyer was detailed as operator for the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, which position he held until after the fall of Atlanta, when he was detailed as Surgeon for the 1st Division, 14th Army Corps, on the staff of General Carlin, and accompanied Sherman's army in its march to the sea. Before the march began he received a furlough, and visited his home, remaining 30 days. After the siege of Savannah he was made Medical Director on the staff of Jeff. C. Davis, and served as such until the army moved to Washington, where he was mustered out June, 1865.

Though Dr. Dyer's duties were arduous, absorbing his attention night and day, yet he took a deep interest in the Presidential campaign of 1864, and through his ingenious maneuvers, many of the Illinois soldiers passed through the lines to their home and voted for Lincoln. Dr. Dyer regards the organization of the Gallatin Tennessee Hospital as one of the best efforts of his life. His pride in that hospital is justifiable, for it was noted far and wide for its splendid system and the efficient manner with which it was conducted. He was mustered out at Washington that he might visit his family in Massachusetts without first going to Illinois with his regiment. This was granted by a special order. His accounts were in such good order that they were readily adjusted. He received his pay and discharge, visited his family, participated in the grand review at Washington, and returned to his home at Ottawa, where he again opened his office and announced himself ready to meet his old as well as new patients. His extensive and varied experience while in the army had been of great service to him, and he put the knowledge thus acquired to good advantage. He was eminently successful with his patients and soon built up a large and lucrative practice, which he holds at the present day.

Dr. Dyer was born in Strong, Maine, January 29, 1833, and was the son of Moses and Sally (Day) Dyer. The elder Dyer was born at Cape Elizabeth in 1802, and his wife in Damascatta. They removed to Franklin County, Maine, where they were married. They

were of English ancestry. His grandfather, Reuben Dyer, captured the first privateer during the war of the Revolution. They were all of a military character. Moses Dyer died at Freedom, Ill., August —, 1862, to which place he had removed in 1853, and his widow, in 1857. He was a farmer by occupation. They were the parents of four children—Charles W., Elizabeth, now Mrs. John Callis, Amanda D., who was married to T. C. Fullerton, of Ottawa, and Reuben F. After receiving a common school education, he was fitted for college at Farmington, Maine. He passed a successful examination for the sophomore class at Bowdoin, but did not enter. He decided to take up medicine and entered the office of Dr. J. S. Phillips at Farmington, where he devoted himself to his medical studies for nearly four years, teaching winters, and studying the remainder of the time. After pursuing his studies, thus, for some time, he went to Cincinnati and entered the American Medical College, where he was graduated in 1856. He opened his office at Newark, Ill., and he built up there a good practice where he remained till the war broke out. Dr. Dyer was married July 9, 1857, at Acton, Mass., to Susana A. Goodridge, of an old Massachusetts family, who date their ancestry back to the Mayflower. This union has been blessed by three children—Ralph B., Edgar G., and Susie L., all living but Ralph, who died in 1888. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago. Edgar is practicing law at Ottawa.

Dr. Dyer was placed on the Examining Board of Pensions when it was first organized, and has been retained since that time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the the Seth C. Earl Post, No. 156, G. A. R., and is a Republican in Politics, and a member of the Loyal Legion.

SAMUEL SIGLER, of Sterling, Ill., was born Jan. 17, 1838, at Albany, N. Y. He is the son of John and Mary (Wolf) Sigler, who were natives of Pa., and descended from old and highly respectable families. The father of Samuel Sigler, was by trade a shoemaker, but conducted farming operations in Union Co., Pa. He died at Mifflinburg, Pa., in 1889, his widow in 1890, at the same place. They had eleven children, all of whom but one, are living, as follows: William, Sarah, Christine, Samuel (the subject of this memoir), Polly Ann, John, Andrew, Margaret, George, Elvina and Robert.

The early years of Samuel Sigler were passed at home in farm work and at school until his 17th year, when he was apprenticed to learn the sadler's trade at Bowlsburg, Pa., where he served his time. He was engaged in the prosecution of work at his trade when the war demanded his services, which were freely given. He enlisted May 25, 1861, at Galena, Ill., as 1st Corporal of Co. B., 17th Ills. Inf., under Col. Leonard F. Ross. The Regt. went into camp at Peoria, Ill., and afterwards at Alton, where they were armed and uniformed. From Alton they were orded to St. Louis, and thence to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they went into winter quarters. Their first movement to the front was made to Fredrickstown, Mo., where they met the enemy under Price and defeated him. Proceeding thence, to Pilot Knob, they returned to Cape Girardeau. They were next ordered to the siege of Fort Henry, but it surrendered before they came up. The 17th was under the command of Gen. John A. Logan. The Regt. was in the engagement at Fort Donelson in the afternoon of the first day, and was ordered in a charge against the enemy's position, leaving behind them everything but guns and ammunition. The charge was executed with great brilliancy and spirit, but was unsuccessful, the rebels in stronger force compelling them to fall back, the troops to their right and left giving way and leaving the 17th unsupported to face the enemy. They held their ground bravely until ordered to retreat for the third time, when they obeyed. The troops remained in line of battle until about 9 o'clock, when ordered to retire for food. During the whole time of their engagement in this battle, they had gone without food, and were exposed to snow and rain without shelter or blankets. This experience

is regarded by Mr. Sigler as having been the most distressing of his military life. On Saturday morning the troops were refreshed by the intelligence of the surrender of the fort, and while scarcely able to keep their feet, they were so relieved and resuscitated by this welcome news as to command their strength sufficiently to march into the fort. Mr. Sigler received a slight flesh wound in this battle. The next point to which the Regt. was ordered was Savannah, Tenn., from thence proceeding to Shiloh, and participating in the battle of that place, where they held position near the old church, conducting themselves as became trained and valiant soldiers. After this they moved on to Corinth, where they again assisted to uphold the honor and glory of the Union arms. They then advanced to Jackson, Miss., and thence to Bolivar, La Grange and Memphis, afterwards taking part in the siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Regt. moved on to Black river, and was in action at Champion Hills. At this time the Regt. was attached to the 17th A. C. under Gen. Logan. Returning to Vicksburg they remained there during the winter of 1863-4. In Jan., 1864, their three years' term having expired, they were ordered to Springfield, Ills., to be mustered out. Mr. Sigler re-enlisted in Co. H., 146th Ills., with commission of 2nd Lieut. Companies D. and H. of the 146th were now ordered to Quincy, Ills, to enforce the draft, where they continued on this service until the assassination of President Lincoln, whose funeral they attended at Springfield. Here they were mustered out July 8, 1865. Returning to the pursuits of peace, Mr. Sigler was for some time engaged at Bureau, Ills., in the enumeration of the census. Going subsequently to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, he worked at his trade as a saddler for about one year, thence removing to Lisbon, Iowa, and finally in 1871, to Sterling, Ill., where he resumed his trade, and afterwards secured employment with the Sterling Pump Works.

In 1884, he was given charge of the Sterling school buildings, a position which he still holds. He was married July 2, 1866, at Lisbon, Iowa, to Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Theresa (—) Wink. Their only daughter and only child, Mary C., born in Sept., 1867, married Louis Reitzel, of Sterling. Mr. Sigler is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge, 174, of Sterling and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 274. In politics he is a Republican. His wife died of heart disease Feb. 4, 1884. Among his country's gallant defenders in the many hard fought battles of the war, Mr. Sigler had a prominent place, and acquitted himself with credit and honor. No less as a citizen has he maintained this identity, and left to his age and generation a spotless record.

JOHN WARD, of Peru, Ill., enlisted at Patterson, N. J., for the war of the rebellion, July 23, 1864, for service as Landsman in connection with the United States navy. He was first connected with the ship "Minnesota," stationed at Hampton Roads, Va., which acted as flag ship to the Atlantic Squadron. In the following Oct., he was transferred to the gunboat "Osceola" and whilst on board the latter ship, participated in the two naval engagements at Fort Fisher; and during the progress of the last one, was wounded, by being struck in the back of the head with a piece of exploded shell, which has resulted in almost destroying his hearing. He was placed in a hospital at Buford, N. C., but after a stay of three weeks had recovered sufficiently to enable him to rejoin his ship at Dutch Gap on the James River. He was performing guard duty at City Point when the news was received that Richmond had fallen. This news was received by himself and comrades as welcome tidings, and to some extent compensated them for the melancholy news received a short time subsequent, while his ship was in Chesapeake Bay announcing the assassination af President Lincoln. Immeditely after the fall of Richmond, the ship went to Boston where he received his discharge from the service, June 10, 1865.

Mr. Ward was born in Ireland in 1844, and immigrated to this country when he was only

17 years old. After the war, he returned to Patterson, N. J., where he remained until 1866, then he went west, settling in Peru, and was employed by the Union Coal Company in the mines at Peru, where he has been ever since, discharging its duties with credit to himself as well as to the satisfaction of his employers.

He married Miss Ann Flarity, May 26, 1867, and by her has five bright interesting children—Sarah, Matthew, Patrick, Johnnie, and Thomas. Being shrewd and industrious, and supported by a smart and intelligent wife, he has succeeded in purchasing and building up a nice home and otherwise amply provided for himself and family against a "rainy day," He is a member of Post No. 656, G. A. R., at Peru. He is a pensioner, and is independent in political matters. Mr. Ward attended the National Encampment at Boston, in 1890, where he met his old Lieutenant John M. Murray of the Osceola and two old comrades.



THOMAS B. SPALDING, M. D., of Decatur, Ill., who gave some of the best years of his life to the service of his country, was born in Ills., Feb. 5, 1841. His father was Enoch Spalding, a native of Maryland, born in 1786, of English parents, by trade a carpenter and builder, who moved to Ohio, raised a family and his wife having died there, afterwards moved to Illinois, where he married and raised a second family, dying in 1848, followed by the death of his widow in 90 days, leaving our subject an orphan at the age of 7. His second wife, the mother of our subject was Ann Masters, a native of Ohio, born near Portsmouth. Colonel Simon Spalding, a great-grand-father of Thomas Spalding, was an officer in the Revolutionary War.

Two brothers of Thomas B. Spalding, Joseph and Thaddeus, served in the army of the Union. Joseph Spalding died from the effect of measles contracted at Belmont, Mo., and Thaddeus served his time without being wounded or captured.

The early life of Dr. Spalding was spent on a farm near Jerseyville, living with a half sister, Mrs. Briggs, and his school advantages were such as the district schools afforded at that time. At the age of 19 he became a teacher in that neighborhood and taught until he was 22, when he enlisted at Jerseyville, Aug. 19, 1862, and was mustered in Sept. 8, at Camp Butler, Ill. At the organization of the company Mr. Spalding was elected Orderly Sergeant and when it was mustered in he was made 1st Lieut. of Co. K., 97th Ill. Inf. The Regt. remained in camp until October and then went to Covington, Ky., by way of Cincinnati, and marched to Louisville, thence by boat to Memphis and camped near the city until Dec., when it was transported by boats to Chickasaw Bayou, under the command of Gen. A. J. Smith. At Haines Bluff the 97th first encountered the enemy in the stern realities of battle, and lost a number of men. It moved then to Arkansas Post and was engaged in the battle there. After the surrender of Arkansas Post a strange incident occurred which was a serious loss to the enemy. A rebel Gen. by the name of Churchill marched an entire brigade of about 5,000 men into the fort before he discovered the fort was in possession of the Union army. He was a very much surprised officer when he realized the true condition of affairs and the result of his mistake.

The 97th returned to Milliken's Bend and disembarked at Young's Point, where their Regt. was the first to finish its allotment on the canal.

The position at Young's Point was finally abandoned on account of the overflow of the river, and the force moved to Milliken's Bend, where it remained until April 16, 1863. At this place there was considerable suffering from scurvy until a cure near at hand was discovered. The ditches in the cotton fields were found to be well-filled with thousands of craw-fish, so a number of men were detailed from each company to capture these to be used instead of the salt pork which had caused the scurvy. The hind parts of the craw-fish were cut off and boiled, the skin then easily came off and these parts were ate with crackers prepared as soup. These fish were very large and there was an inexhaustible quantity. This change

of diet soon effected a cure of the uncomfortable disease.

The command moved across the point April 16, 1863, *via* Clinton, La., to the river, where transports were provided to Grand Gulf, and the men thoroughly exhausted from the long march through a wet country over miserable roads, as a consequence slept soundly. The boats arriving early in the morning the troops were at once embarked and as soon as a regiment was landed it took the road, and thus General Grant's army was all transferred.

Soon the enemy was engaged at Magnolia Hills, May 1, the division containing the 97th being in advance opened the battle which was severe, but the arrival of Union troops forced the rebels to retire that night, who in their retreat burned the bridge behind them. The next morning the Union force started in pursuit, was engaged at Raymond, drove the enemy and then moved on to Champion Hills and was continually under fire from ten o'clock A M. until late at night. The regiment proceeding to Black River assisted in repairing the bridge and marching over moved to Vicksburg, where it took a position in the line which it made a charge to secure.

On May 22, the 97th with its Brig. secured a position within one half mile of the enemy's works, but after the charge, could not hold the ground in advance of the entrenchments. This charge was one of the most terrific of any experienced during the war. The rebel works were constructed by the most consummate skill on ground that afforded every advantage, and defended by 40,000 veteran troops—the flower of the Confederate army.

May 22, when the federal lines had been fully formed and the place fully invested by the entrenchment of the Union army one half mile east, General Grant ordered a general assault all along the line to begin at 10 o'clock. At this time Lieut. Spalding was in command of his company and was ordered to take it into a rebel fort near a high mass of boulders. The entire army moved rapidly down hill under a tremendous fire and cross fire from the infantry, and Lieut. Spalding with part of his men had reached an immense boulder, and finding himself in advance, he halted and looking northward could see the whole line over a mile long in motion, and the sight was grand and magnificent, although terrible, as regiments under the terrific fire of the forts were broken up and lines made to waver, some returned, while others pressed on. In some instances whole platoons were swept away by the enemy's fire, however, when the center of the army reached the brow of the hill the real slaughter of death began, as obstructions of every device here placed were almost impassable, and held the men exposed to a murderous fire which they were powerless to resist. In some places deep pits had been dug, on the side of the hill, in the bottom of which sharp spikes had been placed. These pits thus prepared were covered with cane stalks, so that when the men stepped on the covering they were precipitated four or five feet on to the spikes at the bottom. Trees also with branches sharpened to a point and connected with barb wire were placed to impede an advance. The men while thus entangled in this net work of devilish ingenuity were cruelly slaughtered by a merciless fire from the forts, and being unable to advance sought shelter wherever they could find it.

A few men of the 13th Corps reached and entered one of the forts, but were overwhelmed, driven out or captured. About ten o'clock that night Lieut. Spalding succeeded in getting his company back to the place from which it started in the morning, having been exposed all day in a broiling sun without food or water. The cannonading on both sides was appalling until the 25th, when there was an armistice for a few hours to bury the dead. Lieut. Spaulding went out in front of the line in company with General Burbridge and counted 31 dead bodies on one-eighth of an acre. Some of the Union wounded were brought in that had lain on the ground since the assault of the 22nd with wounds festering and alive with maggots. After the cessation, hostilities were resumed and continued until the surrender, July 4th.

The method of approach during the siege

was by digging holes at night along the entire line, like a post hole, throwing up the dirt in front, then these holes were joined together, widened and occupied the following morning. This plan was continued by advancing the line of holes and ditches until the army occupied a line parallel with the enemy, and within 20 yards. During this work Lieut. Spalding, while excavating for the last approach had placed 40 men at work when just behind he heard some guns cocked and an order given to fire. Immediately commanding his men to fall flat on the ground, the volley passed over them, and they thus escaped one of the closest calls they had during the siege. Thus for 43 days the men were under constant fire without rest from the incessant thunder of battle, and often some would fall asleep and be shot down near morning lying out on the ground.

On the morning of July 4th the rebels raised the white flag, a token of surrender. Without delay the army was at once faced about and started toward Jackson. Camping one night in a corn field, and in the morning without breakfast, the men were ordered forward to Jackson, and engaged the enemy, charging upon the rebels, driving them back and investing the place. Here Lieut. Spalding contracted rheumatism so that he could not walk, but crawled into the rifle pits with his men, repulsed three assaults and when relieved made his way back to camp at Vicksburg.

Lieut. Spalding secured leave of absence for 30 days, and rejoined the regiment at New Orleans, when he was sent to the Tesche country to destroy salt works. Returning from that duty to New Orleans by cars Nov. 1, 1863, the regiment met with an accident by collision which crippled 65 men, and threw Lieutenant Spalding into about three feet of water in the canal. Arriving at New Orleans he was assigned to provost duty in command of his own company and one from the 19th Ky., Regiment. During this time he was sent with 100 political prisoners to Dry Tortugas, Key West, and Ship Island, in Florida, and was also sent out with carloads of rebel prisoners to effect an exchange.

In the latter part of 1864, Lieut. Spalding joined the expedition against Mobile and participated in the investment of Fort Blakely around Mobile April, 1865, and made the charge April 9th. In this battle Lieut. Spalding commanded the colored company and lost 25 per cent. of his men, but captured General Cockrell, now U. S. Senator from Mo. After some time spent at Mobile the 97th Reg't. was shipped to Galveston, mustered out July 19, 1865, and discharged just after three years service to a day. At the battle of Fort Blakely Lieutenant Spalding was commissioned Captain, April 25, 1865. He went into the service with 84 men and received 16 recruits, making 100 men, and when mustered out there was only 13 left. He was the only original officer that returned. The old flag was torn to pieces and is now preserved in the memorial hall at Springfield, Ills.

Captain Spalding entered Shurtleff College for one year, and in 1866, attended Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he was a private pupil under Professor Ray, and graduated in the spring of 1869. He located at Troy, Ills., and practiced 11 years, then moved to Edwardsville, Ill., and was in practice eight years. In 1888 he settled in Decatur, where he has been successfully engaged in his profession to the present time, and has also acted on the Pension Board since his appointment in 1889.

Dr. Spalding was married Nov. 25, 1869 at Upper Alton, Ills., to Dora M. Bostwick, of that place, and has four children—Lacta B., John B., Robert Blaine, and Bessie B., all living in 1891. Dr. Spalding is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Decatur, of which he is surgeon, and is also President of the Pension Board; is well known as a gentleman of acknowledged professional skill and high standing as a well read Physician. He belongs to the old Lovejoy school in politics and is now a stalwart Republican.

Religiously Capt. Spalding is extremely liberal, he believes only what is self evident or to his mind susceptible of proof. He believes in One Creative Intelligence who is Author and Governor of the Universe and that He governs

the physical universe through unerring arbitary law, which we call "the law of nature." He believes that in the Spiritual Realm, God is still the eternal Author, yet the loving tender Father of every soul that comes to Him in confidence and contrition, and that all such may look up to Him and say with certain confidence, *My Father*! He believes that God has taught this world this great truth that every loyal tender loving soul is His child, and that between the finite and Infinite He wills that there shall be the substantial relation of affection and love that shall never perish. He believes that this is the gift of eternal Life and the only assurance of immortality in the life hereafter, therefore he believes that perfect love is the fulfillment of the law of life and hence his motto: "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."



WALTER V. SIMONS, of Earlville, Ill., is a native of Pa., where he was born Nov. 10, 1834. He is the son of Jabez H. and Thursa (Vantuyl) Simons, who were natives of N. Y., both of whom are deceased. The Vantuyl's are traced back to Colonial days, grandfather Vantuyl having served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War. In 1844, the parents moved to Lee County, Ill., where they lived and died. Our subject was raised at home where he received the benefits of a common school education. At the age of 15, he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, and when he was 45 years of age, having naturally a mechanical mind, and being possessed of good qualities, he started a shop for himself in Earlville. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, as a private in Co. K., 75th Ill. Inf. The regiment remained at Camp Dixon until Sept. 27th, when it was ordered to the seat of war, joining Buell's army at Louisville, Ky., at the time of the reorganization being assigned to the 1st Brig., 1st Div. 14th A. C., commanded respectively by Generals P. S. Post, Jeff C. Davis, and A. D McCook. Its first move on the chessboard of war was Oct. 1st, against Bragg's army at Bardstown, Ky. This move brought on the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8th, in which Mr. Simons took his first lessons in active battle, surrounded by the "pomp and circumstances of glorious war," and in which his regiment was hotly engaged, distinguishing itself for cool courage and effective fighting. It lost heavily both in officers and men, and was honorably mentioned by Gen. Mitchell for its notable conduct. The regiment then moved southward with the army, arriving at Edgefield, where camp was made. The next move of the army was again southward. The regiment participated in the skirmishes at Nolansville and Knob Gap, and then in the battle of Stone River. In this engagement the 75th was in the right wing, and the retreat of Johnson's divisions left the first brigade (Post's) exposed to a flank movement of the enemy, and it was ordered to fall back. Companies E. and H. of the 75th, were ordered to check the advance of the rebels until the line could be formed. The 75th was on active duty during the entire battle and won new laurels as a fighting regiment. During the battle, Mr. Simon was wounded and taken prisoner, but was retaken by a company of cavalry. He was sent to the convalescent camp at Nashville, where he remained for 20 days, rejoining the reg't. at Murfreesboro. About June 20th, the command moved out for Chattanooga, and had a sharp fight at Liberty Gap, in which the 75th took an important part. It went into camp at Chattanooga where it was besieged by the enemy. While there the army was re-organized, and the 75th was assigned to the 3d Brig., 1st Div., 4th A. C. Nov. 2d, 3rd and 4th, it took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain. Its next move was over the mountains to Shell Mound, thence to Whiteside, where it went into winter quarters, doing picket duty. Feb. 10, 1864, camp was broke and the Reg't. moved to Blue Springs, Tenn., and Feb. 24th and 25th, it took part in the reconnoissance in front of Buzzard's Roost.

Activities for the Atlanta campaign commenced about the 1st of May, and in this Mr. Simons with his regiment took an active part. For over 100 days during that memorable cam-

paign, there was not one day, Mr. Simons says, that his regiment was not under fire. He was active in nearly all the battles and skirmishes of that campaign, including those of Jonesboro and Lovejoys Station, fought Sept. 1st and 2nd. His regiment moved into Atlanta after its evacuation and remained there until Oct. 4th, when it moved north to Chattanooga, and subsequently to Pulaski, Tenn. Its next important action was at Franklin, Nov. 30, where it did effective fighting and suffered considerable loss. It was not allowed to rest, but marched all the following day to the field of Nashville, reaching there Dec. 1st. In the engagement at Nashville, the 75th, feeling that this might be its last opportunity to strike in defense of the old flag, fought nobly and with sanguinary effect. During this, its last action, it charged the enemy through an open field, capturing 233 prisoners, a large quantity of arms and camp equipage. From Nashville the command moved to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Knoxville, Tenn., went into camp, and subsequently returned to Nashville. While there Mr. Simons received a 30 days' furlough. June 12, 1865, the 75th was mustered out, sent to Chicago, where, July 1st, it was paid off and finally discharged. After the war, Mr. Simons returned to his home and friends, took up again his business of blacksmithing, which he has successfully followed since.

He was married Dec. 22, 1859, to Mary E. Woodward. He is a member of the McCullough Post No. 475, G. A. R., of which he is Past Commander. Mr. Simons is truly a representative American; a brave soldier in time of war, in his country's defense, and a good citizen in time of peace, honored and respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Baptist church and politically a Republican.

NICHOLAS T. ROCHE, coal-dealer of St. Charles, Ill., was born at Wexford, Ireland, April 15, 1834. His parents were Thomas C. and Mary E. (Kennedy) Roche, who settled at Chicago in 1844, removing in 1848 to St. Charles, and in 1858 to Lyons, Iowa, where in 1866, the elder Roche died.

Nicholas T. Roche passed his early life in Ireland, at Chicago, and St. Charles. After a limited education he was engaged in the gro cery business up to the beginning of the rebellion. In 1858, he was married to Margaret, daughter of James Miller, a native of Scotland, Her father died in 1869, and her mother in 1873. Her father was a blacksmith. Nicholas T. Roche was among the first of the Ills. troops to take the field. He enlisted at Chicago, Sept., 15, 1861, in Co. B. 58th Ills. Inf.. and was mustered in as Commissary Sergeant. The Regt. remained at Camp Douglas until Feb. 9th, 1862, when they were ordered to Fort Donelson, where Mr. Roche performed service in the commissary department, thence going to Fort Henry, arriving there after the surrender of that post, and then moving on to Shiloh, March 18, 1862, he was granted leave of absence on account of sickness and went home. He rejoined his command at Shiloh about Apr. 18, passing the succeeding summer in guarding the Mobile & Ohio R. R. between Rienzi and Corinth. In Sept. he was detailed on recruiting service, arriving at Aurora, Ills. Sept. 10, rejoining his command at Camp Butler in Dec., where he remained through the winter. July 4, 1863 the recruiting party rejoined the regiment at Cairo, Ills., where they remained until the following January, when they were relieved by orders of Gen. Grant and sent on an expedition to Meridian, Miss. Mr. Roche was detailed at post headquarters at Cairo and remained until Jan. 15, when he received a 30 days' furlough—after his furlough he was ordered to report at Camp Yates, Springfield, to Gen. White eommanding the post. Remained there all through in charge of the draft department, performing duty in this relation until Feb., 1865, when he was mustered out, and finally discharged at Chicago Feb. 11. While at Cairo he was appointed to succeed the regimental Quartermaster, who had been promoted to Capt. but declining to serve in that relation, the appointment of Mr. Roche was not con-

firmed. His regiment was among the last of the Ills., troops to be mustered out.

Returning home Mr. Roche engaged in the boot and shoe business at St. Charles, and subsequently, up to 1881, in the dry goods line. Since then he has conducted the coal business, in which he is still engaged. He has been a trustee of the city, and is the present City Clerk. He was at one time elected a Police Magistrate, but did not qualify. He was the second Treasurer of the G. A. R. Post, of St. Charles, and the third Commander. He was elected Commander of the post for the third time in Jan. 1892. He is a member of the Catholic Church and is a worthy citizen, and an upright, conscientious and honorable man.

JOSEPH W. KING, of Bloomington, Illinois, was born in Indiana, March 1, 1845, and is a son of William and Harriet (DeMo) King, the former born in Vermont, the latter in France, When a boy seven years of age, Mr. King moved with his parents from Vermont by team to Ohio, afterwards to the State of Indiana, where the father subsequently died. Lucius A., brother of our subject, was in the Army and passed through the late was, serving in Company A., 20th Ind. Vol., Inf., and was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, from which he recovered and completed his term of enlistment.

Mr. King attended school in the winters, working upon the farm in summer, during his early days, until he enlisted in Aug., 1862, at Wabash, Ind, in Company I, 101st, Ind. Vol. Inf. The regiment continued in camp of instructions for about two months, then moved to Indianapolis, where the men were uniformed and equipped, proceeding then to Covington, and thence on toward Richmond, Ky. Mr. King became ill and unable to continue with his command; was sent to Indianapolis where after a month's rest being much improved, he desired to rejoin his regiment, but on examination was rejected by reason of his sickness and tender years, was therefore discharged and returned home. In the following July he attempted to enlist in a battery of heavy artillery, but was again rejected on account of his youth. He succeeded however a little later in joining the 118th Ind. Vol. Inf., at Wabash, Ind., Aug. 2, 1863, and went with his regiment to Indianapolis, where he remained for a time, then moved to Cincinnati, thence to Covington, then to Nicholasville, Ky., where he participated in the movements through Cumberland Gap, and Blue Springs, Tenn.; engaged the enemy under Longstreet, at the last named place, which resulted in the defeat and rout of the enemy. Continuing on the march his regimant passed through Bull's Gap, and then again was attacked by the enemy. When the assault occurred all the artillery men except camp guards, were out foraging, taking the horses with them, and several details were also absent from the infantry, leaving only 800 men in camp. When the attack was made the command formed and drew the heavy guns into position by hand, stood on the defensive and succeeded in repulsing the first charge, and before the enemy could rally and repeat it, the artillery men and horses had returned, as also the cavalry, who had been out on a scout, joined in and unitedly charged the now confused enemy, and forced him to retreat and seek protection, after he had sustained a heavy loss. They then moved to the salt works which was garrisoned by the rebels, whom they drove out and held the works for a time, when they destroyed them and fell back to Tazewell, where they remained upon guard duty and subsequently were engaged with the rebels under Longstreet, at Walker's Ford, suffered many casualties, and from there moved with the object of heading off Longstreet, who was marching upon Knoxville; then fell back again to Tazewell and did camp duty for several weeks. Whilst at the last named point, was charged by forces under Longstreet, whom they repulsed and then fell back to Powells River, returning to Tazewell later, and then started on a foraging expedition through the country.

The term of enlistment having expired the regiment started homeward, passed through

Nashville, Covington, then to Indianapolis, where our subject was subsequently mustered out, and discharged, March 4, 1864. Later he was about to enlist in the 36th, Ind. Mounted Inf., when he was taken sick and before recovering was reduced in weight from 152 to 75 lbs.

Mr. King worked for a time upon a farm, until 1870, then went railroading until 1890, when he lost one of his legs by accident, being at the time of the accident, Yard Master in Bloomington; since which time he has been City Oil Inspector.

He married Jan. 25, 1880, Thury Freige, an estimable lady, who is a native of Denmark, she having come with her parents to this country when but fifteen years of age. The only child (Thorey) of this marriage died.

Mr. King has suffered two amputations of his limb, but is now enjoying comparatively good health. He receives a pension of $12 per month. Is an Odd Fellow, and has filled the chair of Noble Grand for three consecutive terms in his Lodge, and two terms as V. G., and filled all the other offices in the Lodge except that of Treasurer. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; a member of Wm. T. Sherman Post, No., 146, G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.



Gen. John Morrill, of Ottawa, Ills., soldier of two wars, was born in Concord, N. H., June 3, 1827, and is the son of Marcellus and Sarah E. (Bradley) Morrill. Filbrice Bradley, the father of Sarah was a soldier of the Revolution, and was wounded at the battle of Bennington. Marcellus Morrill was by occupation a farmer. He died in 1859, in February, and his wife died in 1866.

General Morrill received a common school education, and moved with his parents to Ottawa, Ill., in 1840, where he learned the gunsmith's trade. When war was declared between the United States and Mexico, young Morrill, then but 19 years of age, his youthful heart fired with the war spirit of the time, offered his humble services to his country. He enlisted June, 1846, in Company I., 1st Ills. Inf. The Reg. rendezvoused at Alton, Ill., and moved from there via New Orleans to Port Lavaca, Texas. From Port Lavaca, they marched to San Antonio, then the headquarters of General Wool's Div. They marched with him to the Rio Grande and crossed the river at Presidio, passed through Santa Rosa, Monclova, and Paris, from whence the command moved south to join Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista. He participated in that battle February 22-3, 1847. June following he was discharged at Comargo, Mexico, and returned home. The war with Mexico had only excited the spirit of adventure in General Morrill, not satisfied it. The discovery of gold in General Sutter's mill race in California in 1848, by Marshall, the Mormon, had set the whole world ablaze. A new El Dorado had been discovered on the Pacific slope, and here the adventurous spirits of every land were flocking. It was little expected that General Morrill could resist the tide that was flowing westward. In 1849 he joined that wonderful *hegira* to the new El Dorado, going by overland, and upon his arrival in California, began to search after the precious metal. He remained there until 1853, when he returned to Ottawa, and resumed his trade. In 1857 he moved to his farm that he had previously purchased, about two miles from Ottawa, which he has since cultivated, and where he has made his home.

When the rebellion broke out Mr. Morrill again offered himself as a defender of his country's flag. Sept. 26, 1861, he enlisted in a company that was being raised at Prairie Center, Ill., and was chosen its Captain, from which time his commission dated. They reorganized at Camp Butler, where they were mustered into the United States service December 16, 1861, as Company A.

Lieutenant Colonel Williams commanding Battallion, formed, with other companies, B., C., D., E. and F., the first Battalion of Yates' Sharp Shooters. These companies subsequently formed a part of the 64th Ills. Inf. January 10, 1862, the Battalion was ordered to Quincy, and went into barracks where it was

armed. February 16, it was moved to Cairo, and on March 14, it was ordered via Bird's Point, to Charleston, Bertrand, Saxton, then to New Madrid, where it was assigned to Morgan's Brigade, Payne's Division, Army of the Mississippi, commanded by General Pope.

On the evening of the 12th, of March, Companies A., D., E. and F., made a night attack on the enemy's right, driving his pickets and skirmishing until midnight. The object of this attack was to draw the attention of the rebels from the 10th and 16th Ill., who were planting siege guns on the enemy's left. The Battalion took an active part in the bombardment of New Madrid the next day, and subsequently went to the support of Captain Williams' Siege guns four miles below where General Pope effected a crossing. Under command of Major Matteson, it joined Pope's expedition against Fort Pillow, and returning, moved up the Tennessee by transports, disembarking at Hamburg Landing, April 22d.

The general with his command next participated in the siege of Corinth until it was evacuated, May 30th, being continually on the skirmish line. They pursued the enemy as far as Boonville, and on the return the Battalion went into camp at Big Springs, six miles from Corinth.

When General Rosencrans took command of the Army of the Mississippi, the 64th was detailed at headquarters as guard, on which duty it remained until November. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams left the Battalion on sick leave May 17th, and never returned, being discharged Sept. 12th. Major Matteson assumed command of the Battalion, which he held until Aug. 8th, when he died in the hospital. Captain Morrill then took command, and was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel on the following recommendations:

"Respectfully forwarded through General Grant, begging him to join in recommending Captain Morrill for promotion to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Yates S. S., 64th Ills. Inf. Since the death of Major Matteson the entire charge of the Battalion has fallen on Captain Morrill, and he has discharged his duties, not only creditably, but nobly. The command has improved under him, and fought splendidly in the battle of Corinth.

(Signed)

"W. S. Rosencrans, Major-General."

This letter was exceedingly complimentary to General Morrill, and evidenced the high regard in which he was held as a military officer by the commanding General Rosencrans, who but voiced the sentiment of the regiment.

Aug. 20, 1863, the command moved to Iuka, where it remained until Sept., then it was ordered to Clear Creek, and thence back to Iuka *via* Jacinto. It was held in reserve at the battle of Iuka, but joined in pursuit of the routed enemy, and then returned to Corinth, going into position Oct. 3d. On the morning of the 4th the Battalion met the first advance of the enemy, and was heavily engaged during the entire day, adding new laurels to its already glorious record. It lost 70 men, killed, wounded and missing. Nov. 27th, it was ordered on outpost duty at Glendale, Miss., where it erected fortifications and mounted some field pieces. From thence it moved to Iuka, and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving there on the 11th. January 15, 1864, about three-fourths of the Battalion re-enlisted and went home on veteran furlough.

They reassembled at Ottawa, February 14th, where four new companies, G., H., I. and K., which had been recruited by Captain Manning, were added to the Battalion, making it a full regiment. Mr. Morrill was made Colonel, M. W. Manning Lieutenant-Colonel, and S. B. Thompson Major. March 17, 1864, the regiment with its ranks filled up, left for the field of action to take its part in the final struggle. It arrived at Decatur, Ala., on the 23d, of the same month, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 16th Army Corps, General Fuller commanding the Brigade, and General G. M. Dodge commanding the Corps. From there May 4th, they moved to Chattanooga to take part with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign. It arrived before Resaca, May 9th. From the 13th, to the 16th, it was engaged with the enemy in the fight at Resaca.

It then moved to Dallas, where it was in action from May 27th, to the 31st, inclusive. June 1st, and 4th, it moved to the left, and on the 5th, it had a slight action with the rebels at New Hope Church. June 10th, it took a line of rifle pits at Big Shanty, displaying its usual gallantry.

The regiment then moved to the foot of Kenesaw Mountain, where it held its position until the 26th. On the 27th it was hotly engaged with the assaulting forces, and was distinguished for its efficient service. It lost in this action 57 men killed and wounded. On July 4th, evidently stimulated to greater action by the glorious memories of the day, it won new honors in the action on the skirmish line, known as Ruff's Mills, driving the enemy back some two miles. In this engagement it lost 25 men killed and wounded. The command then moved toward Chattahoochie river, meeting the enemy at the skirmish line. On the 10th the regiment with the command crossed the river and fortified. July 17th, Gen. Morrill was placed in command of the 1st Brigade, and under his command it had a slight action at Decatur. He participated in the battle of Atlanta July 22nd, and was twice wounded; the last time he was taken from the field. This ended the brilliant fighting record of Gen. Morrill, and took from the 1st Brigade one of its bravest, most efficient and gallant officers. When partially recovered from his wound he was placed in command of the District of Rolla, Mo., where he remained until the close of the war.

He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, to rank from Sept. 12, 1862; to Colonel, to rank from February 19, 1864; and to Brevet Brigadier-General, March 13, 1865. He was mustered out of the United States service at Chicago, July 11, 1865.

Gen. Morrill was with his regiment in all its marches, and in every battle it was in from the time it went into the service until after July 22, 1864, when he was wounded and taken from the field. The rebellion having been put down, the flag protected and the Republic preserved, Gen. Morrill having discharged hi duty as a citizen and a patriot, returned to his home, and like Cincinnatus of old, took up again his agricultural pursuits, coverting the spear into a plowshare, and the sword into a pruning hook.

He was married, in 1854, to Ann Mitchell, by whom he had two children, Cincinnatus F., born April 25, 1855, and Blanche R., born March 4, 1858. His wife, Ann, died Aug. 12, 1865. Sept. 27, 1869, he was married to his second wife, Visa C. Conger. She was born in Butler, Wayne Co., N. Y., January 21, 1841.

Her brother Ira was 2d Lieut. of Co. A., 64th Regt., Ills. Inf., in 1861, and was promoted to the rank of Captain in 1863. He was killed in the battle of Snake Creek Gap, Oct. 18, 1864. Gen. Morrill is a member of the Seth C. Earl Post No. 156, of Ottawa, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN WALKER, a resident of Aurora, Ill., who patriotically participated in the struggle of his adopted country for liberty and union, is a native of England, born in Lincolnshire, Jan. 24, 1842. His father was William B. Walker, and his mother before her marriage was Jane Lathrop. John Walker attended school in England until he was twelve years of age, when he immigrated to America and was soon employed in farming. Practically leaving the plow in the furrow, he enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, at Oswego, N. Y., and was mustered in with Co. A., 81st N. Y. Inf., and was sent to camp at Albany, and then to Long Island, where he remained during the winter. The Regt. was sent to Washington and united with the army of which Gen. Keys was Div. Com., and Gen. Palmer Commander of the brigade. After camping here about two months a forward movement was made to Alexandria, where the force embarked for Newport News and marched to Yorktown, where they lay in the front lines during the siege. Then they moved up the Peninsula to Williamsburg, where a battle was fought, affor-

ding Mr. Walker his first experience, and it seemed indeed full of horrors. After the battle the enemy set fire to the field, which was a "slashing", and the next morning when the Union men went over the ground where the rebel dead were lying they found the bodies burned past all recognition. Around pools of water crowds of the wounded had gathered to quench their desperate thirst, and were burned with the rest.

It is not strange that this first picture of the terrible realities of war should make a lasting impression. The Regt. remained in camp a short time at Williamsburg, and then started on the long and tedious marches of the Peninsula campaign. Marching was hard and wearisome, so that everything tended to retard the movement of the army. Mr. Walker believes that Gen. McClellan used every possible effort, and did all that any officer could have done under the circumstances; he also regards him as a good soldier, and a true patriot. After crossing the Chickahominy, Mr. Walker was taken sick and applied to the Surgeon for permission to ride, and two men were detailed to assist him to camp, which was not reached until late at night. As it was raining hard the men left him, and as he was unable to assist himself, he had a poor prospect before him. He lay all night in his blankets. In the early morning a lady approached, raised his blanket and exclaimed "My God, this is Johnny Walker!" This lady was Mrs. Robt. Kent of Oswego, N. Y., who was visiting her husband, a member of Co. B. She gave the invalid a drink of water, and passed on leaving him in the rain. Soon, however four men came and carried him four miles and placed him in a tent. The Surgeon soon came and ordered him removed to a house. He was placed on a bed to be sent to New York, but at Yorktown was taken off and laid on the shore with the hot sun shining in his face. He crawled along dragging his knapsack after him and reached a tent, falling upon the ground exhausted. Here lying upon the ground without a bed for twenty-five days, he was sick with typhoid fever, often without water or proper attendance. When somewhat recovered he asked permission to join his Regt., but the Surgeon refused, believing it would be certain death to make the attempt. Mr. Walker, however, secured a revolver which he sold for $5.00 to make his preparations and secretly boarded a boat bound for the front at White House Landing, a place where Gen. Washington once lived. On the boat he was not discovered, and landing safely he proceeded to a Gen.'s tent and asked permission to remain, which was granted.

Next morning starting for the Regt. which was at White Oak Swamp, he rejoined it and reported to his Co., where he found he was regarded as dead. His comrades were surprised beyond measure to see him alive. Among his old comrades again he rapidly improved in health, and in a few weeks was ready for duty. During his absence the Regt. was engaged at Fair Oaks, which was the only battle he did not participate in with his Regt. while it was in the service. Mr. Walker, found many changes, as the Col. had been shot through the lungs, the Maj. had been killed, and many of his comrades were missing, never again to be seen.

From White Oak Swamp there was a retreat lasting several days with daily skirmishes with the pursuing enemy, and at Malvern Hill, there was a stubborn contest. The retreating men were glad when they approached Harrison's Landing and could receive the assistance of the gun boats which shelled the enemy. At this place the army was reviewed by President Lincoln, and remained some time in camp. While here a rebel officer made a dash with a battery and from the hills on the opposite side of the river shelled the camp, making it lively for a time. Gen. Keys' Div. was left at Yorktown to do garrison duty and build fortifications, where it remained several months. The men had not been paid for a long time, and the 98th N. Y., stacked arms and refused further duty until it was paid. The Gen. in command ordered out the artillery and gave the rebellious 98th three minutes to take arms or to be blown into another country. It is not necessary to state that the Regt. was in possession of its arms before the time expired. From Yorktown

the force embarked for Morehead City, N. C., and built fortifications there, making a raid of four or five days to Newbern. From Morehead the men were conveyed by vessels to Hilton Head, N. C., and were sent up the river to Beaufort, then to St. Helena, S. C., and while on the boats received four months' pay. They were next ordered to the Stine Inlet, then back to St. Helena Island, and then by transports to Newbern, N. C., which was reached one week behind time. They were moved then by boats to Norfolk and marched into the Dismal Swamp. In the fall of 1863 they went into winter quarters in the Dismal Swamp and remained until Apr. At this time the men reenlisted and went home on furloughs for thirty days.

While building winter quarters Mr. Walker cut his foot proud flesh formed about the wound and was burned out with caustic. He was also sick with the ague. When he recovered from these misfortunes a comrade was shot in the arm, and Mr. Walker taking him to the Surgeon the arm was amputated. He then went out with the wagon train to get a chicken for the wounded man; going to a house for this purpose, he was refused and he captured several fowls, and was pursuing another, when the wagons went on. Soon he heard firing and discovered that the train had been fired on by guerrillas, and they soon began firing on him, but he was not hit, as he was, as he says, "*moving.*"

While in N. Y., on furlough Mr. Walker bought a farm and while superintending some matters upon it met a lady who corresponded with him in the army, and afterwards became his wife. Returning to the army after his visit home, Mr. Walker reached Newport News in time to accompany his Regt. to City Point, when it boarded transports and disembarked at White House Landing, June 1, 1864; it then marched to Cold Harbor, and arriving in the evening had a fight with the enemy that night. The next day Mr. Walker was on the Vidette line with instructions to keep awake all night. It rained all night and on the morning of June 3d, was ordered back before daylight to his regiment which was hastily formed ready for a charge. Permission was refused even to make coffee, and at daybreak the Regt. moved. The enemy immediately opened fire, but was driven from the first line of works which the assaulting party held. Here while firing Mr. Walker's gun was hit by a bullet which shattered the stock from it and drove a sliver three inches long into the flesh of his arm. He remarked to the Orderly Sergeant, I am hit. Looking at his arm he discovered that it was a silver from the gun stock, and extending it in fun to the Sergeant, exclaimed: "My God, Johnny, I am killed! good-bye boys, good-bye!" The fight here was desperate, and about two-thirds of the men in this Regt. were killed or wounded in a few minutes, and the companies scattered. On the way to the rear when thus wounded Mr. Walker had another gun destroyed by a rebel bullet and the belt of his cartridge box cut. Going on he saw the colors of his Regt. lying on the ground with the color sergeant and color guard all killed. Although badly wounded, Mr. Walker raised the flag and soon had a number of men rallied. Gen. Martin commanding the Brig., came up then and ordered him to keep the colors. Mr. Walker believes now, as then, that had reinforcements been on hand as intended the charge would have been successful. Walker obtained permission to search for the body of the Orderly Sergeant who had befriended him. The body was found but could not be removed. At this place Mr. Walker was made Duty Sergeant, and moving back to White House Landing embarked for City Point, afterwards advanced on Petersburg and other points, with many conflicts with the enemy. The fortunes of war stationed Walker who was then Orderly Sergeant on the left bank of the Appotomax River where there was much hard work and active warfare. At one time while occupying entrenchments in this region the rebels opened fire with sixty pieces of artillery, and the Union men dropped into their "gopher holes," and when the enemy charged, the boys in blue rose at a certain point and captured a lot of prisoners, outnumbering their own force two to one.

Here also a call was made for three volunteers to pick off the rebel gunners, and Sergeant Walker was one of the men. The plan was for these three to gain the shelter of a tree, one to fire and fall back and load while the other took his place. Soon the battery began dropping in the chosen tree, and one shell cut away a part of the tree. During this time one of the three lost a leg by a shell.

The subsequent movements were back to City Point, then out on Gen. Butler's Drury Bluff expedition, then to Fort Darling, where the men were without rations for four days and nights, as the supply train could not be brought up; then back to City Point, from which a march was made to Fort Harrison, which was captured in a charge, the 81st being the first on the walls. Here the Regt. was quartered during the winter, coming under the command of Gen. Ord. An incident is here related of Gen. Ord. He ordered a good soldier to be executed for a mistake made while under the influence of liquor. The men and officers pleaded for the pardon of this man in vain; the Gen. ordering a detail of the condemned man's own reg't. to execute him on his own camp ground, which was considered a direct insult to the Regt.

After the winter camp, there was considerable activity and many movements of this portion of the army which cannot here be recounted. Jan. 1, 1865, Sergeant Walker was commissioned 1st Lieut. and placed in command of Co. I. When Richmond was evacuated the 81st N. Y, was the first Regt. to march into the city. Lieut. Walker was ordered to take command of the patrol guards, and Libby Prison was placed under his charge. He was Officer of the Day, and filled Libby Prison and Castle Thunder with prisoners. He was also sent out seven miles to protect citizens, and camped near a large house on a beautiful lawn, and was treated well by the people, although they were rabid rebels. At this country place, Lieut. Walker was taken sick, and as his Co. had returned to Richmond, he was left alone for six days, when he was moved to Williamsburg, and when recovered detailed as Provost Marshal. After a short leave of absence, and some further service, which included a trip to Fortress Monroe, Lieut. Walker went to Albany, N. Y., and was mustered out Sept. 16, 1865.

On his return to Oswego he received a grand reception. Sept. 24th, he was married to Ellen L. Smith, of Oswego, and has now one child, who is named Luvilla F. Lieut. Walker remained on his farm one year, and engaged in the manufacture of cheese for a time. Went West in 1868, locating near Aurora, Ill., and farmed until 1880, then moved into the city and opened a meat market, continuing one year. He engaged then in carpentering three years, when he was on the Police force for two years, and was Chief of Police three consecutive terms. Is now engaged in the real estate and loan business, and holds the office of town constable. He ranks high among the Odd Fellows, having filled all the chairs in the lodge and camps; is an active G. A. R. man, and a working Republican. Lieut. Walker has an enviable record as a soldier, and as a gentleman and citizen stands high in the esteem of his fellow men.



Jacob H. Hoofstitler, of Sterling, Ills., was born at Salunga, Lancaster Co., Pa. His parents were John H. Mary Ann (Hostetter) Hoofstitler. Herr Von Jacob Hostetter, the American progenitor of his mother's family, came to this country in 1636, settling in that part of Pa. now embraced in the county of Lancaster. He was of noble birth and lineage, and for certain religious tenets had been banished from Prussia to Holland and to Switzerland, whence he emigrated to the U. S. The original grant of land made to him is still in the possession of the family. The Hoofstitler family is of Swiss origin, and the American branch was established in Phila. about the middle of the 18th century. The males of the family were soldiers of the Revolution. The paternal grandfather of the subject of this memoir, whose name was William, served in the war of 1812, the Mexican War, and at the age of 75 enlisted in the war

of the rebellion. By dint of shaving and dyeing his hair he passed muster and followed the fortunes of the Union army until the close of the conflict. He died at Clifton Heights at the age of 98. His son, John H., the father of Jacob H., the subject of this memoir, was, for many years engaged in the mercantile business at Salunga, Pa., until 1871 when he removed to Millersville, Lancaster Co., Pa., where he followed the mercantile business, retiring in 1889.

He and his wife are living at their old home in the enjoyment of good health. They had eleven children, five of whom attained adult age. Jacob H., Sadie (Mrs S. S. Crieder, of Sterling, Ills.), Elizabeth (Mrs. Levenite, of Millersville, Pa.), Susan, who married C. C. Hopton, injured in a R. R. wreck and died from the effects, afterwards was married to Amos H. Martin, of Phila.; and William H., who is engaged in the Hotel business at Sterling, Ill.

As a boy Jacob H. continued at home until his 12th year, when he entered Lititz Academy, Pa., where he prosecuted his studies for three years. Running away from school in 1861, he went to Phila. where he enlisted in the Pa. Reserves, going into camp at Phila., and thence to Washington. He was mustered out at Phila. in July, 1864, and re-enlisted in July at Lancaster, as a hundred days man, in Co. K., 195th Pa. Vol. Inf. He was mustered into the service at Harrisburg with the rank of 2nd Lieut. From Harrisburg the Regt. moved to the Relay House, Md., and thence after several weeks to Monocacy Junction and then to Martinsburg, performing patrol duty along the line of railway between that point and Wheeling, W. Va. The Regt. was assigned to the 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 8th Corps, re-enlisting for one year, or during the war, and going to Washington, where they performed patrol service until the close of the conflict.

During his military life, Capt. Hoofstitler devoted much time to the study of the law in a course of reading at Washington and elsewhere, being incited thereto by the advice of Hon. Thad. Stephens, who allowed him the use of such of his books as were essential to a comprehensive knowledge of the profession. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1865, at Lancaster, Pa., obtaining leave of absence from his command for that purpose. The war ended, he went home, and subsequently to Sterling, Ill., where he remained a short time, when he departed for the plains of the far West. He was appointed a Government scout, and was stationed at Fort Omaha, Neb., engaged in the operations of the military forces against the notorious band of Quantrell for about one year. On the extinction of the marauders, in which he was prominently identified as contributing valuable services, he achieved commensurate distinction, and was for the subsequent three months stationed at Yankton, Dak., operating against Dr. Middleton's gang of robbers and horse thieves.

Going thence to Denver, he removed to Julesburg, where he established his headquarters. While here he was appointed by Judge Bartlett, Clerk of the United States District Court, alternately serving in that capacity and in scouting for about one year. During this period the surrounding country was infested with every species of robbers and thieves that could be reckoned. Every previous Mayor or Judge who had undertaken to hold a Court of justice, or to maintain order had been killed. The first session of the court to which he had been appointed clerk was held in 1867, at which occurred the trial of "One-eyed Jack" and "Shorty," the characteristic appellations of two of the most desperate and daring of the notorious crooks and bandits whose punishment the court was instituted to determine. Ranged around the court room were about two hundred of the desperado friends of the prisoners, armed to the teeth with bowie knives and pistols. The Judge inquired of the arraigned prisoners if they had secured counsel for their defense. Their reply was that "they didn't reckon any would be needed." The Judge then astonished his auditors by the emphatic declaration: "By God gentlemen, if the testimony is sufficient to convict, I'll pronounce the sentence." The Judge appointed an attorney to defend the prisoners and allowed them the

right of trial by jury. The testimony adduced was positively confirmatory of the guilt of the accused. The jury was duly instructed by the Judge as to their duty as indicated in the evidence. Retiring for consultation, they returned within fifteen minutes, but the foreman was afraid to announce the verdict. The Judge now instructed the Clerk to poll the jury. The answer of the foreman was "guilty," whereupon 400 revolvers were drawn by the 200 desperadoes, allies of the guilty wretches upon whom the sentence of the law was about to be passed. The Judge, with a coolness which ever commands respect, said: "I have heard your threats, I know your intentions, I give you fair warning. There is room enough in the sand hills of Julesburg to bury every d—d desperado that infests the plains." He pronounced the sentence—six months imprisonment, and a fine of $250.00, and to stand committed until the fine and costs were paid. "Sheriff," said the Judge, "take these men to jail." The Sheriff refusing to obey the order, the Judge drew his revolvers and placing one at the head of each of the prisoners, said: "These men go to jail or fall dead, if I turn my toes up the next minute. Clerk, cover the mob." The Clerk obeyed the order of the Court by drawing his revolvers and keeping the desperadoes at bay, while the Judge conducted the prisoners to the jail. This court was in session for 13 weeks during which there were so many convictions as to compel the erection of additional jail facilities for the confinement of the criminals.

When the term of "Shorty" and "One-eyed Jack" had expired, they inquired for the office of Judge Bartlett, of which the Judge received notice, thinking perhaps they were seeking his life, but remarked: "Tell them to come on." Knocking at the door of his office, they were invited to enter. To the query of the Judge—"What is it you want gentlemen?" They replied: "We want to shake hands with you and congratulate you as being the first Judge that ever had any sand in his craw."

Captain Hoofstitler soon after these thrilling experiences, returned to Sterling, where he has since resided. He was variously employed up to Feb., 1875, when he began a crusade in the cause of temperance and prohibition, taking the lecture field in the advocacy of the principles of his doctrine. He has delivered lectures upon these topics in every State and Territory of the Union, and by the fervor and brilliancy of his oratory carried conviction to thousands of his auditors, and established the salutary reform implied in total abstinence. In his lecture tours he has frequently been required to deal with infuriated mobs, and often at great personal peril, but his undaunted mien, and the thunder of his voice never failed to awe them into abject submission to his dictates. The imperiousness of his character is but understood by those who have heard his lectures and felt the fire of his eloquence. He possesses the remarkable faculty of holding his audience spell-bound as by magic chains, and affected to tears or laughter as his discourse runs from grave to gay—from lively to severe. His pictures of pitiless sorrow from the drunkard's ruined home to the grand, true and noble example of the temperate, dwelling amid the charm of a sanctuary hallowed by angel's visits, are drawn in pathetic similes that startle and impress.

He also possesses the faculty of using anecdote as an effective illustration, through his remarkable power as a story-teller. His success as a lecturer has been phenomenal, and has placed him in the category of the leading temperance and prohibition advocates of the age.

Captain Hoofstitler was married May 17, 1870, at Morrison, Ill., to Mary E. (Meyers), Kauffman, of Sterling, Ill. Mrs. Hoofstitler's parents were members of old and highly respected families of Pa., and are still living. They had ten children: John H., drowned at Sterling when 13 years of age, Jacob H., Francis M., Charles Sumner, Mary E., Amy H., Harry H., Bessie, Pearl and William H. Amy died at the age of seven, and a baby at the age of seven months. Mrs. Hoofstitler died April 3, 1890. Captain Hoofstitler is a pronounced and confirmed prohibitionist, and omits no proper occasion to voice his senti-

ments in forcible and convincing expressions. In this man the cause of temperance has an able exponent, whose highest aims and earnest labors are pledged and directed to its support. He understands as few can the dangerous leadings of intemperance, the bitterest foe that assails humanity, and his noble efforts of this arch-enemy of mankind, constitute him a faithful apostle in the work he unremittingly prosecutes.

Capt. Hoofstitler has been Prest. of the State Christian Temperance Union of Ills., 2nd Vice Prest. of the International Temperance Alliance of the world, financial Sec. of the National Christian Temperance Union of the U. S.

The Capt. was formerly a strong republican in his political faith, born in a home of abolitionism. His father and mother were strong advocates in favor of the overthrow of the Institution of slavery. They believed that slavery was a national sin before God and a national crime before men. His father at one time held the enviable position of underground conductor, in assisting fugitive slaves to escape into Canada; he was one of the men that voted for the Liberty party candidate (James G. Birney), in 1840, for President, and continued voting with that party until out of it grew the Republican party.

The Capt. in his youth was taught to love principle in preference to party.

Slavery has been abolished, and the gentleman now claims that while we are all free, we find the nation one-half drunk and the other half sober—he believes this nation cannot exist one half drunk and the other half sober,—we must either be all sober, or all drunk. As for himself, he prefers sobriety to that of drunkenness, and believing that the liquor interests are the greatest enemy of loyalty, patriotism, and to American manhood and womanhood—has now thrown his influence with the prohibition party. He occupies an enviable position among the leaders and advisers of the party, and firmly feels confident of the final overthrow of the liquor traffic in the nation. He is a man of strong convictions, a born orator, and has a bright future before him.

JOEL CARTER, of Earlville, Ill., was born there June, 1837; is one of the first persons born in La Salle County, and was a son of Samuel O. and Larana (Thornton) Carter. His father was the descendent of one of three brothers who emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1666; one of whom settled in New Hampshire; another in Virginia, while the third, the ancestor of Samuel O., settled in New Hampshire. Samuel O. was born in N. H., and subsequently removed to N. Y. State, where he followed farming until the year 1835, when he removed to La Salle County, Ill. An ancestor of our subject's paternal grandmother, was one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came to this country in the Mayflower, in 1620. Mr. Carter's paternal great grandfather was in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfathers Carter and Thornton, were both in the war of 1812. Our subject received a common school education while attending in the summer months to ordinary duties upon his father's farm. He enlisted in the Union army for the war of the rebellion, and was mustered in at Ottawa as First Lieut., in Co. I. 4th Ill. Cav. on Sept. 26, 1861, and shortly after marched to Springfield, Ill., and afterwards by rail to Cairo where the men were employed in preparing camp grounds and building protective works. In the month of Dec. the army was ordered to make a reconnoissance of Columbus, and preparatory to that movement, his regiment was placed in McClernand's Div. and moved in advance, and became the advance body of the army, which position it maintained during the entire movement. With the army it afterwards returned to Cairo, and there remained until the expedition upon Fort Henry, when it was loaded on transports and proceeded as far as Parson's Ferry on the Tenn. River, and from thence by land to Panther Island, directly below Fort Henry. On the following morning it was ordered to assume the advance of McClernand's Div. which it did, and advancing, drove in the rebel pickets pursuing them over the outer works, immediately followed by Oglesby's Brig. of Infantry, which took possession of the forts and a few prisoner's, while the 4th cavalry fol-

lowed the retreating foe toward Fort Donelson, and participated in the hostilities at that place. It first moved to and encamped at Randolph Forges, and afterward opposite the mouth of the Sandy on the Tenn. River. Leaving this camp, it went on steamers to Savannah and later to the lower landing of Pittsburg where it was disembarked and went into camp. Here the 4th Cav. Regt. was assigned to Brig.-Gen. Louman's command, with which it remained until the 6th of April, when companies E., F., G., H., I., K., L. and M.. were assigned to Gen. Sherman and were moved out to the extreme front and went into camp on the left of the old church near the 53d Ohio Inf. While in this position on the morning of April 6, and while the men were eating breakfast under a shower of bullets, the regiment was ordered to mount at once and report to Gen. Sherman, and participated in the famous battle known as Shiloh, fought on that and the following day. Mr. Carter's Regt. subsequently led the van in a raid upon Purdy's forces in which it captured a train and destroyed considerable railroad track and several bridges. In the movement against Corinth, the section of the 4th under Gen. Sherman, took the advance upon the right and continued to work day and night during the siege there and until Gen. Beauregard with his army had evacuated that city, and was the first of Gen. Sherman's army to occupy the place thus evacuated. Afterwards, the Regt. proceeded West, reaching Memphis in August, then moved to Trenton on the line of the Mobile and Ohio R. R., where it remained scouting in every direction until the general movement down the line of that road and the Miss. region commenced, when it came up with a section of Price's army under VanDorn in the vicinity of Holly Springs, followed him to near Coffeeville, where it lost Lieut. Col. McCullough, then fell back to Water Valley, and subsequently back to Moscow and Colliersville. Toward the end of Oct., 1862, Mr. Carter was sent to Springfield and there mustered out of the service and discharged Nov. 26, having been incapaciated for further service. He was wounded near Moscow, July 13 and again, Oct. 2, three times, and subsequently had his leg broken. He was 8 weeks in a hospital before being mustered out, and remained unfit for any physical work for upwards of a year after his discharge.

Since the war he has engaged in farming and is now residing upon a beautiful farm near Earlville, where he deservedly enjoys the esteem and good will of a large circle of acquaintances. In the year 1873, he made an extended trip across the Atlantic and visited many of the important towns in Great Britain. On his return to La Salle County, he married Miss Anna B. Swoveland, Oct. 6, 1878, and five children have been born to them. They are Louis, Clyde, Mark Osley, Alma and Irene.

He had a brother in the same war who died in the service May 28, 1862. Mr. Carter has been employed by the U. S. Government on several occasions on important and dangerous duties connected with the Defective Service, which he performed with ability and good judgment. He is a member of Post No. 475, G. A. R., at Earlville.

ELHANAN C. WINTERS, of Rock Falls, Ill., the son of James M. and Susan (Gyger) Winters, was born Sept. 18, 1843, at Bedford, Ind. James M. Winters, the father of Elhanan C., was born in Genesee county, N. Y., in 1809. His father, Timothy, was of German parentage, born in Boston, Mass. Timothy's father met his death at the battle of Bunker Hill. Both the grandfathers and the father of the subject of this memoir were soldiers, as had been his great grandfather. His grandfather Timothy served in the war of 1812, and his father, James M., in the Mexican War. His maternal grandfather, George Gyger, was born in Virginia, and served with distinction in wars with the Indians. The family of Gyger is of Scotch ancestry, and the name is notable in Scottish history.

James M. Winters was a farmer by occupation, and removed with his parents to Indiana when but 14 years of age. Here he met Miss

Gyger, who became his wife in 1830. In 1847 he removed to Wysox township, Carroll Co., Ills.. where he purchased a farm which he operated until all of his children had attained adult age. He is still living at Coleta, Whiteside Co., Ills. His wife died at Coleta in 1884. She was the mother of 9 children—Catherine, (Mrs. I. N. Dodd, of Green, Kan.), William J., residing at Creighton, Neb., Tabitha, residing at Coleta, Ills., George C., who died at Louisville. Ky., Dec. 27, 1861. (He enlisted in the same company and Regt. as his brother, but was attacked with typhoid fever at Louisville, Ky., where he died and was buried.) James B., who served three years in Co. K., 15th Ills., and now living at Chekalis, Washington; Elhanan C., Matilda (Mrs. E. M. Olmstead, of Milledgeville, Ill.), Melissa (Mrs. Chas. Wallace, of Oregon); and John M., who died when but four years old.

Of Elhanan C. Winters as a boy, it is only necessary to state that whatever his teachers or parents commanded him to do, he did with all his might. This principle of his conduct has had a strong bearing upon his life and contributed essentially to his career as a soldier. He enlisted at Sterling Aug. 7th, 1861, in Co. A., 34th Ills. Inf., and was mustered in at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ills., Sept. 7, 1861. The Regt. proceeded to the front on Oct. 3, going through Cincinnati, Covington, Lexington, Frankfort and Louisville, joining Sherman's army at Camp Nevans, near Elizabethtown, Ky., Oct. 15. Remaining here until Nov. 15, the command moved on to Mumfordsville, there going into winter quarters. In Feb., 1862, they were ordered to unite with the forces of Gen. Grant at Fort Donelson, but did not reach there in time to participate in the battle, and retraced their march through Ky. to Nashville, being the first troops to arrive at that point. The organization at that time constituting the 5th Brig. was composed of the 34th Ills., 29th Ind., 30th Ind., and the 77th Pa., commanded by Gen. E. N. Kirk. The command rested at Nashville until about the middle of March. Sherman was superseded by Buell while at Camp Nevans. Leaving Nashville to join Grant's army at Pittsburg Landing, they arrived within 26 miles of that point, when the battle began on Sunday the 6th, and at sunrise on the 7th reached the battle field where the Brig. was held in reserve under fire for several hours, when it became actively involved by relieving Russean's Brig.

From this time until the end of the conflict the Brig. withstood a galling fire, losing 129 men in killed and wounded. During the siege of Corinth, in the following May and June, the command remained at that point, being in a conspicuous position in the incident engagements until the evacuation. After this the Regt. took up its long march to Iuka, Tuscumbia, Huntsville, and Battle Creek, resting at the latter place for about a month. In the memorable campaigns and battles that followed, and in which Mr. Winters always acquitted himself with credit and honor, the details of history furnish accurate accounts. He was promoted from Corpl. to Sergt. for exemplary conduct, and was frequently required to undertake the most hazardous enterprises. On one of these occasions he led a desperate charge across a field covered by the enemy's fire, driving them from their ambush in the woods, and capturing the flag of the 7th Ark. During the encampment at Chattanooga he was near his mother's old home, an incident of his life as a soldier of much interest. It was at this time that his Regt. was incorporated with the 2d Brig. 2d Div., 14th A. C., under the command of Gen. John M. Palmer. During the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge they, from their position at Moccasin's Point on the opposite side of the river, had an excellent view of those sanguinary encounters the result of which were so disastrous to the enemy. At his period of re-enlistment Mr. Winters was granted a furlough for 30 days, which he spent at home. Returning, he rejoned his Regt. near Rossville, Ga., about March 1, 1864. His Co. had been recruited to its full quota. Here he was for some time engaged in drilling raw recruits. At Resaca the regiment was again hotly engaged for several hours, and was distinguished for gallant and effective service in checking the ene-

my's advance. In the almost daily battles in which he participated, and in the many perilous situations in which he was placed, Sergeant Winters preserved a calm unruffled courage, which no danger however great could destroy. At Peach Tree Creek Sergeant Winters maintained his splendid reputation for gallantry, and won additional laurels by his intrepid and decisive action. At Jonesboro his Regt. led the charge of the Brig. upon the enemy's works, in which it behaved in the most admirable manner, capturing the position, cannon, and a large number of prisoners, and winning from Gen. Sherman an enthusiastic comment. Promotion to 1st Sergt. was now conferred upon Mr. Winters. He served through the Atlanta campaign, and was always preferred by his commander for any undertaking involving the employment of considerate judgment and inflexible courage. Passing through Georgia and the Carolinas he shared with his Regt. in numerous battles and skirmishes until the surrender of Gen. Johnston, when he repaired to Washington, where he took part in the grand review of the army on the 24th day of May, 1865. He was mustered out at Louisville, July 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago July 17th, 1865, having served three years and nearly eleven months. He was several times slightly wounded, at Shiloh in the shoulder, at Atlanta by a fragment of shell, and at Jonesboro by a spent ball from a rifle striking his forehead. Returning to Carroll Co., Ills., he was employed in farming until 1876, and for two years afterwards was engaged with Alt & Emmett in the sale of farm machinery. His next venture in business was as a dealer in agricultural implements and machinery at Coleta, in which he continued until Oct., 1881. Having painful and serious injuries in a fall from a wind mill, breaking one arm and leg, he was incapacitated for more than a year for exertion of any kind, and consequently sold his business interests. When he had fully recovered from the effects of his injuries, he took the road as a traveling salesman until 1887, when he was stricken with paralysis, which again retired him for a year and a half. He came to Rock Falls in Oct. 1890 and embarked in the real estate and insurance business. In Dec., of the same year he was elected a Justice of the Peace; he is also a pension claims agent. His business is in a highly flourishing condition. He was one of the organizers of Will Enderton's Post, G. A. R., No. 729 and holds the position of Adjutant in the A. O. U. W., No. 148. He married at Coleta, Ills., Dec. 20, 1866, Paulina, the daughter of James and Elizabeth (Hills) Scoville, one of the oldest families of Whiteside County, and a native of Genesee County N. Y. The children of this union are Wayne C., who died at the age of 5; James C., Alice M. and Ira Carl, all of whom are with their parents at home. Mrs. Winters' mother is still living; her father died in 1887. Mr. Winters has taken an active part in politics and always votes the Republican ticket. He has served as Chairman of the Central Committee of Genesee Township, also as Supervisor in 1881. Both Mr. and Mrs. Winters are members of the M. E. Church.

ENOCH W. MOORE, M. D. The name that stands at the head of this memoir, represents one of the well and widely known physicians of Decatur, Ill. He was born at Waterloo, Ill., Dec. 7, 1821, and is the son of Enoch and Mary (Whiteside) Moore. The elder Moore was a native of Ill., where he was born Feb. 17, 1783. He was from an old and prominent Va. family and by profession a civil engineer, which calling he pursued up to the time of his demise at the age of 65. During a part of his life he was Government surveyor, employed chiefly in the territory now embraced by Ill., which was at that time largely settled by the Indians. When the war of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain began, he was commissioned 1st Lieut., and served with distinction in the Federal army until peace was declared. His brother, James B., was also in this war serving as Capt. His father, James,—the grandfather of the subject of this sketch,—was a Captain in the War of the Revolution,

serving mostly under that distinguished General, George Rogers Clarke.

When Gen. Clarke was placed in command of the Northwestern territory by Patrick Henry, then governor of Va., Capt. Moore was sent out by him to visit that portion of the territory now embraced by Ill.; to make surveys, draft maps, and examine into the condition of the country generally. In the discharge of this important and responsible trust, he visited Fort Charter, Kaskaskia and Vincennes, and having completed his examination he returned to Gen. Clarke's headquarters, then in Va., and made his report. In 1781 he removed to Kaskaskia, and the year following to Bellefontaine, Ill., where he died and was buried.

Mary Whiteside, the wife of Enoch Moore, was born at the head of the big Elkhorn, in Ky., and came to what is now the State of Ill., with her father, Col. William Whiteside, in 1788, who was a leader in all the Indian wars of that period, and who located at Whiteside Station, Monroe County. Enoch and Mary Moore, the parents of Dr. Moore, had ten children, who were named as follows: James, Elizabeth, McKendree, Nancy, Nelson, Samuel P., Enoch, Walker, Julia, David N. and Mary.

Young Enoch was carefully reared at home, receiving such educational instruction as the common schools of that locality and time afforded, until he was 20 years of age. They were not sufficient to satisfy the thirst for knowledge that burned within him and accordingly he was sent to a select school at Waterloo taught by Nathan Scarrett, to pursue a course of studies, where he studied, for two years, the higher mathematics, languages and other branches. He then taught school in Ill., and Ia., until he was 27 years of age, when he entered the Medical College at St. Louis, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1853. He went to Carlisle, Ill., and commenced his practice, remaining there until 1856, when he removed to Decatur. His natural adaptation for the profession he had chosen, and his thorough equipment, by deep study and extensive research in medical science, produced the natural result, and he soon was in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice.

The great rebellion was now under full head, and it seemed that the service of every able-bodied man was needed to quell it. Though loath to leave his large circle of patients, yet the military blood of his ancestors, quickened by his patriotism and deep love of country, prompted him to disregard these obligations and offer his services for the preservation of the Union, and he enlisted Oct. 3, 1862. He concluded that he could the better serve his country in the line of his profession, and was mustered into the army as Surgeon of the 115th Ill. Inf.

With his Regt. he proceeded to Cincinnati, thence to Covington and then with it marched through Kentucky as a part of the Army of the Cumberland. In Feb. 1863 the Regt. embarked for Nashville, and later had an engagement with Van Dorn's Div. of the army at Franklin, Tenn., in which Doctor Moore, stimulated by the spirit of conflict, personally participated, it being his first and only experience in active battle. His physical condition having been weak for some time and his health having entirely given away, he reluctantly was forced to tender his resignation, and was mustered out on account of disability in May, 1863, and returned home. It was a long time after his return before he recovered from the effects of his army experience sufficiently to resume his practice. When he did, he soon regained his old patients with many new ones, and now through his skill as a physician and surgeon, and successful treatment of diseases, has established a large and lucrative professional business. In 1884, Dr. Moore was placed in medical charge of the St. Mary's Hospital, which he held for seven years,—a high compliment to his professional ability.

Dr. Moore was united in marriage at Carlisle, Ill., Oct. 10, 1855, to Miss Annie B. Lockwood, and to them were born three children,—Walker, Helen and Blanche. Walker and Blanche are dead. Helen was married to Sterling B. Allen, and now resides at Cleborne, Texas. Mrs. Moore departed this life July 9,

1876. Dr. Moore is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Decatur, and of the 1st M. E. Church. In politics he is a Republican and a strong advocate of prohibition. He is well and widely known as an able, careful, conscientious and successful physician, and a gentleman of large culture and attainments.

JOHN W. PHILLIPS was born in Earlville, Ill., March 6, 1836, and was son of James Phillips. His father was a farmer, born at Philadelphia, Pa., and moved to La Salle County many years ago, where he remained until his death in 1885. Our subject is the second of eight children, and resided with his father until 21 years of age, when he engaged in farming on his own account, and was so occupied until the outbreak of the rebellion, when he was among the first to offer his services as a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted April 26, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in Co. D. 23rd Ill. Vol. Inf., known as the "Irish Brigade," at Sumpter. It moved afterward to Quincy, then to St. Louis and then on to Jefferson City, from which place it started in the early days of Sept. on a march to Lexington, Mo., a distance of 120 miles, where the first notable siege of the war occurred. On its arrival the total strength of the Union army at that place was 2780 men under command of Col. Mulligan. Having secured a commanding location, the Col. set to fortifying the place, and while the work was in progression successfully repulsed an attack made by the rebel Raines and his force. The place, however, was besieged immediately by Gen. Price's army. For nine successive days the garrison sustained an unequal conflict, not alone against the vastly superior forces of the enemy, but against hunger and thirst, the supply of rations being always short, while the water supply wholly failed. No reinforcements appeared nor was there any promise of any, and on Sept. 20, the most determined and systematic assault of the enemy was made and repeatedly repulsed, but on the afternoon of the same day, the garrison determined to surrender. The killed and wounded of the 23rd Regt. numbered 107, while the enemy was said to have lost 800 men. On the following day, all those taken prisoners were paroled with the exception of Col. Mulligan, who was detained as a prisoner. On being released, Mr. Phillips returned home and was mustered out of the service. He re-enlisted in Co. I. 4th Ill. Cav., Dec. 23, 1864, which was assigned to Nelson's Cavalry, and remained in connection with Sherman's army almost continuously thereafter. This Regt. was always a favorite with General Sherman, who had unbounded confidence in the skill and daring of its officers and men, and was afterward heard to say that if he had a message to send to "Hades" he would entrust it to the 4th Ill. Cav. After the close of the war his Regt., under Gen. Custer, went to Texas, where it remained until the early spring of 1866, when it was placed enroute for Springfield, Ill., and there finally discharged, March 21, 1866. During his active service he became almost deaf—and has so remained—caused by his being so frequently near the firing of heavy artillery.

Immediately after his discharge from the army, he returned to his farm at Earlville, and has continued to reside there and follow that occupation ever since, having his aged mother, now 87 years old, superintending his household.

He married, Sept. 18. 1876, Miss Lena Seitte, daughter of Frank Seitte, and who, three months afterward, had an accidental fall which resulted in her death.

JOHN F. ELLIOTT, Justice of the Peace and Insurance Agent, of St. Charles, Ills., was born in Pa., Sept. 9, 1834. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Farrel) Elliott. His father was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1809, and his mother in Sligo in 1812. He came to the U. S. when about 13 years of age and was married in New York City when about 22 years of age. They subsequently located at Buffalo, N. Y., afterward removing to Pa., where John F. was born Sept. 9, 1834. In 1853, his father settled at St. Charles, Ills.,

where he followed the trade of a mason. He had previously been a shoemaker and had taught school. He enlisted as a private in Co. C., 20th Ills. Inf., and was in the engagement at Fort Donelson, where he was wounded. He was in the act of bringing his gun to his shoulder to fire when a ball struck the stock of his gun breaking it into splinters, the ball penetrating his arm pit, into which was driven with terrific violence several fragments of the shattered stock, some of which also lacerated his arm. He went home on furlough, where he remained incapacitated for field service until the fall of 1864, when he re-enlisted in the 113th Ills. Inf., with which he served until the close of the conflict, having been wounded at Eastport, Tenn.

Five of his sons served their country and were good soldiers, bravely enduring battle and hardships for the cause of the Union. Charles was a member of Co. A. 7th Ills. Inf., was among the first volunteers of the State, and fought in many battles; notably, at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Vicksburg, through a part of the Atlanta campaign, and was mustered out at Chattanooga July 29, 1864; was wounded at Shiloh, and after his recovery, promoted to 2nd Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Shiloh. George and Henry, deceased, both of whom were members of Co. E., 127th Ills. Inf., Henry serving as drummer boy, and later as drum Maj., private and 1st Sergt., their command being attached to the Western Army, they were neither captured nor wounded. James, deceased, of the 76th Ills. Inf., served for a few months at Camp Douglas, but was exempt on account of physical debility. John F., the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Erie Co., N. Y., and started out in life for himself as a farm laborer. He went to Kane Co., Ills., in 1855, where he learned the mason's trade, which he followed up to the beginning of the war, being engaged in the construction of public buildings at Aurora, Geneva, Batavia and other towns. He was married in 1860, to Sarah, daughter of Edward Clark, who was born in London, England, where he resided until 1852, when he settled at St. Charles, engaging in farming until his death in 1887. Mrs. Elliott was born in London, England, in 1841, and lost her mother when a small child.

Mr. Elliott is the father of four children—three sons and a daughter. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, in Co. K., 36th Ills. Inf., at St. Charles, leaving his wife and an infant but a few days old, and proceeding to the place of rendezvous, at Aurora, Ill. At the organization, Sept. 24, he was made 1st Sergt. The regt. on the arrival at St. Louis, on the march to the arsenal, created much enthusiasm from their martial appearance, and Co. K., known as the Wayne Rifles, was the center of attraction, bearing a handsome banner, and marching like veterans. The guns with which they were to be armed at St. Louis were pronounced unsatisfactory, and Cos. K. and G. of the 36th Ills. refused to accept them, but soon after at Rolla, Mo., they were properly armed and equipped for active service. Jan. 14, 1862, the command moved through Mo. to Bentonville, Ark., and back to Pea Ridge, where the regiment participated in the three days' battle, after which they marched to Springfield and Galena, Mo., and thence to Salem and to Batesville, Ark., where they dislodged Jeff Thompson, capturing his supplies.

After a week, they moved in the direction of Little Rock, but received orders on the way to go to the assistence of Gen. Halleck at Corinth, but did not reach that point until the day beiore the evacuation. The command now proceeded to Rienzi, Miss., where it remained until Sept., when they went by way of Cairo to Cincinnati, where crossing the river they went into camp at Covington, Ky., when 12 Sergts. were ordered to headquarters for inspection and examination, Sergt. Elliott being the first to be put upon examination, and Nov. 16, with 10 others was commissioned 1st Lieut. The command next moved to Cincinnati, Indianaopolis and Louisville, where they were assigned to the army operating against Bragg. The regt. was engaged in the action at Perryville, supporting Battery, I, of 2nd Ills. Art., Lieut. Elliott's Co. being in close proximity to

the guns and in the thickest of the fight. It went into the action with 36 muskets and in 40 minutes Co. K. had lost five men killed and 7 wounded, but behaved with the most commendable gallantry and splendid discipline. The 36th Ills. was at this time a part of the 3rd Div. of the 20th Corps. From Perryville they pursued the retreating rebels to Crab Orchard and other places in Ky., then proceeding toward Nashville and went into camp at Mill Creek, six miles from that city. Here the Regt. spent Christmas day, but on Christmas night about midnight they were ordered to proceed in the direction of Murfreesboro, and on the 26th they were engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy Dec. 30, they reached Stone River, bivouacking on the field of battle and renewing the fight the next morning, the 36th being for the first time during the war driven back. Lieut. Elliott and 41 others of his regt. were made prisoners and taken to the Courthouse in Murfreesboro, and thence removed in a cattle car to Chattanooga, where they were put in prison under charge of a tyrannical Ky. officer. They were soon sent on to Atlanta, where they were confined in the third story of a building and forbidden to look out of the windows The building was enclosed by a substantial board fence and they were not permitted to go out except under the strict surveillance of a guard. Some of the officers in the command were kind and considerate, but the commandant of the prison was a veritable tyrant. They had very limited rations, which consisted of a piece of corn bread about four inches square and one inch thick and a small piece of tough beef for each man per day.

Through the assistance of Gen. Willich, one of the prisoners, and a friend of a Catholic Priest at Atlanta, to whom he gave personal pledges, they were provided with money and managed to obtain sufficient food. About seven in the afternoon of Feb. 23, they were again packed in cattle cars and started off presumably to be exchanged, but instead were destined for Libby Prison, which they had anticipated. The rations issued for this trip were two pieces of imperfectly baked dough about the size of an ordinary biscuit. Those in charge of the prisoners considering that they thought that they were being taken homeward and would make no attempt to escape, left the car door unlocked. Lieut. Elliot informed his companions that he intended to escape, and although none of them would agree to join him, they made provision for him in various ways, by supplying him with a portion of their rations, a pocket compass, a pocket map, $9.00 in cash aud a suit of citizen's clothes. In passing through Ga., he succeeded in effecting his escape from the car and at once headed for Cumberland Gap. After numerous trials and hardships for 30 days, during which he had walked an estimated distance of 518 miles, he reached Camp Davis near Corinth, Miss., March 26, 1863. Here he was secured by the officers of the 4th Ohio, who at first questioned his statement as he was in the garb of a rebel soldier. His brother Charles of the 7th, being at Corinth, he was sent for and his position was established. He was then royally entertained, presented with an officer's suit and five dollars in money. He then felt he was a soldier of Uncle Sam once more. He was sent on to Memphis, thence to Cairo and Nashville, where he was given a permit by Gen. Grant to go home, remaining a few days and rejoining his command at Murfreesboro about Apr. 15th. He was afterwards detailed by order of Gen. Rosencrans as recruiting officer and instructed to report to the office of the Adjt.Gen. of Ills., at Springfield, and thence went on this service to Kane Co., there recruiting 21 men. Nov. 14, he was put in charge of Camp Yates, Springfield, on similar duty, remaining until Mar. 28, 1864, and being in failing health, he requested and obtained his discharge June 4, following.

Returning home he resumed work at his trade, which he followed until his health again became impaired. He has served 16 years as Justice of the Peace. He is also conducting an Insurance agency, and is a Pension Attorney; For 18 years he has been a member of the School Board of St. Charles: ten years an Alderman, and is a charter member of E. J.

Farnsworth Post, No. 456, of St, Charles, and was the first Commander, acting in that relation the third term. He has also been officer of the day and is the present Adjt.

Mr. Elliott has demonstrated in his life work the most commendable adhesion to correct principles, and the faithful observance and practice of whatever he considered to be his duty.

MR. CHARLES WOODWARD, of Aurora, Ill., was born in DuPage Co., Ill., Dec. 5, 1845. His parents were Timothy D. and Rhoda (Lapham) Woodward. The former was a native of Vt., in which State he was born in 1806, and the latter of N. Y. State, of English ancestry. His paternal grandfather was a drummer during the Revolutionary War and upon its conclusion engaged in farming. In 1837 he settled in DuPage Co., Ill. He is still living and is a resident of Athens, Tenn. The sixth born of a family of 9 children, several of whom fought on behalf of the Union cause, Charles spent his early life upon a farm, acquired his education during the winter months in the common schools of the neighborhood. Aug. 12, 1862, he enlisted at Aurora, Ill., in Co. H., 124th Ill. Inf., and some ten days or so later, proceeded with his Co. to Springfield, and went into camp at Camp Butler and here underwent a series of drills. He was mustered in Sept. 10, following. They then proceeded to Cairo and from there to Columbus, Ky. At this place much dissatisfaction was expressed at their being obliged to use the heavy Belgian rifle, with which they had been armed. The result of this practical expression of disapproval (the companies refusing to carry them further) was that the Capt. of the Co. was put under arrest. In order to save him, however, the men took to the old guns, and so the incident terminated. They were shortly afterwards armed with the Austrian rifle and this was in every respect satisfactory. From Columbus, Ky., they went to Jackson, Tenn., and remained there until Nov. 1st. From here they proceeded to Bolivar, Miss., where they formed part of the 3rd Div., 17th Corps. After the capture of their supplies at Holly Springs, they lived principally on parched corn. Returning by the way of Holly Springs to La Grange, Tenn. At the latter place one of the men during a forage in search of provisions, killed a hog, and for this the Capt. of the Co. was placed under arrest. The march to Memphis was through snow and sleet and on arrival there they remained encamped for some time, and then took transports to Benny's Landing. From here they went to Milliken's Bend, and at this place the men killed another hog, at which the Col. in command was very wroth, and this subsequently gave rise to an amusing poem—which space forbids us publishing here—composed by one of the Co. who was of a literary turn of mind.

Their next move was to Shipper's landing and afterwards across the country to Fort Gibson, participating in the battle fought there. They were also engaged in that at Raymond on May 12th. They next marched to Clinton and from there to Jackson, afterwards returning *via* Clinton to Champion Hills, and on May 16, took part in the fight there capturing many prisoners, and sustaining a loss of some 63 killed and wounded. They then followed the enemy up to the lines in the rear of Vicksburg, and upon arrival there took up a position in the front line, immediately in front of Fort Hill. They took an active and important part in the battle which eventually followed and were under fire continuously. During the fight (June 26) and while in the trenches, Mr. Woodward was wounded in the hip by a portion of a hand grenade which exploded near him, and was carried to the rear by one of the officers. July 4, they marched into the city and were detailed on picket duty, etc. Aug. 20, they took transport to Goodrich landing, where they disembarked and marched to Monroe, La., arriving there eight days later. They remained three days and then returned to Vicksburg, where they performed guard and camp duty. Upon his return to Vicksburg he was granted a 30 days furlough, returned home on a visit

and at the expiration of which, he again rejoined his Co. The next move they made was to Black River where they encamped during the winter. Parenthetically we may state Mr. Woodward's Regt. was the well known "Excelsior" and the wearer of the blue flag given by Gen. Leggett for the best drilled regiment in the div. Feb. 3, 1864, they commenced the Meridian march under Gen. Sherman, with McPherson's and Hurlbut's Corps. On the 5th they participated in a heavy skirmish at Clinton and two days later (the 7th) entered Jackson and camped on the Canton road. Afterwards they proceeded to Brandon, Morton, Hillsborough, then to Decatur, then Meridian, and subsequently again returned to Jackson. Afterwards they went to Black River *via* Canton, then to Vicksburg where they remained until May 4, then to Vaughns Station and from there took part in the march to Yazoo City, where they had a skirmish with the enemy. Returning to Vicksburg on the 21, they again went into camp. July 1, 1864, they started on the Jackson campaign and returned on the 9th. Shortly afterward Mr. Woodward was sent home on sick furlough and was absent some 60 days. Returning to Vicksburg at the conclusion of this period, he was again taken sick and sent to the hospital. He was subsequently sent to the hospital at Natchez, Miss., situated on Woodward's road, and from there transported by boat to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where he remained until discharged from service July 5, 1865. Mr. Woodward then returned to Aurora, Ill., where he remained until the spring 1866 sick with chronic diarrhœa, nervous prostration and other camp diseases, from which he yet occasionally suffers. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Montana arriving in Virginia City, July 12, and remaining in that territory two years and eight months. Returning to Aurora he learned the machinist's trade and continued employed in that city until 1875, in which year he removed to Plano, and continued to pursue his trade and in addition, reading medicine. In the fall of 1878, he attended the Eclectic Medical school at Cincinnati, O., and and in 1879 was graduated therefrom. He commenced the active practice of his profession at Creston, Ogle Co. Ill. He remained 8 years in Ogle Co., and then returned to Aurora where he has since resided and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. He has made a special study of some diseases, and his practice extends to Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities.

He married, May 10, 1871, Miss Mary A. Waldfogel of Aurora. They have three children, viz: Luella, Mabel and Elva Irene. Mr. Woodward is a member of the Knights of Pythias and has also been identified with the I. O. O. F., and patriotic Sons of America; a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 20, of which he has been Surgeon. On account of disabilities mentioned he is in receipt of a pension. In politics he is a Republican. The architect of his own fortune Dr. Woodward stands high in his profession; is much beloved by those who know him, for he is popular and genial, and an interesting conversationalist.



William Weidner, of Earlville, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the rebellion during the month of January, 1864, at Earlville, La Salle County, Ill., and was mustered into the service at Springfield, Ill., as a private in Co. I. 4th Ill. Cav. He afterward went with his Reg't. to Natchez, Miss., where he was occupied on Provost duty at which he continued to be engaged during the spring and summer months, and early in the fall moved on to Memphis. While stationed at the last named place, Grierson's raiding party was organized to undertake an expedition westward, which was successfully accomplished and was participated in by our subject and his company. During this raiding expedition, the enemy was engaged at Egypt, Miss., where the Union forces displayed considerable courage and bravery which resulted—besides the killing and wounding of many rebels—in the capture of a large number of prisoners. His command was next ordered to Vicksburg, and shortly after its arrival at that place, moved back to

Memphis, where it remained until the close of the war. His Reg't. then marched under Gen. Custer in his expedition into the State of Texas, where it continued until the following spring, when it was mustered out at Houston, placed en route for Springfield. Ill., and on arrival was finally discharged, thus terminating Mr. Weidner's soldier life. The journey from Texas homeward lay across the Gulf of Mexico coming by boat to Cairo Ill., and from there home by Railroad.

After receiving his discharge our subject returned to La Salle County, where he has since remained. Mr. Weidner was born in Prussia, Feb. 11, 1833, coming to America in 1852 and is a son of Godfreid and Anna Mayent (Selisch) Weidner. His parents had eight children of whom only one is now living, besides William. Our subject married Miss Mary Kamminke, a native of Germany, October, 1863, and seven children have been the result of the marriage—Dora Emma, now Mrs. Hoffman; Louisa, Mary, John, Minnie, Edward and Earnest.

He is a member of Post No. 475 G. A. R., at Earlville; a member of the German Lutheran church of Earlville, and in political matters supports the principles of the Republican party.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN D. MCKAHIM was born at Germantown, Penn., October 24th, 1824, living there and attending special schools as circumstances enabled him to do, until he was sixteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of carriage wheel-wright. He completed this trade by the time he had attained his majority, and followed it as journeyman for about ten years; then went to railroading, until 1859, when he was appointed guard at the Northern Indiana Penitentiary at Michigan City. This position he held until he enlisted Sept. 1, 1861, and was mustered in Sept. 12th, as first Sergeant of Company F., 27th, Ind. Vol. Inf., at Indianapolis, Ind.

The regiment remained in Camp Morton for about a month, then proceeded to Washington, staying there four weeks where the men were equipped and then ordered to Darnstown, camping there one month, when they were ordered to Frederick City, Md., and went into winter quarters. The following April the regiment marched to Harper's Ferry, thence to Winchester, Va., then up the Valley to Harrisonburg where Banks' retreat commenced. At Harrisonburg, Mr. McKahim was detailed to accompany some men belonging to the 128th Reg't. to Washington to be mustered out, going then to Baltimore and from there to Philadelphia, where he went for the purpose of gathering up all the men belonging to his brigade, to bring them back. He reported to his regiment near New Market, Va., on Banks' retreat and with it went back to Williamsport where it crossed the Potomac. This regiment had the honor of opening the battle of Williamstown; engaged in a heavy skirmish at Middletown and had a warm battle at Winchester after which it fell back to Williamsport, fighting all the way to Williamsport; they remained at Williamsport till they were re-organized and furnished with Springfield Rifles. After being newly equipped they went on to Harper's Ferry, then to Port Royal, Warrenton, Culpeper Court House, and thence to Cedar Mountain, where it was engaged in a heavy battle, on the 9th, of August 1862. His regiment lost in killed 15, wounded 29 and 6 missing. It then fell back to Culpeper Court House, at which place he was detailed with Co., H,, to guard a Bridge which he held until relieved by Gen. Banks.

His merits as a soldier were duly appreciated and he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, July, 1862; was detailed to command Co. H., August 10th, and commissioned a Captain of that Co., October 1st.

The company was then detailed to guard Hazel River Bridge which it did until Gen. Banks on his retreat relieved it, when Capt. McKahim with his company rejoined the regiment on the Rapidan from which point it fell back to Manasses, Chantilly, thence to Arlington Heights, crossing the Potomac at George-

town, Md., and continued on to Anteitam by way of South Mountain, where on the 17th, September it was engaged in that memorable battle. His company was exposed to the enemy's fire and suffered heavy losses, 18 being killed and 19 wounded, among the latter was our brave Captain McKahim, who was in a helpless condition when carried off the battle field. He was sent to Philadelphia, thence to Frankford for treatment, where he remained about a month and was then able to report for duty to his regiment at Md. Heights, Md.

Here he was detailed at Picket duty on the Potomac as far up as dam No. 4. His next move was to Fairfax Station, Va., where he went into winter quarters. During the winter months he suffered severely from his wounds received at Anteitam, and was much disappointed that his rest from active service did not restore his wasted physical strength. After his first march in the spring he found himself too weak to continue in the lines and was forced to resign his commission March 4, 1863, at Stafford Court House, Va. He then returned to Ind., and when he had recruited his health, engaged in railroading, until Morgan's raid, when he organized a company of which he took command for 20 days, when he was again commissioned Capt. of Co. D., 138th Ind. Inf., May 14, 1864. Enlisting for 100 days, he served that length of time and was mustered out Sept. 22, 1864. During this service he took his Co. to the following places: Louisville, Ky.; Nashville ,Tenn.; Deckerd Station, near the Ala. line, where it did garrison duty at a fort for a month, and then moved to Elk River Bridge, to do garrison duty at the fort there. He then proceeded to Tullahoma, Tenn., where he was detailed on a general Court Martial. His term of service having expired he returned to Indianapolis and was there mustered out. He again resumed railroading, but was soon tendered a recruiting commission to organize the 155th Ind. Reg. He was commissioned Capt. of Co. G., 155th Ind. Reg. April 12, 1865, at Indianapolis, the Co. enlisting for one year, or during the war. April 18th he was commissioned Lieut. Col. of the 155th, and August 4, 1865, was mustered out at Dover, Del. After being discharged he returned to Ind., engaging in railroading and commercial enterprises. In 1867 he moved to Philadelphia, and soon after went to La Salle Co. Ill., where he stayed untill March 4, 1886, going then to Colorado, where he made his home for about two years, when he decided to return to Ills., and has since resided in that State. He was the son of Wm. McKahim, who was born in Ireland in 1804. His great grandfather was a soldier under the Duke of Orange, in England. His mother was Mary Didier. He married Mary Sayers at Hattenfield, N. J., in 1848, and two children blessed this union—William and Samuel. His wife having died, he married a second time, Arabella Baker, Nov. 2, 1857, and they have had four children. Of the children only (William) and his half brother Herbert are now living. His oldest son, William, served in the 155th Reg., as Qr. master sergt. Mr. McKahim is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, in which he is a Past Grand Master; is a Master Mason and a member of Joseph Woodworth Post No. 281 G. A. R., of which he is a Past Commander. In politics he is a Republican, and is now in poor health and circumstances, but respected and admired by his neighbors and acquaintances.



Samuel Dorsey, of Rutland, Ill., enlisted in the service at Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 16, 1865, in Co. G., 17th W. Va. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in as 1st Sergt. under Capt. Criswell. This command was on post duty within the States of Va. and Penn. with principal headquarters at Weston. Being on detached duty, Mr. Dorsey was not enabled to take any active part in the closing battles of the war, but he was a faithful soldier, loyal to the old flag, and willing to give his life if necessary in its defense, although one of his brothers and many friends were in sympathy with the Confederacy.

On the morning that President Lincoln's assassination reached Weston, Mr. Dorsey went

to the postoffice for the mail of his command, and was at the station when the mail arrived that bore the sad message. When the fact was made known, there was not a dry eye to be seen. The aged postmaster, whose head was whitened by the snows of three score and ten winters, in his great grief, entirely forgot the mail and sitting on the platform, the tears ran down his wrinkled cheeks, and he wept as one who had lost his last friend. To this day, Mr. Dorsey, although a strong, brave man, and years have passed, cannot refer to this scene without finding his own eyes growing dim as he re-calls the sorrow that filled the hearts of those present at that time. Just prior to his discharge, Mr. Dorsey was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut. for meritorious conduct and was mustered out, June 26, 1865, at Wheeling, W. Va., when he returned to his home near that place, and removed in 1869, to Ill., locating at Rutland, where he engaged in merchandising for two years. He then retired to his beautiful home near the village to pass the remaining years of a well spent life. He has been active in the G. A. R., and was for two years the Commander at Rutland, Post No. 292 and has also filled other offices in the past. At this time he is at the head and Commander of the Big Bend Veteran G. A. R. Association. He has discharged his duties in many other offices bestowed upon him in his native and adopted States, having been elected as Supervisor in Union Township, Marshall County, and when he removed to Illinois he was elected assessor of Bennington Township in 1891, being the first Republican elected to that office in Marshall County on the Republican ticket. Mr. Dorsey is a high degree Mason, a member of the Chapter and has been King for several years of Chapter 112 and has been W. M. of Lodge No. 477 of Rutland and has ever been a prominent man.

He was born in Marshall County, W. Va., in 1831, his family dating back to the early days of Md., which was his father's native State. His father, Samuel Dorsey, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lived to the ripe old age of 97 years, dying in Rutland, Ill., about four years ago. Mr. Dorsey was married in 1852, in W. Va., to Miss Joanna Holliday, a cultivated lady of the same State. They have six children—William C., a prominent stockman; Samuel James, living at Rutland, Ill.; Philmore, in business at Omaha, Neb.; Mary Bell, the wife of A. C. Andrews of Exira, Iowa; Charles, at home assisting in the management of the farm; Orton C., in the employ of the A. T. & S. F. Ry. Co.

ISAAC JOHNSON, of Bloomington, Ill., was born in Butler Co., Ohio, June 24, 1836, and is the son of Jesse and Wilhelmina (Chambers) Johnson, who were natives of that State. The mother died when Isaac was but five years of age, in Decatur County, Ind., and the father in Leroy, Ill., in 1887. The father was three times married, the subject of this sketch being the issue of the second marriage, with two brothers and one sister. William was the eldest of his brothers, who served three years in the war in the same company and regiment, and their military record will be identical with each other. Thomas J., the other brother served in the 148th Ind Inf., and at the present time resides at Bloomington, Ill.; Nancy J., the sister was married to Frederick Lang. Benj. F., a son of the third marriage of the father served in the same company and regiment with his half-brother, Isaac, and died at Brownville, Texas, July 17, 1864. George W., another half brother, enlisted in the same company, but was taken sick with fever and did not muster; died at Kankakee, Ills., 1890. Few families had a better record in the late war than the Johnson family, it having furnished five sons as volunteers.

Jesse Johnson removed at an early day to Ind., where young Isaac received his education, his first schooling being at subscription schools. When public schools were instituted, he attended them. He assisted his father on the farm, and learned the carpenter's trade, engaging in both pursuits up to the time of his enlistment. He enlisted Aug. 8, 1862, in Company B. 94th Ill., Inf., as private, and at once re-

ported at Benton Barracks, Mo., for drill and equipment. Remained there about four weeks, when he was sent to Rolla, Mo. From there they marched to Springfield. The first night out Mr. Johnson performed his first picket duty in the enemies country. Remained at Springfield with occasional reconnoitering expeditions and skirmishes with bushwhackers until December, when the command was ordered to White Oak Springs, and returning from there made camp on the battle ground of Wilson's Creek, where the subject of this sketch had a contest with the mumps. He was relieved from duty and sent to the hospital, and on recovering rejoined his regiment at Carrollton, Ark., in January, 1863, and marched across the country to Forsyth, and again camped on Missouri soil.

The latter part of Feb. the regiment moved to Lake Spring, not far from Rolla, where it lay until March, when Mr. Johnson was prostrated with pneumonia, and was sent to a camp hospital, where he remained for four weeks and then was taken in an ambulance to the hospital at Rolla, arriving there in a dangerous condition. From the hospital at Rolla he was transferred to the hospital at Quincy, his wife having joined him at Rolla. She remained there until the following March, 1864, before the authorities would permit him to rejoin his regiment. This disability incurrred as above stated, still exists, and Mr. Jonnson is practically disabled from diseased lungs.

In March, 1864, he rejoined his Reg't. at Brownsville, Texas. While there, the Reg't. was very industrious; repaired Fort Brown, burnt a kiln of brick, erected an ice house, and cultivated a garden, the soldiers keeping themselves generally busy until July 28th, when they were ordered to New Orleans, and from there to Fort Morgan, which they assisted in capturing, aided by the fleet [before the assault.] The rebels made a stubborn resistance, but were finally forced to surrender. Mr. Johnson has a copy of the monthly report of Co. B., 1st, Battalion, Ala. Art., stained with blood, which he prizes highly. Subsequently his Reg't. joined a detachment of 240 Inf., and with two gunboats, went on an expedition up Fish River in search for lumber to rebuild the government buildings destroyed by the rebels at Fort Morgan. At a mill on the river they found a quantity of lumber which they loaded on a barge and appropriated it to Uncle Sam's use. This river was narrow and deep, and while this detachment was up the river, the enemy had cut and felled trees across the channel, hoping by this means to obstruct the river and capture the boats and men on their return. In this they were disappointed, for the heavy gunboat bore the obstructions out of the way, shelled the woods, and thus the expedition returned in safety.

The next move of the 94th was with Gen. Granger, commanding the 13th A. C., to Pacagoula, Miss., where the troops were almost constantly skirmishing for about four weeks daily and nightly. The regiment returned to Fort Morgan, then started for Mobile, and there took part in the siege of Spanish Fort, which began March 27, 1865. The regiment was under fire constantly from that time until April 9th, when the Fort surrendered. After the surrender, Mr. Johnson was in the detail to guard the prisoners surrendered with the fort, and went to Ship Island, Miss. While lying at Spanish Fort camp, the enemy, who had a battery of three guns across the river, opened fire on a transport that was about to land with provisions for the troops. The next move was to Mobile, where the subject of this sketch was mustered out June 6, 1865, his regiment going to Galveston, when it was mustered out July 17th, following. He returned to Belleville, Ind,, and September following removed to Heyworth, Ill., where he engaged in farming until 1881. He was married December, 1859, at Belleville, Ind., to Nancy J. Case, a native of Indiana, who was born in 1840. To them were born six children—Annie C., now Mrs. Francis Hoaughton, residing in McLean Co.; Lillie M., who was married to John W. Finley, of Heyworth; Ninnie B., David W. and Grace L.

Mr. Johnson is a member of Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 146, G. A. R., is a U. S. pensioner, and in politics is a Republican. He is engaged as a pension attorney, which busi-

ness he has successfully followed for several years. In 1890, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and is also a Notary Public. He fills these positions with credit to himself and honor to those whom he serves. He and family are members of the Methodist Church.



Capt. William Parker, Editor and proprietor of the Rock Falls News, Rock Falls, Ill., the son of William and Sarah (Ruggles) Parker, was born at Maysville, Ky., Nov. 6, 1835. His grandfather Parker was a native of Va., and came down the Ohio River to Ky. at an early period in the settlement of that State. His father, William Parker, Sr., was a pioneer merchant, trader and steamboatman on the Ohio and Miss. Rivers. An ardent Henry Clay Whig, he denounced slavery as a crime against man's moral nature. He was for one term the sheriff of Brown County, Ohio. He died at Ripley, Ohio, in Oct. 1884. His wife died in giving birth to the subject of this sketch. The following children were the fruits of his marriage: Louisa (Mrs. Judge Fishback of Cairo), Capt. Dyas T. Parker who died at Cairo, Ill., Esther (Mrs. Capt. A. J. Collins of Oregon), and Major James A., who died in the spring of 1891, in southern Cal., and who was a Maj. in the confederate service, his brother William being an officer in the Federal army. They met at times during the conflict, apart from the clash of battles, and amicably discussed the vicissitudes of war. Capt. William Parker was brought up at Maysville, Ky., where he received his early education in the Rand & Richardson Seminary. The failure of his father in business about this time deprived his son of a collegiate education, which had been intended for him. He went to Ripley, Ohio, at fifteen years of age and secured employment in the office of the Ripley *Bee*, where he remained three years acquiring the trade of a compositor. Going to Cincinnati he obtained work in the Enquirer Job Printing House, at which he continued for two years. He was now twenty years of age and well prepared to fight the stern battle of life. His next move was the Salem *Register*, Salem, Ill., which he vigorously conducted as the champion of Gen. Fremont during that noted political campaign. Subsequently locating at Centralia, Ill., he leased an office and begun the publication of the Centralian. At the period of the outbreak of the Civil War he was the manager of the Dixon Telegraph, at Dixon, Ill., of which Isaac Boardman was owner. He entered the military service at Dixon, as 2nd Lieut. of Company A. 75th Ills. Inf., Sept. 20, 1862, being promoted to 1st Lieut. Dec. 20, 1862, and to Capt. March 23, 1863. His regiment was temporarily stationed at Dixon, leaving that place Sept. 27, 1862, and proceeding to Jeffersonville, Ind., crossed the Ohio into Ky., Sept. 30th. Oct. 11, he was engaged with his command, in the battle of Perryville in which the Regt. suffered a very heavy loss. Lieut. Parker evinced the most conspicuous gallantry in this engagement in which he acted as Capt. with all the valor and skill of a veteran officer. Although his first battle, he achieved signal merit, and while he participated in every subsequent engagement in which his regiment took part his original baptism of fire proved his heroic character and inflexible courage. In the battle of Murfreesboro he again had command of his Co., the position of the Regt. being on the extreme right of the right wing of the army. After the battle of Chickamauga, in which, however, the Regt. was not heavily engaged, a reorganization was effected by which it was assigned to the 4th A. C. 3rd Brig., 1st Div., Army of the Cumberland, at that time under the command of Gen. Howard.

During the siege of Chattanooga this command performed very effective service in securing communication with Lookout Mountain, and in the battle subsequently occurring at that point the Brig. was actively engaged under Gen. Hooker. Capt. Parker was in the thickest of the fight for the greater part of the day. On the following day he participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge, his command capturing a large number of prisoners and the train of the enemy's head quarters.

An interesting incident, of this battle was the surrender to Capt. Parker of the son of Gen. Breckenridge. His Co. was frequently detailed for special and hazardous service, and on these occasions Capt. Parker always acquited himself with the most admirable judgment and courage. The command went into winter quarters at Blue Spring. During this period Capt. Parker was much engaged in Court Marshal duties. On the raid to Dalton in Jan., 1864, he executed the most exemplary services. In the ensuing spring the regiment took an active part in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in the battles at Dalton, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek and the siege of Atlanta.

After Atlanta, Capt. Parker's command being in the Corps of Gen. Thomas, was detached from Sherman's army; continued to pursue Hood, and took active part in the engagements at Pulaski, Columbia, Spring Hill, the sanguinary conflict at Franklin, and the second investment at Nashville. When Hood evacuated Nashville the command of Capt. Parker pursued his discomfited army to the Tenn., and subsequently performed valuable service in opening up communication with Grant, via East Tenn. While engaged on this duty they received intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln. Returning to quarters at Huntsville, the command was subsequently ordered to Nashville to be mustered out, being finally discharged at Chicago, July 1, 1865.

Capt. Parker returned to his old home at Dixon, Ill., but subsequently removing to Ottawa, and purchasing a half interest in the Ottawa Republican, remaining there about two years, when he disposed of his interest. He next made a purchase of the Wenona Index; which he continued until 1870. During his residence at Wenona he was for three years its postmaster, under the appointment of President Johnson. In 1870 he purchased the Amboy Journal, which for two years he successfully conducted, afterwards going to Kansas, where he became associated with, and interested in various newspaper enterprises. Returning to Ill., in 1876, he located at Mendota and was there engaged in newspaper work until 1882. He then acquired an interest in the Amboy News, and conducted that paper for one year, removing in June, 1883 to Rock Falls, and established the Rock Falls News, a weekly issue on Saturday. The News has been a successful venture, with a large and steadily increasing criculation, and substantial advertising patronage. His son-in-law, Chas. L. Montmer is associated with him in the conduct of the business.

Mr. Parker was married at Salem, Ill., June 18, 1857, to Miss Ella A., Daughter of Enoch and Jane (Sargent) Bond, originally from Ohio. Mrs Parker is a sister of Col. F. S. Bond, of Chicago, and Gen. J. R. S. Bond, deceased, formerly a prominent newspaper man of Ohio. There have been born to their marriage three children: Jennie W. (Mrs. W. M. Gedded of Neb., deceased in 1883. leava son), Anna F. (Mrs. C. L. Wentzer), and E, Bond Parker(accidentally killed by a railway locomotive in 1882). Mr. Parker is a member of the Masonic order, and the G. A. R., in which he has been actively prominent and influential. He was a conspicuous figure at the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1883, as Commander of Posts at Ottawa, Mendota, and other points, and as Commander of Will Robinson Post, 274, of Sterling, Ill. In 1887, he was a promoter of whatever could secure the fraternal bond and hearty co-operation of the members for the general good. Capt. Parker now holds the rank of P. C. of Will Enderton Post 729, of Rock Fall, Ill., of which post he was a charter member. He is a Republican. As a soldier and civilian, wherever placed, he has exhibited the characteristics which assert themselves in purity of manhood and its concomitants of consistent courage and spotless integrity.

WILLIAM T. CARY, of Morris, Ill., was born Oct. 27, 1842, in Harrisville, Ohio; is the son of William Carey, who began the business of manufacturing gloves,

a few years before the birth of his son, and died a few months after this event. His mother's maiden name was Margaret E. Cough, of German parentage. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cary returned to Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., her birthplace, her father being George Cough.

Grandfather Cary was of old American stock and lived at Cary's Corner, so named from this family, which took part in the early wars of the country.

William Cary resided in Johnstown until he was seven years of age, when his mother was married to her second husband and removed to Jefferson County, N. Y. Here he remained receiving his education at Cape Vincent, until he entered the army. June 5, 1861, he enlisted in Company H. 34th regiment N. Y. Vol. Inf., going to Washington and performing picket duty on the Potomac for some months until the 5th regiment, U. S. Cavalry came from the plains, then Mr. Cary was transferred to Company F. 5th Regiment, U. S. Cavalry. To this company belonged a Lieutenant, who afterwards became known as Gen. Custer. This company was held at Washington until spring, when it went with Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula campaign, going to Fortress Monroe on one of the trips. Frequent sorties were made to find the rebels whom they had pursued from Manassas. After lying in quarters for some time and building barracks, the season was so far advanced that the roads were impassable on account of heavy rains. The streams were swollen so that horses were required to swim across. From these expeditions, the men would return thoroughly exhausted. On one such occasion, Mr. Cary took his first drink of whisky and laid down in one of the rebel shanties which was without a roof and slept until noon the next day. While on the Peninsula, this arm of the service was in every general engagement, also in the battles about Yorktown, Va., where it was encamped when the rebel torpedoes were excavated, which had been planted to be exploded by a wire when a certain line was reached. Some rebel prisoners were employed in removing these torpedoes and many of them were killed in so doing, as were many of the Union men. While on this occasion. Mr. Cary, then a Sergeant, was out in the country with Lieutenant Custer and six men feeling for the enemy. Coming to an open field surrounded by woods, they suddenly came upon a rebel battery, when Custer drew his saber and cried "Forward Charge." Dashing forward they took the rebels by surprise, so they had no time to rally. The subject of this sketch, in the haste, had his horse crowded against one of the cannon just as it was discharged, and was thus dismounted, but before the horse was on his feet, he was in the saddle, soon following the leader who was tearing madly through a large camp of frightened rebels, who failed to injure any of the brave and daring little company.

The next engagement was at Antietam, from whence the regiment went to Falmouth, and was with Gen. Burnside on his expedition against Fredericksburg. In this City, Mr. Cary slept in a piano one night, but went out the next day, returning to Falmouth. His term of enlistment expiring in June, 1863, he returned to Washington and re-enlisted in the 1st D. C. Cavalry, and with his company took part in the siege at Gettysburg. This new organization was a regiment of old veterans armed with sabers and magazine guns for the purpose of driving the guerrillas out of the Blue Ridge Mountains. These veterans camped with Gen. Joe Hooker during the winter, and afterward went with General Grant in his campaign against Richmond, Va., and were present at the fall of that city. They also took an active part in the siege of Petersburg, and the Wilderness. The morning that Lee surrendered, they were sent into a place from which they could not retreat, but being armed with their repeating rifles, they held their ground against nine lines of rebels, until they were reinforced by a brigade of colored troops when the enemy was driven back. The next day they captured a train load of prisoners in Leesburg, and also captured a large quantity of confederate money. With some of this money, Mr. Cary went into the country and bought a dozen of eggs from an

old lady who said they were worth 50 cents in United States money, or $75 in C. S., so he gave her a hundred dollar bill for the dozen of eggs. This regiment entered the city of Richmond and staid a month, then was sent to Suffolk, Va., where it did provost duty, and subsequently the same at Norfolk, Va. Here Mr. Cary was taken sick with typhoid fever and was sent to the hospital. This was the only time he was in the hospital, or absent from his company while in the army. At this time the nurses were obliged to hide his clothing to prevent him from escaping. He had a terrible dread of the hospital, and one night he secured a linen duster, eluded the watch, and finding a horse, after falling from weakness several times, he succeeded in mounting. The horse was tied, but finding a lance in the pocket of his coat, he cut the bridle which fell off and the animal took him to headquarters, where the rider fell to the ground when the horse stopped. The patient was returned to the hospital and remained there several weeks before recovery. This brave veteran was mustered out Oct. 27, 1865, having given four years and four months of faithful service in the darkest hours of the Nation's peril. He visited his home in New York and in the spring of 1874, took up his residence in Morris, Ills. He became interested in the sale of agricultural implements and other lines of business. About a year previous to his removal to Morris, he located at Minooka, Ills., and here married Mrs. D. E. Colstock, in Dec., 1873. Four children have come to them—Ella W., Laura B., Harry V. and Robert C., the eldest 16 years of age. This old soldier is an active Republican, a member of G. A. R. Post No. 329; of I. O. F.; Knights of Pythias and M. W. A.

A NATIVE of the Prairie State, James Brody possesses an interesting biography, and an honorable record. He is the son of Hugh and Emoline (Driskill) Brody, born in DeKalb Co., Ill., May 24, 1839. His father is still living, but his mother is dead, having died in 1875. He is the eldest of four children. Young Brody spent his earlier years upon a farm, and well remembers the time when threshing operations were conducted by means of horse power, though he afterwards engaged in the same work with steam as motive power. He enlisted in Co. F., 105th Ill. Inf., at Wheaton, Ill., Aug. 5, 1862. After some two or three weeks of drill instruction at Dixon, Ill., his company was ordered to Chicago, where they remained three weeks, when they were ordered to Louisville, Ky. Shortly after they arrived, they commenced their first march, and proceeded to Frankfort, Ky., and then to Bowling Green, and from there to Scottsville, Nov. 29, were ordered to Gallatin, Tenn. Dec. 11th they went to South Tunnel, remaining until Feb. 1, 1863, when the command moved to Gallatin again. About the 1st of June they went to Lavergne. Another march took the troops to Murfreesboro and thence to Lavergne again. Their next move was to Nashville and were quartered at Fort Negley, doing guard duty there and in the city of Nashville. Meanwhile the Regt. was attached to the 11th A. C., Gen. Howard commanding. In Feb., 1864, it took up the line of march in the direction of Chattanooga. It arrived at Wauhatchie in March and remained there until May 2, and was brigaded with the 102nd and 129th Ill., 17th Ind., and 79th Ohio (with which it remained during the war), and placed in the 20th A. C.

The first important action Mr. Brody took part in was at Resaca, with Col. Dustin in command of the Regt. Though his first charge, Mr. Brody fought bravely and assisted in taking three pieces of artillery and severely punishing the rebels. Mr. Brody was with his Regt. in all its movements, its marches, skirmishes, and battles in the campaign of Atlanta. The Regt. was often engaged in advancing the line, and was in some of the heaviest, bloodiest fights preceding the fall of Atlanta. After the surrender of Atlanta, the 105th was selected by Sherman to form a part of that grand army that was to make its conquering march to the sea. After leaving Atlanta, supplies run short, and general foraging had to be resorted to. In fact, for some 42 or 43 days

two or three men out of each Co. were selected to secure the surrounding country and to bring in whatever was edible.

Mr. Brody recalls a somewhat ludicrous incident which occurred while they were stationed at Raleigh, and just prior to the declaration of peace. In their glee at seeing an early peace, they destroyed their canteens and numerous other camp utensils, which they supposed they would have no further use for. The succeeding day, however, had barely set in, when they received marching orders to pursue Johnston. The dismay of the men can be better imagined than described, for hardly one had preserved a canteen or other utensil, wherewith to hold water to slake their thirst during the twelve miles march which followed. Fortunately Johnston surrendered the following day, thus making further pursuit unnecessary, and the men returned to Camp at Raleigh. From Raleigh they marched to Richmond, and from there to Washington, where they took part in the grand review under Sherman. Subsequently they proceeded to Pittsburg, where the ladies of that city entertained them with an elegant supper, and filled their haversacks with sufficient provisions to last them until they reached Chicago. Treated so generously, as they undoubtedly were, in Pittsburg, many of those who were present on this occasion, still have a lively recollection of that memorable day. Arriving in Chicago about 3 o'clock in the morning, it was after 9 A. M. before they were paid off, and in recalling this occasion, Mr. Brody still remembers some of the incidents which took place that day. In marching through this city, it seems they took possession, as it were, of the sidewalks, at which the guardians of the law took umbrage, and in ordering them off remarked that the road was good enough for them. This, of course, naturally nettled the men and their Col., and he, turning to his Co., said, "Close up boys, we will hold the walk," and they did, while the street cars and railroad trains were forced to come to a standstill. Later in the day a small riot almost occurred, which was occasioned through an offensive epithet applied to Gen. Sherman by a saloon keeper, in whose saloon several of the Co. were refreshing themselves. The remark made was that Sherman was a traitor to his country, but this was no sooner uttered than the company's Lieut., who happened to be among those present, said, "say that again, if you dare," and the saloon keeper saying it again, the Lieut. shot forth his arm and felled him to the ground. The men by this time were thoroughly aroused, and caught hold of him and threw him out of doors, afterward staving in the various barrels and helping themselves to whatever they desired. They cleared out the whole place, though, to their credit, let it be said, they left the man's family unmolested. By this time the row had considerably increased, and Col. Sweet fearing serious results, were it allowed to continue unchecked, ordered three pieces of artillery out to stop the proceedings. Grant and Sherman saw them coming, and upon receiving an answer to their inquiry, whither they were going, Sherman ordered them to return, saying they had better not trouble the boys, "for," said he, "they did the right thing. Leave them alone."

Mr. Brody was in 26 battles and saw much active service. He was married at Napierville, Sept. 25, 1860, to Edith M. Driskill. They have five children: Hattie, Frank F., Jennie, Jesse J., and Harry. During the war, Mrs. Brody, with that pluck and determination which is characteristic of the true wife and mother, supported herself and infant daughter, Hattie, during her husband's absence. Mr. Brody is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and in politics is a Republican. His pension, which is small, he well deserves, and it is needless to state that he is much respected by all who know him.



Lyston D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., was born at Hiram, Ohio, Aug. 27, 1850, and when 7 years old removed with his father to Waukegan, Ill., and there attended school until his enlistment. He is a son of William H. Howe, born in Vt., June 26, 1820, of English

descent and a carpenter by trade. The father had only one child, Oren P., besides our subject, and he also enlisted in the Union army during the rebellion as a drummer boy, and was the celebrated boy whom Gen. Sherman especially mentioned in his report to the President, recommending that he be educated at West Point at the expense of the Government, which suggestion was subsequently acted upon. The father had a natural talent for music which he cultivated as opportunity offered and was enabled to play on any musical instrument. Lyston inherited this musical taste of his father, and when quite young learned to play on various instruments, and among others, be became proficient as a snare drummer. At the outbreak of the war, he was called upon to drum up recruits, and made frequent trips, in the performance of that duty, to Chicago, and was there engaged until his enlistment, June 5, 1861, which he did at Waukegan, as a drummer boy (the business he loved so well, being too young for any other service), in Co. I., 15th Ill. Inf. He then went to Freeport, Ill., and joined the Regt., and thence to Benton Barracks, where the regiment was organized under Gen. John C. Freemont. It was then ordered to Northwestern Mo. At Mexico in the same State, his Regt. was brigaded with Grant's Regt., the 21st Ill., then marched out to Springfield, arriving there shortly after Gen. Lyon's death, and was engaged on the way in what is known as the bushwhacking skirmishes. He was afterwards ordered to follow McCullough, which he did, and during the pursuit young Howe was stricken with the black measles, and was discharged at Camp Hunter, Mo., near Tipton, Oct. 19, 1861, when he returned home to Waukegan and there remained until Feb. 12, 1862. In the interval he had been exceedingly ill, but was somewhat recovered and determined to return to the scenes of war, and if he was unable by reason of his youth, to handle a gun, nature had endowed him with an abundant supply of musical talent, which, when applied to the drum, would cheer on his comrades in the deathly struggles in which they were engaged.

When he concluded to again enlist, he was without money, and his father being in the war, his mother was most anxious to prevent her boy from leaving her and exposing his young life to the merciless bullets of the enemy; but his desire to watch the war operations, and aid in its suppression, broke assunder the ties which bound him to a loving mother, and notwithstanding the lack of necessary funds he started for Chicago; failing to find any recruits there he went to Cario, thence to Paducah, Ky., having beat his way all that distance over railroad and steamboat, sometimes by kindness of conductors and boatman, and other times regardless of, and in defiance of their feelings upon the subject. Arriving there July 12th, he concluded that music was very nice, but worked unsatisfactorily in the destruction of the enemy; therefore his ambition now was to shoulder a gun, thinking it useless to longer waste his breath on music, and by a "Supressio veri," as the lawyers would say, succeeded in passing muster, and entered the service as a private in Co. B., 55th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was entrusted with a musket, which required almost a superhuman effort on his part to carry. His Reg't. moved to Columbus, Ky., arriving there Feb. 27th, but the enemy had evacuated before its arrival, therefore it returned to Paducah, March 7th, went on board the steamer "Hannibal" and the following day started up the Tenn. River, arriving at Savannah on the evening of the 11th, and on the 14th, passed Pittsburg Landing, where it went on shore during a heavy rain. Owing to the impassable state of the roads, it was compelled to return to the steamer for protection and returned with it to Pittsburg Landing, where it again landed and camped on the ground where afterward the celebrated and deadly battle of Shiloh was opened. On March 24th, the Reg't. marched out on the Hamburg road, a distance of about ten miles, where it camped until Apr. 6th, and was one of the first regiments to engage in the battle of Shiloh. It also participated on the following day, and suffered as heavily as any other engaged. At the opening of the battle, his regiment was in the first line

formed by Stewart's Brig. Almost the instant the Brig. had taken the position, a Confederate column massed three lines deep, deployed from the woods on the left and front, and with a rebel yell that echoed through the surrounding forest, charged on in double-quick. The 55th was flanked by the 54th Ohio on the right. At the front line of the enemy the Buckeyes (the 71st) broke and ran, and the enemy were not only in front of the 55th but on both flanks in a very short time. For over an hour, the gallant 55th with the 12 year old young Howe among the number held its position and fought as gallantly as troops could fight in the terrible struggle, called afterwards by the Confederates, "The Hornets Nest," and disputed inch by inch their advance and the repeated attacks of the best troops in the rebel army.

The regiment failing to be supported, was compelled to withdraw and take up a new and more protected position. In five minutes after the regiment formed its first line, the field officers, Lieutenants F. W. Ellis, and Major Wm. R. Goddard, Captains Brownell and Wayne, and Lieut. J. W. Petersbaugh were killed, and Captain Nase lost a leg and was taken prisoner. As soon as the new line was re-formed, the 54th Ohio on the left of the 55th, when the enemy had approached sufficiently near, these two regiments, acting as one man, rose and delivered a rapid, well aimed, and terribly destructive fire full in the massed ranks of the enemy. At the second attack these two regiments recovered the shock, and for three hours fought in that awful gap without yielding a foot, where the enemy sacrificed more than 2,000 as brave men as ever trod the battle field. This baptism of blood cemented these two regiments and they were always brigaded together afterward, and were led by Gen. Grant in person in the final charge on the 7th. They moved forward and delivered their fire and with fixed bayonets charged with double quick. The raking fire, however, did its work, starting the rebels on the retreat. The 55th lost in this engagement, 250 men killed and wounded, and there are more of its dead sleeping in the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing than of any other Reg't., besides the many who subsequently died of their wounds at home or in the hospital. The next engagement was at the Rupel House May 17th, when the regiment lost 17 men. The regiment then moved toward Corinth and assisted in its siege, and after its evacuation, moved to Memphis, passing through Grand Junction to Holly Springs, arriving there July 21, 1862, and was in all the skirmishes and engagements on the march. While the regiment was at Memphis, he was detailed as drummer for the corps band, and served in that position until the band's term of service expired, which was while the corps was in front of Atlanta. On July 22, 1864, Mr. Howe was detailed as an orderly to Gen. Hazen's headquarters, with whom he remained until he was discharged. He was with Sherman's army in the 15th, A. C., in the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, participating in all the marches and engagements of that corps. He was mustered out March 27, 1865, at Goldsboro, N. C., when he went by steamer to Baltimore, thence by rail to Chicago. By the time he was discharged, he was crippled with rheumatism and was unable to walk. He returned to his home and mother, and although very poorly for two years, was, by careful nursing, enabled to walk sufficiently to move around with ever increasing comfort. He then assisted his father on the farm near Gardner, Ill., for about two years, when he went to railroading, filling various positions for about 14 years; then abandoned it and launched out for himself in the coal and coke business, at Streator, Ill., which he has successfully and profitably managed since. In damp weather his rheumatism returns, causing untold suffering.

He married, November 6, 1873, Miss Marion W. Stewart, of Braidwood, Ill., and has three children by the marriage—Orion H., Arthur James, and Lyston D., all of whom are living. He is a member of Streator Post, No. 68, G. A. R., and Past Commander; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Ottawa Commandery, and of the Knight Templars. He is a Republican. Mrs. Howe is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, and takes an active

part in its affairs. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are zealous workers in all matters pertaining to its prosperity. Mr. Howe is one of the prominent business men of Streator where he has resided for the past eleven years, and holds the confidence and esteem of the people with whom he dwells. He was the youngest "boy" that enlisted for the war of the rebellion, being a little over 10 years of age and in a marked degree is entitled to credit for youthful patriotism and zeal in his country's behalf.

ISAAC WILSON, a member of the G. A. R. Post, L. B. Brown, 151, and a resident of Bloomington, Ill., was born in Brown County, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1829, the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (McConnell) Wilson, who were both natives of Ohio. His father who was of English ancestry, was born March 4, 1800, came to Illinois as one of the rangers during the Black Hawk war in 1832, and subsequently removed to Nebraska where he died in 1887. His mother was of Scotch ancestry, born in 1802, and died in 1883, at Des Moines, Ia. To his parents were born 12 sons and one daughter, of whom five sons have died. Joseph B. a brother of our subject, enlisted Sept. 4, 1862, in Company E. 104th Ill. Inf. He faithfully served his country for three years. He was taken a prisoner at Moscow, Ky., was exchanged and served his time out, being discharged June 20, 1865, at Chicago, Ill. Isaac commenced life as a wheelwright, and was established in a flourishing carriage and wagon shop, at the time he went forth to rally under the grand old flag. He enlisted at Prairie DuChien, Jan. 1862, Company D. 33rd Wis. Inf. and was examined in the office formerly occupied by Jeff Davis, when he was an officer in the U. S. army. He went to the front at Moscow, Ky., and subsequently actively served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, etc. He faced the enemy's hot fire in the battle of Moscow, White Pigeon, Franklin, and during the long and memorable siege of Vicksburg. Later we find him participating in the capture of Fort De Rupey, in the battles of Alexander, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, and at the capture of Price and Marmaduke; he was one of the guards who conveyed these men and their captured rebels to St. Louis. Besides this long list of battles comrade Wilson participated in many skirmishes and a number of minor battles. Thrice was he wounded: At Vicksburg he received a wound in the shoulder. At Franklin the fight was desperate—it was "Greek to Greek," and during this hand to hand conflict, he received a blow across the nose from the butt of a rebel musket, breaking his nose and leaving it disfigured for life. He, however, had the satisfaction of pinning the rebel to the earth with his bayonet. Although this wound was serious, he never lost an hour's duty. At Nashville he was the victim of a shell, which tore away the calf of his leg, and thus, being seriously disabled, ended his active duties in the front, After his recovery he was actively engaged on guard duty at Indianapolis, where 800 rebels were held prisoners until the close of the war, and June 10, 1865, he was finally mustered out. The bloody rebellion came to an end, and Mr. Wilson moved to Ottawa, Ill., where he was married to Elmira Pratt, who was of French descent, and who bore him five children, of whom, but one, Eva, now Mrs. W. P. Wilson, of Nebraska, is living. His first wife died and he was married a second time at Sheldon, Ill., in 1884, to Martha E. Roberts. She was born in Manchester, England, in 1850, and when but a babe came with her parents to America. Her father served his newly adopted country in Company B. 45th Ind. Inf. and died two years after his discharge from the effect of a wound received through his left lung and right side, he having also been wounded through the leg. In 1866, Mr. Wilson moved to Danville and resumed his trade. Three years ago he lost his health from the effects of rheumatism and wounds received in the army, and located at Bloomington, where he has since been engaged in the buying and selling of second hand goods. He is a true soldier and an excellent citizen. He is a pensioner, and in politics a Liberal.

CAPT. WARREN H. NORTON, of Earlville, Ill., enlisted in the Union army in April, 1861, as a Sergeant in Co. D, 23d Ill. Vol. Inf., known as the "Irish Brigade," under James A. Mulligan as Col. of the Reg. After its organization the regiment went to Chicago, and from there to Quincy, Ill., on July 14, and after a stay there of a few days proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., and from there to Jefferson City. While at the last named point it made several excursions into the surrounding country, and on Sept. 18 commenced a march of 128 miles to Lexington, Mo., where the first notable siege of the rebellion occurred, arriving there on the evening of the 11th, supplementing the Union post at that point, making in all 2,780 men, with Col. Mulligan as commander. The Union forces set to work energetically to fortify this position, and on the following day were attacked by Raine's with a battery of six guns, who was repulsed. Gen. Price arrived about this time, and immediately laid siege to the place; then the handful of Union troops found themselves confronted by the rebels, 28,000 strong, with several pieces of effective artillery. For nine days the garrison sustained an unequal conflict, not alone against the superior forces of the enemy, but against hunger and thirst, for provisions hastily gathered from the surrounding country were inadequate, while the water, short at all times, wholly failed. No reinforcements appeared, nor was there any hope of any, and although they had repulsed attack after attack from the enemy, for the reason stated it was impossible much longer to hold out in such an unequal contest. Oct. 20th the rebels made a most determined and systematic attack, and were repeatedly repulsed, but thirst and hunger had already worked terrible results among the men of the garrison, and as no relief could be expected from the outside, surrender was determined upon, which took place that same evening. The 23d lost in killed and wounded 107 men, while the rebel loss was placed at 800. Subsequently the prisoners were paroled, with the exception of Col. Mulligan and all commissioned officers, when Mr. Norton, with the others, returned to their respective homes.

In November 1861, he assisted in the organization of the 53rd Ill. Reg. and was mustered in as a Cap. in Company D. His Regt. was organized at Ottawa, proceeded from Chicago to St. Louis, thence to Savannah, Tenn. The battle of Shiloh commenced on April 6, when the 53rd was ordered there, but for want of means of transport did not move till the afternoon of the 7, and on arrival was assigned to 1st Brig., 4th Div., Brig. Gen. Lauman commanding the Brig. and Brig. Gen. Hurlbut the Div., in which Brig. and Div. the Regt. served until the close of the war. It was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and for meritorious conduct on the skirmish line was furnished with Springfield rifles. From Corinth it marched to Grand Junction, Holly Springs, and thence to Memphis, arriving at the last named place July 21, having suffered severely during the march with the heat aggravated by a scarcity of water. It afterwards advanced to Bolivar and then on to La Grange, but meeting a large rebel force returned to Bolivar losing, however, Adjutant C. R. May who was captured by the rebel cavalry, afterward moving to Tallahatchee River, engaged four times its number of the enemy who were retreating from Corinth. In crossing the Tallahatchee River over the Davis Bridge, a regiment from another State was forced back through the lines of the 53rd, but the latter continued steadily forward and held the bridge and road for upwards of two hours until the troops had crossed and came to its assistance. The Regt. assisted under heavy fire from the rebels, in running a M battery up the bluff by hand and placed it within 50 yards of the enemy's line and supported it there and did splendid work, for which it received the compliments of Gen. Hurlbut. The regiment's loss was 15 killed, and 49 wounded. It returned to Bolivar and afterward moved to La Grange, and, Nov. 28, marched south with Gen. Grant's army to Cold Water, Holly Springs, Waterford, Abbeyville, and Oxford, ariving at Yocona Creek Dec. 13, and on the 22, entered on a northern movement toward Tallahatchee River; passing en

route through Moscow—Jan. 11, 1863—Memphis to Young's Point, and on May 20, arrived at Haines' Bluff, and on the 25, at Vicksburg. July 5, it moved with Gen. Sherman's army against Jackson, Miss., and on the 12, when closing the lines about that place the Brig. was ordered to charge the rebel works.

The 53rd participated in that gallant but disastrous charge, going into the fight with 250 men and officers, but coming out short of all but 66. In this engagement Capt. Norton was in command of his company and entered the conflict with 32 men, but emerged therefrom with only 6. A few days later it moved to Vicksburg, subsequently to Natchez, returning to Vicksburg, Nov. 30, and camped at Milldale. The men of the 53rd having re-enlisted in January, 1864, became a veteran organization, and on the 3rd of February started upon the Meridian campaign, returning afterwards to Vicksburg, and were then furloughed for 30 days. The furlough expiring, the Reg. joined its Div. at Cairo, then moved to Clifton and marched via Huntsville and Decatur, joining Sherman's army at Kingston, Ga. It went to Allatoona Pass and there remained until it rejoined its Div. at Marietta, and on July 17, joined the main army in front of Atlanta, and was thus engaged in the battles of the 19, 20, 21, and 22, of the same month, suffering severely, having lost 101 men in killed and wounded. At Jonesboro the Reg. was engaged in skirmishes and went with the army as far south as Lovejoy's Station, then returned to Eastpoint, and later engaged in a reconnoissance toward Sandtown, afterwards pursued Hood's army to Gaylesville, Ala., and there rested until Oct. 27, when it moved to the vicinity of Atlanta. Subsequently it joined in the famous march to the sea, arriving in front of the fortifications of Savannah, Dec. 10, and on the 21, marched into that town. After a months delay it set out on the Carolina campaign and participated in the battle of Bentonville. So soon as Johnston surrendered the 53rd marched to Washinghton and took part in the Grand Review, then proceeded to Louisville, where, July 22d, it was mustered out, continuing then to Chicago, the men were finally discharged, July 25, 1865.

Capt. Norton was born in Maine, New Portland, Nov. 13, 1839, and was a son of George W. and Philone (Hill) Norton. The father was a physician, who removed to Ill. in 1843, settling first in the country, then at Chicago, and in 1846 returned to the country and finally settled at Earlville in the year 1854, where he died in 1880, thus closing a long, useful and honorable life.

Captain Norton received a common school education.

He was united in marriage at Earlville, December 25, 1869, to Josephine Ives. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are the parents of seven children—Philone I., Grace, Lee, Josephine, Ben Hill, Ella, and Olive.

Mr. Norton attaches his political faith to the Democratic party, and in his section of the country, is quite a prominent figure. In early times he was city marshal, and from 1868 to 1874 he held the position of J. P. During this period he studied law and was admitted to practice and while he prefers to devote himself to his agricultural interests, yet through the urgent demands of friends, he has considrable law practice. For six years he held the responsible position of Supervisor.

JOHN H. RICHMOND, the subject of our sketch was born July 21, 1841, at Salina, N. Y., and was a son of Amaziah and Caroline Richmond, who was born in March, 1804. Besides our subject his parents had the following children:—James O., Caroline M., Sarah M., Martha E., Jonathan S., Adeline E., William H., Julia A., Mary E. and George H., making in all, eleven children, all of whom are now living, but the youngest girl and two of the boys who enlisted in the Union army during the Rebellion. Mr. Richmond being raised on a farm, his early life was spent in performing such duties as he was capable of, attending school when he could be spared from work. In the year of 1851, his father and family

removed to Kendall Co. Ill., where they settled; the father dying, Nov. 12, 1888. In the year 1862, Mr. Richmond rented a farm in Dupage County Ill., which he operated until his enlistment, August 18, of the same year. Volunteers being called for, Mr. Richmond immediately responded, proceeded to Lisbon, Kendall County, where he enlisted and went at once to Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., and was there mustered in, September 8, 1862 as a private in Company E. 91st, Ill. Vol. Inf. He remained there in camp for about three weeks then proceeded by rail to Indianapolis, and thence to Louisville, Ky., and afterwards marched to Sheperdsville. During the period commencing October 8, and ending December 27, the regiment was engaged in scouting through Kentucky after the rebels headed by Morgan, and also in guarding the Louisville and Nashville railways, and the bridges in that vicinity. On the morning of December 27, 1862, the rebel General Morgan, appeared with a strong force at Elizabethtown, Ky., and as the 91st regiment was divided in seven fractional parts, and scattered in as many places, Mr. Richmond's section was the first to be overtaken, and as resistance would have been madness, in the face of such overwhelming numbers of the enemy, his detachment surrendered, as was also done by the other detachments either on the same or following day. All those taken prisoners were subsequently paroled and sent to Benton Barracks St. Louis.

Previous to his capture, Mr. Richmond, by reason of his illness contracted after his enlistment, was compelled to go to a hospital at Shepherdsville, where he remained about two months and being still ill when captured and paroled, came on to Illinois, where he remained about two months, then reported to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, physically unfit for the army. He again returned to his home in Illinois, but his condition prevented him from entering any department of industry for a long time. In the spring of 1864, he offered himself as a recruit, but on examination was rejected as being physically unfit for the service. He has never regained his health or strength and his stomach and bowels are completely disorganized. Since the war he was connected with a livery stable at Marseilles for a number of years, and for the past fifteen years has been conducting Auction Sales, and such other business as one physicially incapaciated for manual labor, can perform.

He married Frances R. Seaton, January 1, 1865, at Newark, Ill.. and by this marriage had four children, namely: Dallas, Franklin, Matilda Jane, Hattie Irene, and Harry L., all of whom are still living except one. His wife having died, July 1, 1873, he again married Mrs. Helen A. Bartals, in Jefferson County, N. Y., August 30, 1880, by whom he had two children—Helen Rosette, and Byron J. He has held the position of Police Constable, and was Street Commissioner, for the year 1880. He is a Republican in politics.

LAFAYETTE W. BREWER, of Ottawa, Ills, one of the leading Attorneys of La Salle County, Ills., was born October 14, 1842, at Clarkson, Monroe County, N. Y. His father was Peter Brewer. and his mother, before marriage was Elizabeth, daughter of John Lambert. The Brewer's originally were from Holland where the name was spelled Brower, the definition being a man who made beer. When our subject's grandfather was a boy, the family separated, one branch settling in an English neighborhood where the name was pronounced Brewer. The other branch continued the name of Brower, and as both reared families it brought about the different spelling and pronunciation of the name. The change of the name has caused considerable discussion, at one time particularly, on account of the claim made by the respective families to an interest in the Trinity Church property.

The family from which the Brewer's descended settled in New York at an early day, where Peter was born in 1820, as was also his wife. He was a farmer by occupation and removed to Illinois soon after the massacre of the Hall family by the Indians in 1832, locating

at Ottawa, where he lived for several years. At the time of his death, July 6, 1858 and several years prior thereto, he resided at Paw Paw, De Kalb County, Ills. His widow is still living.

They were the parents of six children, Lafayette W., Eugene, Sylvanus O., Loviness E., Josephine M., who was married to Warren Putman, and Isabel, whose first husband was H. G. Dole.

The early years of Lafayette were spent in the country on his fathers farm and in attendance at the common schools. In 1863, he went to the Lombard University at Galesburg, from which place he enlisted December 21, the same year, in Company I., 4th Ill., Cavalry. His brother Eugene a member of the 34th Ill., Company D., had been wounded at the battle of Stone River and was sent home. Lafayette and Syvanus thinking there ought to be others of the family in the service, enlisted in the same company and regiment, the former abandoning his studies for the army. The 4th. Cavalry was mustered into the service at Ottawa, Ill., in the fall of 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Hunter, which was located at Ottawa, for a time, while being taught the *art* of war. Mr. Brewer joined the regiment at Natchez where it was engaged in patroling the river and in scouting in the interior during the winter of 1863-4. Another important service they were engaged in was, in preventing cattle from Texas, intended for the rebel army, from crossing the Mississippi. The regiment was constantly on the move fighting and skirmishing on both sides of the river. On one of its expeditions they captured over 4,000 head of cattle, which they drove across the river at Natchez. The regiment operated in that locality until the fall of 1864, when it was ordered to report to Vicksburg.

While at Natchez a part of the men who enlisted when the 4th was formed, veteranized and the others were mustered out, the new recruits and veterans remaining. They were consolidated into a battalion of five companies, Major Search in command. Company I. was consolidated with Company L., which took the letter B., Captain Merriman in command. Subsequently it was ordered to Memphis; barracks were constructed and it was made headquarters for operations. They were in Grierson's command and were often out on important expeditions; one of these being to Vicksburg where the regiment had some hard fighting, several men being killed and wounded. They were in several fights on their way to Vicksburg, at Yazoo City they were attacked by Forrest, and were forced across the river. They moved on to Vicksburg, remaining awhile, and came back to Memphis which was made their headquarters. From there they operated in the States west of the Mississippi, and in Tennessee and Mississippi. One raid to Bastrop, La., lasted two weeks, in which they were almost constantly fighting, and captured a number of prisoners and a large amount of Missouri State money. This money was unsigned and the boys used it in playing poker.

In the spring of 1865, they were on an important raid to Brownsville, where they captured Colonel Lee with some of his troops, and a Guerrilla Captain, whom they tried, sentenced, and, under General Washburn's orders, hung, and left his body dangling to a tree with the order stuck into his belt.

Colonel Lee was at one time a member of the Tennessee Legislature, serving with Andrew Johnson. Though a rebel, he was a man of noble character and held in high esteem by the Union officers. Mr. Brewer was regarded as the proper man to be entrusted with a squad of men to take charge of Lee at his residence. Subsequently, he was sent as a prisoner to Memphis. Lee's thoroughbred horse, which was a wedding present to his wife, by General Forrest, her father, had been captured in the action and was then in possession of Mr. Brewer's brother, Sylvanus. Lee had been instrumental in saving the life of one Hovey, who had been wounded and left at a farm house the night before Lee's capture. The guerrillas were roving around there and were about to take Hovey into their murderous hands, when Colonel Lee, with an honorable regard for the proprieties of war, ordered some Confederate soldiers to protect him.

Mr. Brewer made a trade with his brother for the Colonel's steed, and with the permission of the officers in command of the expedition returned it to Lee, induced to do so by his humanity toward Hovey. Colonel Lee was a fine conversationalist and entertained the Union soldiers with anecdotes of Andrew Johnson and other noted Southerners. Andrew Johnson was then President.

While stationed at Memphis, Natchez and Vicksburg, the regiment was almost constantly in action, frequently having hot engagements with the enemy. One of these was at Egypt, where it captured a stockade; Mr. Brewer, though his horse fell beneath him, alone taking two prisoners. In this action the regiment lost several men.

In the summer of 1865, while stationed at Memphis, the regiment was ordered to Grenada, Miss., to receive the surrender of General Wright. Mr. Brewer had been promoted to Corporal. While there the regiment was ordered to Greenwood, on the Yazoo River. The country was overflown to such an extent that they left their horses and ferried in choctaws or rough boats, several miles to get to the Yazoo River.

At Greenwood they captured a steamboat stored with rebel property, and with it followed, and, near Yazoo City, captured a barge laden with cotton, which the owners were trying to save from the fallen Confederacy. The captured property was taken to Vicksburg. Mr. Brewer has a memento of this expedition in the shape of a powder horn found on the captured barge. After properly disposing of the captured property, the regiment returned to its command at Grenada.

The war having closed, foraging on the late enemy was forbidden. Army supplies had been nearly consumed, and the soldiers were for a time reduced to two-thirds of a pint of cornmeal a day. The subject of this sketch thinking this allowance rather small for a man who had left home and plenty, to fight for the preservation of his country, struck out and soon came across a sack of shelled corn, which he purloined, carried to an old mill had it ground and returned to his mess, where it was made into bread, that the men who had aided in putting down the rebellion might not go hungry.

They returned to Memphis the latter part of July. From there the 4th Cavalry was sent to Alexandria, La. Company B, with another company, embarked on a leaky old ferry boat; Company B., ascertaining the condition of the boat, refused to remain on it, and disembarked. Thus angered, the officer had the roll called and ordered those who refused to go on board to stack their arms. They all stacked their arms immediately. A compromise was finally made by which one-half the men were to take the old ferry boat, and the other half another boat. Mr. Brewer was among those who went on the old ferry. About one hundred miles above Vicksburg, at the dead of night, the ferry boat struck a snag and soon after sunk. The pilot steered her across to a bar near the west shore, where she keeled over, and the soldiers with their horses were obliged to pack together on the upper side, where they remained 48 hours, without subsistance other than that procured by diving down into the hold of the boat, where their provisions were stored. This accident verified the judgment of the men regarding the condition of the boat. The troops were relieved by another boat. When they arrived at Alexandria the non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, which brought on a dilemma, as there were none to serve in their place. This resulted in the old officers being re-instated. At Alexandria the 4th Cavalry was consolidated with seven companies of the 12th Ills. Cavalry, and was thereafter known as the 12th, Company B., taking the letter I. again.

The regiment remained at Alexandria for a short time when it received orders to march across the country to Hempstead, Texas, where it arrived the latter part of August, under command of General Custer. The story of the suffering and privation of these soldiers in the march across the seared plains of Texas, beneath the burning rays of a Southern sun, has

never appeared in print before. The untold misery of this march was the more deplorable, in that it was entirely unnecessary. Many fell beneath the heat of the sun, many died of thirst, and many deserted, and are recorded on the rolls to-day as deserters; all to gratify the whim of a martinet, who after the war was over, and while the soldiers were marching through a peaceful country, without an enemy to be seen, insisted on the soldiers marching in a solid column, forbidden to break ranks, even for a drink of water, with their haversacks, swords, carbines and revolvers strapped to their persons. Those that went through, remained at Hempstead until fall, when they were ordered to Houston, where the regiment was afterward mustered out.

Mr. Brewer received a furlough in February 1866, and before he returned to his regiment a general order was issued to furnish no more transportation, and he was ordered to Springfield Ills., where he was mustered out March 9, 1866. He feels that the Democratic party, in time of the country's peril was not as unpatriotic as it has been represented by many. His family were Democratic in politics, and out of four sons, three enlisted to fight for the preservation of the Union, and the fourth made a strong effort to get in, but was rejected on account of his height.

Mr. Brewer returned to Earlville where he farmed for three years. He decided then, that he was better adapted for the law, than for farming, and began its study. Subsequently he went to Ann Arbor University, to continue his studies. In the spring of 1871, he located at Ottawa and the July following was admitted to the bar, and at once commenced his practice.

In 1873, Mr. Brewer was chosen City Attorney. He held that position three terms, with honor to himself and credit to the City. In 1874, he was chosen a member of the Democratic Committee of the County, and served as Secretary for two years. He was then elected Chairman, serving four years. In 1880, he received the nomination of State's Attorney from his party, and was elected over a popular opponent by a majority of 250, the County at that election giving about 675 Republican majority. During his term of office he distinguished himself as a State Prosecutor, and in that branch of the law made an unprecedented record. In all his indictments not one was quashed; he lost only one count for bad pleading.

In 1883, while away from home, and unsolicited by him, he was nominated for Congress. He made a remarkable canvass, and one greatly to his credit, evincing his popularity in his district. He ran ahead of his ticket in every County but Grundy, where he was traded off for local considerations. He is President of the School Board, and has held that position for several years. Mr. Brewer is an able and successful lawyer, and has established a large and lucrative practice. As a man he holds the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is about five feet, ten inches, in height, inclined to adipose and of imposing presence. He is strong in his friendships, and a genial companion.

He was united in marriage August 29, 1872, at Chester, Iowa, to Emma J., daughter of Joseph and Sophie (Winslow)Wedge, who were natives of New York. One child has been born to them, Lafayette W. Mr. Brewer is a member of the G. A. R, Post of Ottawa, No. 156.

WM. MILTON CRAMPTON, of Naperville, Ill., first saw the light of day in an old fashioned log cabin, on the farm now owned and occupied by him, Aug. 10, 1844. His father, Nathaniel Crampton, was born in Conn., and his mother, Julia Hart Dudley, was born in N. Y. State. They had the following children: Julia, Rosetta, Minnie, May, and the subject of our sketch. His mother died during the spring of 1890, at Naperville. Mr. Crampton was reared upon a farm, and received his education at Naperville, and also attended the Seminary at Aurora. He left the latter place to accept a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Springfield, Mo., where he remained until he

resigned for the purpose of enlisting. In Nov., 1863, he returned home and enlisted at Naperville. He was mustered in March 28, 1864, as Serg. of Co. D., 156 Regt., Ill., Vol., Inf. In the raising of the Regt., Mr. Crampton bore an active part, going to Joliet where he induced a number of his young gentlemen friends to join him in the defense of the Union. About two weeks after the Regt. was organized, it was ordered to Nashville, and thence to Chattanooga, and was detailed to guard trains for about a month. From there it was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., where it remained about a month again guarding railroads. The next move was to Dalton, Ga., where the Regt. again resumed guard duty and so continued for upwards of four weeks. From there it was ordered to Nashville, and thence to Memphis, and remained on provost duty until ordered to Springfield, Ill., where the subject of our sketch was mustered out, Sept., 1865, paid off and discharged. He then returned to Naperville and again entered upon farm work.

At this date, calmly looking back over those dark and troublesome months of the rebellion, it is amusing, if not instructive, to hear the old veterans recite some of the incidents of the war. Mr. Crampton tells one, which can only be accounted for by supposing the person responsible was either under high nervous excitement or a little "off." Mr. Crampton states that while he was in the Quartermaster's Department at Springfield, Mo., the officer there in command of the Union forces, of whom there were about 5000, would, on learning of a raid by even a small unorganized guerilla party, put nearly his whole command in pursuit of it, leaving Springfield without even the historic "Corporal's Guard" to defend it. He now expresses his surprise that the citizens of Springfield, to use his own language, were not "gobbled up," as might have readily been done on several occasions. He remained upon the farm until 1874, when he removed to Oakland, Cal., where he secured a clerkship in the freight department of the Cent. Pac. R. R., which he held until he resigned in 1879, having decided to return home again to resume his former calling, which he has since followed. He married Miss Minnie K. Kimball, at Naperville, Jan. 21, 1867. Their children, Genevieve and Florence, are the fruits of that marriage. Mr. Crampton is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 386, organized at Naperville in 1885, of which organization he has been Jr. V. Commander; a member of Euclid Lodge No. 65, A. F. and A. M.; President of F. M. B. A. Spring Brook Lodge No. 3544; member of Camp No. 908 Modern Woodman of America, and a school director for 13 years. A commission promoting him to the rank of a Lieut. was issued, but he was mustered out before its arrival.

REV. WILLIAM CAMPBELL MAGNER, of Morris, Ill., is a native of Ind., where he was born Oct. 21, 1837. His parents were John A. and Sarah (Campbell) Magner. His father was of French origin, the name being originally Magnier, but he being a true American, anglicized it to Magner. His mother was the daughter of Robert Campbell, who was a native of Scotland, and for 50 years a distinguished elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was a slave owner, but believing that property in human beings was wrong, he freed his slaves and removed from Ky., to Indiana, accompanied by many of his former slaves who remained with his family until their death.

The grandparents of the subject of this sketch, died in Ind., and their many descendants were all loyal to the Government in the late struggle. Mr. Magner believed in the Union and was willing to give his life if necessary, for its cause. He enlisted at Paris, Ill., July 15, 1861, in Company E., 12th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in as a private. It remained there some time drilling and doing camp duty, but was ordered Sept. 5th, in company with the 9th Ill. Inf., to move up and occupy Paducah, Ky., they being the first troops to arrive there. Subsequently Mr. Magner was promoted to the rank of 1st Lieutenant. The regiment lay at

Paducah until February, 1862, when it embarked for Fort Henry. His regiment moved up the left bank of the river and occupied Fort Heiman, and on the 12th, moved to Fort Donelson. The soldiers fought nobly at Donelson, defeating the enemy, and taking the Fort with a large number of prisoners. It was during that engagement that the famous letter of General Grant to General Buckner was written, in which the phrase, "unconditional surrender" became historic.

Mr. Magner fought at Shiloh. On the morning of the second day of the battle, while in command of his company on the skirmish line, a ball struck his right foot going entirely through it. This disabled him for active duty. He was loath to leave his command, however, and staid with it, where he was tenderly cared for. He was with his regiment during the siege of Corinth, and shortly after was detailed on recruiting service at Paris, Ill. He joined his regiment in October, 1862, after Price and Van Dorn's attack on Corinth, and soon after was sent to Memphis to take lessons in the Signal Corps. Becoming proficient in this line of duty, he was detailed in the Signal Corps Department with rank as 1st Lieut. He was ordered to Vicksburg and assigned to McPherson's command, where he established the first organized system of the signal service. He remained in that important department until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and during his service collected many valuable and historic documents, among which is the following taken from the original: "4:30 A. M. 4–63."

"Admiral Porter.

The enemy has accepted in the main, my terms of capitulation and will surrender the city works and garrison at 10 A. M. The firing now going on arises from misapprehension.

"U. S. Grant, Major General.
"Commanding."

The above order was handed to Lieut. Magner by Gen. Grant in person, and was by him dispatched from Vicksburg, through the Signal Service to Admiral Porter, during Grant's interview with Pemberton.

Mr. Magner, as a Signal Officer, had noticed the rebel signal flag on the Court House in the city and determined to secure it when the forces entered Vicksburg. He and Gen. W. E. Strong entered the city nearly an hour before the army to hoist the Union flag and went directly to the Court House, where the flag was still waving. Mr. Magner made his way to the top of the dome and secured it, and has it now in his possession, torn and riddled with bullets. It is a trophy he values very highly. He has also, which he values beyond price, the signatures of all distinguished men of that day who were entitled to send dispatches through the Signal Service: Grant, Sherman and others. He has his commission of 1st Lieut., given for meritorious conduct on the field of Shiloh, signed by Governor Yates, his commission in the Regular Army signed by President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Magner having served out his term of enlistment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., in August, 1864. He was reared in Ind. and Ill., where he received his preliminary education, and was sent to Washington College, Pa., where he was graduated. After leaving college he went to Miss., and engaged as teacher in the village of Woodville, near Baton Rouge, where he was employed when the rebellion broke out. The extreme measures adopted by the rebels forced our patriotic citizen to perform the most bitter task of his life, that of becoming a rebel soldier, and drilling under Hardee's instructions. It was not to be expected that a man of his loyal spirit, one educated in the schools which he had attended, would long submit to playing the part of traitor, even under compulsion. The first opportunity that was presented, he made his escape and went north, joining the army as before stated. He had the advantage, however, from his compulsory service with the rebels, of being familiar with the manual of drill. The Magners were a patriotic family. William, the youngest uncle of this subject, was in the service and was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville, He died from the effects of starvation, twenty-four hours after his

release. Mr. Magner's three brothers joined the army of the Union as they became old enough to be accepted, which was at the age of sixteen. Samuel H. was a member of Company E., 12th, Ill.; Joseph T., of the 13th, Ill. Cav.; and Robert H., of the 14th, Ill. Joseph T. never recovered his health after the war, but was moved about in a wheel chair. After many years of suffering he died at Indianapolis, Ind., May 31. 1890. He was a personal friend of General Harrison. When mustered out Mr. Magner returned to Paris, Ill., and was selected Principal of the Paris Academy. While in charge there he studied for the ministry, and in 1866, was ordained as a minister of the Presbyterian Church. He has occupied the pulpit of that denomination since, with ability and to the satisfaction of his several congregations. He was located six years at Woodhull, four years at Carthage, four years at Onarga, and five years at Rossville. In 1887, he received a call from the church at Morris, Ill., which he accepted and whose congregation he has served with eminent satisfaction since.

His family were all strong Republicans, the subject of this sketch included, and though a prohibitionist, he supports the party that best advances the interest of temperance. In other words, he is a Republican-Prohibitionist. He has always taken a lively interest in Grand Army and kindred affairs, and has lectured on various occasions on subjects relating to the war, among the most interesting of which, were the lectures on the Signal Service. Mr. Magner is a member of the G. A. R. organization. While at Onarga he originated and organized the old Soldiers Union, for which he was presented with a gold headed cane. He was married in 1863, to Maria, daughter of John Stevenson, of Paris, Ill., who had two sons in the war, one of whom was severely wounded at Allatoona Pass, when General Corse, "held the fort."

To Mr. and Mrs. Magner have been born eight children: Claude S., Morris K., Sue, Sarah, Willard C., Harrold B., Joseph G. and Paul E., all at home except the eldest, who is married and located near his parents.

In 1888, Mr. Magner was Department Chaplain of the G. A. R. of Ills. In 1874, he traveled over quite a portion of Europe. Since the war he has visited nearly all portions of the country which he campaigned over during the rebellion.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN was born in Franklin Co., Ill., in the year 1824. He entered military service as Captain in the Mexican war and served two years. At the beginning of the late Rebellion he espoused the cause of the Government, and went early into the war. He raised and commanded the 31st Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf., and entered the Volunteer service in 1861. At the battle of Belmont, Mo., Col, Logan took his men into the fight with great gallantry. Though they were raw troops and had never stood fire, yet they fought on this occasion under the lead of Logan, equal to veteran soldiers.

At the battle of Fort Donelson, he again distinguished himself. His command held the right of the line, and was pressed by overwhelming odds. Stubbornly resisting the massed columns of the enemy, Logan succeeded in holding his position, until reinforcements were brought up, and the Rebels finally driven from the field. On this occasion he was severely wounded the first day of the battle, but refused to go to the rear. For his good conduct at Donelson, Col. Logan was made a Brig. Gen. in the U. S. Vol. service, and assigned to the army under the command of Gen. Grant. At the battle of Shiloh Gen. Logan displayed his usual courage and solid fighting qualities. For noble daring and distinguished conduct, at this terrible trial of strength between the great contending armies, he was again promoted to Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, Nov. 29, 1862.

Taking command of a Div., he accompanied Gen. Grant through all "his Vicksburg campaign, taking an active part in all its perils, travels and battles. After the fall of Vicksburg the fighting ceased in the valley, and the Father of Waters became, as in past days, the common property of the American people.

Before the war began, Gen. Logan, in a speech to the people of Ill., declared that "if the Rebel States, or any other foreign Government, ever attempted to control the mouth of the Miss. River, the men of the Northwest would hew their way to the Gulf of Mexico sword in hand." That prophecy was fully realized. The people of the Northwest had nobly vindicated the truth of what Gen. Logan had said years before, and forever settled the question that the men of the great Northwest are unalterably resolved that the Miss. River is the common birthright of the children of its far spreading valleys, which they will neither voluntarily relinquish nor peacefully surrender. It was indeed a proud day for Gen. Logan when he could stand on the ruins of the last hostile fortification, along this noble river, and fully realize the thought that the yeomanry of the Northwest had literally carved their way through the entire Confederacy to vindicate their claim to this, the greatest of all American rivers. The stars and stripes could now be raised on a steamboat at St. Paul, Minn., and borne, proudly floating to the mouth of the National thoroughfare and out on the gulf below. This work having been finished by the Western army, Gen. Logan and his command now sought other fields of conquest.

From Vicksburg he started with Gen. Sherman through Miss. and Ala. to the relief of Chattanooga, in Tenn. On Nov. 24th, 1863, the battle of Mission Ridge was fought and won. In this great conflict Logan bore a conspicuous part, and again acquitted himself with distinguished honor. When General Sherman began his Atlanta campaign, Gen. Logan was placed in command of the 15th A. C. In command of this corps he made the celebrated march through the entire Confederacy from Chattanooga to Atlanta, thence to Savannah, Georgia, through the Carolinas and Virginia, to Richmond and on to Washington. On reaching Washington, Gen. Howard was appointed Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and Gen. Logan succeeded to the command of the Army of the Tenn., consisting of the 15th and 17th A. C. He had now fought his way from the position of an humble citizen to the supreme command of a magnificent army of a hundred thousand men. Gen. Logan's native talents and energy of character seem to guarantee success in all departments in which he has been called to act. As a lawyer, he had a brilliant success; as a politician, he had, before the Rebellion, attained a wide and extending popularity in Ills.; was elected to Congress, and was among the noted leaders of fighting Democracy of the State. Illinois may be proud of her Logan, whose noble prowess has vindicated her honor on many a contested field, and whose eminent achievements in peaceful pursuits are only surpassed by his daring deeds in the bloody theatre of war. He was a lover of military science, and born to be a commander. Among the soldiers Logan was the idol of the Army of the Tennessee. He was loved by his men not only because he was their commander, but literally their leader on all occasions, where danger was to be encountered.

Gen. Logan continued in service until the close of the Rebellion, when he resigned his position and retired to peaceful life. In person he was a remarkable man, resembling no other general. He was a low, heavy man, dark complected, billious temperament, eyes and hair very black. He had a flashing black eye, full of expression, but fierce as the eye of an untamed eagle. He wore his hair and whiskers long, and resembled much the noted chiefs among the Indians in the Western wilds. He died Dec. 26, 1886.

FRANK MAURER, of Peru, Ill., was born in Bavaria, Germany, Oct. 26, 1845, and with his parents immigrated to the United States in 1855, locating at Peru, which has continued to be the home of our subject ever since.

When only 17 years of age Mr. Maurer enlisted in the Union army, and was mustered in as a private Aug. 27, 1862, in Company K., 104th Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. was first ordered to Louisville, Ky., where the men were uni-

formed, armed, and placed in Gen. Dumont's Div., and shortly afterward started in pursuit of Bragg, going first to Frankfort, where they remained until Oct. 26, when they continued on to Bowiing Green, Glasgow, Tompkinsville, and reaching Hartsville, Tenn., on the Cumberland River, Dec. 1st. The Union troops at Hartsville numbered about 900 men. About daybreak, Dec. 6, they were attacked by a detachment of the enemy, comprising about 3,500 men, under Gen. Morgan. The Union forces were immediately placed in line, with the 104th Ill. on the left, and almost instantly the attack was made. The other regiments (106th and 108th Ohio) falling back, left Mr. Maurer's Regt. alone on the open field, and without any other protection. His regiment fought with skill and desperation, and was driving the enemy from the field, when Morgan's cavalry dismounted and attacked it in the right flank and rear, and finally completely surrounded it, and to escape total destruction the officers surrendered. The battle lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, yet the 104th lost 44 men killed and 150 wounded. It fought bravely in this, its first engagement, and had it been supported by the Ohio regiments, as it should have been, instead of being conquered, the rebels would have been repulsed and utterly routed. Mr. Maurer, with the other prisoners, was marched to Murfreesboro, where all except Lieut-Col. Hapeman and Maj. Widmer, with eleven other officers, were paroled. He was then sent to Columbus, thence to Chicago, and on being exchanged in the spring of 1863 rejoined the Army of the Cumberland at Brentwood, Tenn., and his Regt was shortly afterward assigned to the 1st Brig., 2d Div., 14th A. C., with Gen. Beatty as Brig. commander.

This Brig. first moved to Murfreesboro, where it remained for several weeks, then went through Hoover's Gap, skirmishing with the enemy and meeting some casualities, passed through Manchester and Elk River, where it again had a skirmish, then on to Decherd, Tenn., and there went into camp where it remained until August 12th. It was then ordered to Stevenson, Ala., continuing there until the army made the advance which ended in the battle of Chickamauga. This advance started on Sept. 22. 1863, when his brigade crossed the Tennessee River and went *via* Sand Mountain, Lookout Valley, Johnsons Brook, Stephens Gap, McLemores Cove, and on to Dug Gap, in Pigeon Mountain, where it had a sharp skirmish with the rebels, falling back to McLemores Cove until Sept. 16th. On that day the advance was resumed, and on the night of the 18th, his regiment marched all night, and on the following morning, took a position in front of Crawfish Springs, when the famous battle of Chickamauga was fought on that and the following day. His Regt., on the opening of the engagement, was on the open field exposed to the artillery fire of the enemy which literally mowed down his comrades around him. The following day it moved to the extreme left of the army, when again it suffered severely in killed and wounded, as did also the whole Union force engaged, causing it to fall back to Rossville, and afterward to Chattanooga. November 24th, the Regt. was again engaged at Lookout Mountain, where it assisted in repulsing an attack of the enemy; and on the 25th, it took a prominent part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. He remained near Chattanooga until Jan. 19, 1864, when he was mustered out and discharged by reason of having sustained an injury during this service from which he has no hopes of complete recovery.

After his discharge, he returned to his home in Peru, where he has continued to reside. He married Barbara Baesset, a native of Germany, March 7, 1870, by whom he has seven children—George, Rosa, Lizzie, Joseph, William, Tillie and Maggie.

Mr. Maurer is an Odd Fellow, member of Lodge No. 34, of Peru, member of the German Benevolent Society, and of Kirk Post, No. 656, G. A. R. at Peru. He is a Democrat and receives a liberal pension.

THOMAS PUGH GARRETT, a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 146, and a leading Photographer of Bloomington, Ill., hails from New Castle County, Del., and dates his

birth July 10, 1846. His parents were Benjamin and Mary (Haines) Garrett and to them were born three children. The elder Garrett was born near Phila. in 1791, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and traces his genealogy back to the landing of the Quakers under William Penn. Thomas and his brothers received an excellent education in the Normal school at West Chester, Pa., and at a school at Wilmington, Del., which was conducted by the Quakers. He commenced life as a Photographer at Wilmington, Del., and continued in that calling up to the time he rallied forth for the preservation of the stars and stripes. He enlisted in Co. E., 7th Del. Inf., served a short time and was discharged on account of physical disability. He re-enlisted Sept., 1864, in the 1st Del. Artillery, 19th A. C., and joined his Regt. at Morganzia Bend, La., just after the Red River expedition. Subsequently they were transferred to the 7th A. C. under Gen. Reynolds, with Captain Neil of the Co., acting as Chief of its artillery. Comrade Garrett served actively with the organization until the final close of the war, and during the latter days of his service was at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., actively employed in garrison and headquarter duty. Here he was mustered out and was finally discharged at Wilmington, Del., returning to his home July 3, 1865.

Shortly, Mr. Garrett resumed his calling at West Chester, Pa.. where he completed his education and accomplishments in drawing and painting. In 1866, he moved to Leavenworth, Kan., continued his trade for nearly six years, and then went to Philadelphia, and was engaged for three years, when he accepted the position of traveling salesman for a photographic supply house. After two years of traveling he took the management of a studio at Harrisburg, Pa., and in 1879, located at Bloomington, Ill., and bought the business at his present location. Here Mr. Garrett is prepared to do any work in his line, with satisfaction guaranteed. He personally executes all his pastels and crayons.

June 13, 1878, he was united in marriage to Caroline A. Etherington, an estimable lady and a native of Cecilton, Md. Her father, William G. Etherington, was a wealthy planter and slave holder, but has denounced slavery as a curse which ought never to have existed, and he many times said he was glad that he was forced to give up his slaves. Mrs. Garrett, a Presbyterian in religious faith, receiving Southern breeding and education, was imbued with the idea of Slavery and State's Rights, but her husband says he has succeeded in his efforts of "reconstruction." To Mr. and Mrs. Garrett two children have been born: Elsie E. and Marjorie E., both living. Comrade Garrett is a Mason, and a member of the order of Red Men, Royal Arcanum, of which he is Vice Regent; the National Union, of which he is President; and of the Heptasophes, or "Seven Wise Men of Persia." He is a worthy citizen and an affable and upright gentleman whom it is a pleasure to know.



William Henry Norton, of Earlville, Ill., came naturally by his taste and inclinations to be a soldier; his maternal grandfather (Parker) having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and his paternal grandfather (Norton), fought in the War of 1812.

Our subject was one of the many who responded to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops for three months' service and enlisted at Earlville, Ill., April 22, 1861, in Co. D., 23d Ill. Vol. Inf., for 3 years, remaining with his regiment until discharged Nov. 8th, of the same year, on account of being captured and paroled long before the term of his enlistment had expired. He re-enlisted August 15, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in Company A., 104th Ill. Vol. Inf., August 27th, at Ottawa, Ill. Before being uniformed the regiment was ordered to report at Louisville, Ky., which it did and on the re-organization of Buell's army was assigned to Gen. Dumont's Division. When General Buell commenced his march in pursuit of Bragg, this regiment was on the left of the army going to Frankfort, where it remained

until October 26th, then marched to Bowling Green, Glasgow, Tompkinsville, and reached Hartsville, Tenn., December 1, 1862. The troops at Hartsville consisted of the 104th Ill., the 106th, and 108th, Ohio, two companies of Cavalry, two pieces of Artillery, in all about 900 men. Three companies of the 104th, were detached, two being at Gallatin and one on duty in the village of Hartsville. On the 6th, of December the rebels sent an expedition from Murfreesboro to attack the forces at Hartsville, their force consisting of a Brigade of Infantry and three veteran regiments of Kentucky troops commanded by Gen. Hanson; all of Morgan's Cavalry, commanded by Gen. Drake, and a battery of Artillery, in all about 3,500 men, all under command of General Morgan. The rebels crossed the Cumberland River between Hartsville and Gallatin and approached the position held by the Union Brigade, at daylight on the morning of December 7th. The troops were immediately brought into line. The enemy at once charged, and the 106th, and 108th, Ohio, fell back leaving Mr. Norton's regiment (the 104th.) alone on the line, and single handed, notwithstanding the superior numbers of the rebels, repulsed them and was driving them from the field when Morgan's cavalry dismounted made an attack on the right flank, and in the rear, completely surrounding it, and obliging it to surrender. The battle lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, in which time the 104th, Ill., had 44 killed and 150 wounded. The regiment fought with desperation and effect and had it been supported, would doubtless have driven the enemy from the field instead of being led away captive. The men and officers were marched to Murfreesboro and paroled with the exception of Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman, Major Widmer, and eleven other officers. The paroled men were sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and remained there until they were exchanged, and afterwards to Camp Douglas, Chicago, to guard prisoners.

In April of 1863 the regiment was ordered to rejoin the army of the Cumberland at Nashville, Tenn. From this point it marched to Murfreesboro and remained there until the advance of the army on Tullahoma, when it marched through Hoover's Gap, skirmishing with the enemy, and sustaining slight losses; passing through Manchester, again skirmishing at Elk River, and camped at Dechard, Tenn. August 15, it moved to Stevenson, Ala., and Sept. 2, joined in the movement on Chattanooga, participating in all the battles and skirmishes on the march, until the city was taken. The regiment lost heavily during the two days' battle of Chickamauga, and in the skirmishes leading up to the capture of that field. Mr. Norton participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and joined in the chase after the retreating rebels, going as far as Ringgold, and then returned to Chattanooga, remaining there until Feb. 1864, when they were ordered to Nashville. Soon after they went back to Chattanooga, thence to Greysville and Ringgold, where the regiment prepared to join in the Atlanta Campaign. He was engaged in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment took part until July 2, among which were Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek. Before arriving at Atlanta Mr. Norton became too ill to remain any longer with his regiment, and went into a Hospital. When able to go was sent to Springfield, Ill., where he remained until October 8, 1864, and was then discharged on account of his continued poor health, and sent to Chicago to be paid off.

He was born Oct. 17, 1831, at New Portland, Me., and was the son of William G. and Elmira (Parker) Norton. The family removed to Illinois in 1849, and settled at Belvidere, where they remained one year, going then to La Salle County, where his mother died. His father is still living. Our subject had a common school education which was supplemented by a course in the Academy, from which he received a license as school teacher, which profession he followed during the winter months for several years, being engaged at shoemaking when not teaching. In 1852, he started a boot and shoe store, at Earlville, which

he afterwards sold out to his father. Upon his return from the war, he again engaged in this business at Earlville, continuing for five years, when he again sold out and went to railroading. After 3 years service in railroading at Earlville he went to Aurora and entered the railroad yard, which position he occupied several years. Subsequently he joined H. P. Wattles in the Agricultural Implement business, and finally sold his interest and went to railroading again, following that occupation until appointed Postmaster of Earlville, which position he now occupies. He is a gentleman of courteous and agreeable manners, and by strict attention to his duties has won the respect and esteem of the community in which he resides. October 12, 1854, he married Miss Harriet A. Smith, daughter of David B. Smith of North Adams, Mass., and they have a family of four children; John, L., Finette, now the wife of Acker McEachern, Harriet N., wife of L. R. Orr, and Maud, wife of S. W. Felton, Ills. Mrs. Norton died January 23, 1874. Mr. Norton married again Oct. 20, 1878, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, and by this marriage there were two children; Vera and Blanche; of whom the latter is now dead. Mr. Norton is a member of McCullough Post No. 475, G. A. R. at Earlville.

OLIVER WINGATE, of Wenona, Ills., enlisted June 3, 1862, in Co. K., 87th O Vol. Inf., as a private under Capt. T. F. Cooper. When the war first broke out Mr. Wingate determined to take an active part in the defense of his country and its flag. So he first joined the 30th Ohio regiment, but being the only support of a widowed mother she objected to his going and filed a protest with the commanding officer which compelled him to withdraw the name from the rolls. The fires of patriotism continued to burn in the young man's soul, and he was determined to go to the front where duty called and where thousands of the best men of the Nation were already gathering to meet the enemy. So, early in June, 1862, he prevailed upon his mother to make no further protest, and making the best provision possible for her comfort, he enlisted in the 87th Ohio, participating in the raid on Harper's Ferry, where his whole command was captured by the enemy, but were paroled the following day.

Mr. Wingate was mustered out Oct. 3, 1862, and re-enlisted July 29, 1863, in Co. B., 129th O. Vol. Inf., which was assigned to the army of the Cumberland. He took part in the capture of Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9, 1863, where he did valiant service. He was also in the Knoxville campaign and at Strawberry Plains, and was finally mustered out of the United States service at Camp Cleveland, March 5, 1864. Mr. Wingate was born in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, Oct. 7, 1840. His advantages for education were limited to what could be provided by the common schools at that time. Early in life to better provide for his mother who depended upon him for support, he learned the carpenter's trade, and this business he continued in, except when in the army, or filling some position of trust which had been bestowed upon him by his friends. Coming to Ill. in 1865 he located at Wenona, where he was for six years Deputy Sheriff of Marshall Co., and during the greater part of 4 years he was City Marshal. He has also acceptably filled the responsible position of Collector. In the G. A. R. he has ever been a prominent member, being a charter member of Wenona Post and its first Commander, serving at that time two years, and is now serving his third term as Commander of the Post.

Mr. Wingate has been a life long Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was married in Ohio, April 14, 1865, to Miss Mary Miller, a native of that State, and has an interesting family of 7 children whose names are as follows: Chalmers S., Luanita I., Willis H., Joseph R., Jessie E., Don F., and Florence E.

Mr. Wingate appreciates the blessings of the country and the institutions he so bravely and zealously defended, and feels that he has earned a right to be proud of the growth and prosperity of the nation that he periled his life to save from destruction.

HON. WILLIAM W. FOSTER, of Decatur, Ills., who has made an honorable record in military and civil life, was born in Ohio, Sept. 3, 1843. His father was Samuel Foster, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1833, and died in Ohio. The mother was Isabella King, who was born in Ireland, and died in Ohio.

The early life of Mr. Foster was spent in Ohio and Ind., where he worked on a farm and attended district schools. Enlisting at Massillon, Ohio, August, 1862, and mustered into Co. A., 104th O. Inf., he went to Cincinnati and crossing into Ky. assisted in intercepting the movements of Kirby Smith by a series of skirmishes commencing Sept. 3, in which Sergeant Wm. Bleeks was the first man killed in the 104th, falling on the rebel Gen. Buckner's farm. A number of men were lost in the three days' skirmishing, which was a sudden introduction to war to the new recruits who had never had an hour's drilling with guns before they went into battle.

Kirby Smith was followed to Lexington on his retreat to Richmond, and the 107th had a skirmish with John Morgan near Mt. Sterling, and also at Lexington. It camped then at Richmond, Ky., and spent the winter in frequent raids through Ky. in pursuit of guerilla bands, going to Frankfort, Danville, and other places. In the spring and summer of 1863, they marched under Col. Gilbert to Bowling Green, Danville, Crab Orchard; was brigaded at Robinson, Ky., under Gen. Gordon Granger and placed in the 23rd A.C. commanded by Gen. Schofield in the army of Gen. Burnside. A march was then made across the Cumberland Mountains, arriving at Knoxville after eleven days' marching, the men being worn out with fatigue, foot-sore, sick and hungry. After resting a week they were ordered on to Cumberland Gap 75 miles away, and on the third day out met the enemy, which fell back after a slight resistance.

Reaching Cumberland Gap at 1 o'clock, General Burnside met about one-half of one brigade, demanded a surrender and at 4 o'clock the enemy capitulated, giving up 4,000 men, 12 pieces of artillery and three months' supplies. On account of the superior numbers of the captured force their guns were removed and safely secured as fast as possible, and on the arrival of Col. DeCoursy, the next morning, the prisoners were turned over to him. The 104th Regiment then returned to Knoxville and was employed in building Fort Sanders and all the works necessary to defend that post and garrision, and it was but a short time before the place was besieged by Longstreet's army, and the men who were engaged in erecting winter quarters were hastily sent into the rifle pits, where they remained about ten days, when the rebels made a charge on Fort Sanders at one o'clock in the morning. There was a fine line of defenses with ground sloping down protected by a pine grove, the trees of which had been cut so that the tops lay toward the approach. Then about 200 yards in front of the Fort wire was woven around the stumps of trees and stretched around three sides of the Fort, and placed at the proper height to catch a man's foot and trip him so that it was impossible to pass without being thrown. The earth works ran out from, and connected with the Fort, and there was also a ditch on four sides 12 feet deep and 20 feet wide.

On the assault the enemy came massed in close columns and twelve times made a charge, which was each time repulsed. About 4 o'clock a. m., it made the 13th charge, filling the ditch in front of the Fort with men, and walking over on them climbed up the embankment to the top of the Fort and planted three stands of colors, which were captured. The defense then threw hand grenades into the ditch, which was full of men, and this soon compelled a retreat. The Union loss was small, as the men fought behind works. At one time three rebel officers came up to a redoubt and with raised hands demanded a surrender, a gunner pulled the lanyard of his gun and the officers vanished. After his dead were buried Longstreet withdrew, and the Union army pursued him until the spring of 1864, to Strawberry Plains.

In the spring they joined General Sherman

at Ringgold, Ga., and started on the Atlanta campaign, during which came a series of battle's at Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca. At the latter place, the 104th Regt. opened the battle of the first day, and it was reported that it used more ammunition on that day than the entire corps used in two days.

This command was also at Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and in the battle of Jonesboro. It then marched to Dalton, took cars to Nashville, and were placed under Gen. Thomas, were later sent to Nashville, Tenn., and marched to Columbia, where the enemy was met coming in force, and the cavalry of the two armies became so mixed that it was difficult to distinguish one from the other. A skirmish continued all day along the Duck River, and at night the Union force was so pressed that it fell back across the river, where it took up a position and held the enemy back, fighting until late, when it fell back on Franklin, the 104th covering the retreat, and in the night marched by the camp of the rebel regiments without attack, as all were mixed up in the confusion. Continuing the retreat, Franklin was reached about 4 o'clock in the morning, and earthworks were immediately thrown up. The outlook was not encouraging, for the men had been retreating for five days and nights, and had fought and been defeated once or twice each day, marching each 24 hours about 20 miles while holding back a pursuing enemy. Although exhausted by this hard service, the men worked all day on the earthworks, and about 4 o'clock in the evening the skirmishing commenced in front of the works, and about 4:30 the first charge was made from a defense made of bales of cotton placed about waist high, some 1,000 yards from the Union works. In the woods to the right could be seen Hood's army forming in plain view with officers riding up and down the lines encouraging their men by telling them to take the line of works in front of them and the way would be open to Cincinnati.

The rebel force then advanced and on the front line met Gen. Opdyke, who fell back to the line occupied by the 104th Regt., closely followed by the enemy. Here, however, a start was made and charges repulsed, and for more than five hours this continued, one charge coming after another until finally forcing their way in on the pike and capturing two of the Union guns, the rebels steadily pressed the Union lines, but they were checked and driven back at last by Gen. Stanley, after which followed a hand to hand fight until 11 o'clock, when the enemy withdrew.

For 500 yards in front of the earthworks it was difficult to walk without stepping on a dead or wounded man. About 11 o'clock the night of the battle the Union force marched to Nashville, where it arrived the following afternoon without stopping for rest, leaving the dead and wounded on the field.

Reaching Nashville this command was given a position between Forts Negley and Morgan, where it remained until the rebels encircled the city and works. The enemy beginning the siege, built a line of earthworks about two miles outside the Union lines, and the Union force marched out and assaulted them, the corps containing the 104th Regt. taking a place on the right of the Granny White Pike. The assault was successful, and the rebels being driven from every position with a loss of 500 men on the first day. In the night they straightened their lines, and the morning found the two armies within hailing distance of each other in fortified positions; and in the afternoon a general engagement began in which the whole army moved forward and continued the battle until dark, ending with the enemy in full retreat.

This division followed the retreating enemy to Clinton on the river, and then a change in the campaign was made. The 104th with its associates was ordered on board transports, landed at Cincinnati, then transported on cars to Washington and Alexandria, and boarding steamers went to Fort Fisher, Fort Anderson and to Town Creek, where a force of the enemy was engaged and put to flight with the loss of all its artillery and horses. Then moved to Wilmington, crossed Cape Fear River and marched to Goldsboro, where forming a junc

tion with Sherman's army, marched to Raleigh and on to Richmond via Petersburg. The war was now over.

From this point faces were turned homeward, reaching Washington they participated in the Grand Review. Here Mr. Foster was detailed and sent to Wilmington in charge of the commissary department, where he remained until June 26, when he went North on hospital boat and landed in Narragansett Bay, where he waited until transportation could be secured to New York, from which he reported at Camp Chase, and was mustered out about Aug. 1, 1865, after a service of nearly three years without a serious wound, without spending a day in the hospital, or missing a day's duty on account of sickness.

After the war Mr. Foster worked in Ohio until he moved to Decatur, Ill., in 1866, and was engaged in different lines of employment; also in a grocery house about ten years, when he became interested in politics as a Republican, and since that time has been in public positions continually. He served for four years as City Collector, Sheriff six years, represented his ward in City Council two years, acted as Chief of Fire Department, both free and paid for a number of years. He has also been actively interested in other directions, and was one of the first directors of the Decatur Free Library. He was Captain of Company H., 5th Regiment Ill. Guards, and is a prominent member in a number of social and benevolent orders, as National Union, G. A. R., K. of P,, and has passed all the chairs in Masonic Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M.

Captain Foster was married in Decatur, June 8, 1862, to Leah Weigle, of York Co. Pa., and has four children—Robert W., Lela E., Wm. H. and Grace E.



Lewis C. Mills, of Streator, Ills., was born Jan. 12, 1840, at Sabina, Ohio, and was the son of Daniel Mills, who was born at Maysville, Ky. of Welsh descent. The younger Mills' mother was Mary Bennett, born in Kentucky, same place, and was of German descent. Daniel Mills was a farmer by occupation. He participated in the War of 1812. Lewis was engaged on the farm during his early years and in attending the public schools, receiving a fair education which has contributed largely to his success in later years.

At the breaking out of the rebellion young Mills became anxious to assist in saving his country from disintegration, and enlisted at Pontiac, Ills., when the first call for three months' men was made. He was mustered in at Joliet, Ills., in Co. C., 20th Ills. Vol. Inf. His Regt. remained at Joliet drilling, guarding, and doing garrison duty until the expiration of his term of enlistment. July 1, of the same year he reinlisted at Reading, Ills., and soon proceeded to Chicago, where he was mustered on, September 13, in Company C., 44th Ills., Vol. Inf. The Regt. was then ordered to St. Louis, where the men were armed and equipped, and went into camp at Benton Barracks for about two weeks. From there they went to Jefferson City, Mo. and thence to Sedalia, where they remained nearly two months, doing camp duty. They were then ordered to Springfield Mo., went into camp until early fall, again taking up the march to Raleigh where they went into winter quarters, remaining until February, 1862, when they went to Pea Ridge by way of Springfield. They engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, occupying a position in the center of Sigel's Div., Osterhauses Brig. In this battle Mr. Mills' Co. suffered severely, 5 or 6 being killed and wounded. On the last day of the battle his Co. was detailed as an advance skirmish line. While occupying this position they observed a body of rebels approaching, and the 44th, being "green" soldiers, its officers were undecided in their duty under the circumstances; the Captain gaining courage, however, demanded a halt, which was the first intimation the rebels had that an enemy was near. They immediately surrendered, among the number being one Gen., other officers and about 200 men. This was all accomplished without the firing of a single gun, and Co. C. has always regard-

ed this capture with great satisfaction and pride.

Joining his command, his Regt. took up the line of march to a point near Little Rock; then moved back to Cape Girardeau, Mo., and then proceeded by steamer to Hamburg, Tenn., landing there about April 10, after the battle of Pittsburg Landing.

After the evacuation of Corinth, it marched to Rienzi, Miss., where the Reg't. camped for two months. Returning to Corinth it marched to the river and took a boat to Cairo, then proceeded by cars to Cincinnati, Ohio, then over into Ky., to check Kirby Smith's advance upon that city and to prevent his crossing the Ohio. Remaining there about two weeks they moved to Louisville being assigned to Gen. Buell's command. Proceeding to Perryville they took part in the battle at that place, in which his Co. lost 6 men killed and wounded. With his Regt. he followed Bragg through Ky., and was almost constantly engaged in skirmishing until the battle of Stone River, where the bullets descended like driving rain, and for two long days his Co. was exposed to the withering fire of the enemy, losing in killed and wounded 16. His Regt. then went into camp at Murfreesboro, where they remained until June 26, 1863, when the Army advanced to Chattanooga. At this time the command to which Mr. Mills was attached was in McCooks Corps, Gen. Sheridan's Div., and marched in the center, along the line of the railroad. There was a skirmish at Nolansville which assumed the proportions of a battle and in which his Co. took an active part. Resuming the march on to Chattanooga it took part in the engagement of Chickamauga, and then fell back to Chattanooga. At this time Mr. Mills commanded his Co. and they responded nobly to his cheering words of command, doing splendid work; they were, however, obliged to fall back as the enemy far outnumbered them, and were ordered to Chattanooga. His Co. lost in killed and wounded 22, out of the total number of 43. At Chattanooga the Regt. assisted in building earthworks and remained there until the battle of Missionary Ridge. In that battle the 44th, occupied the right center of the storming column and was foremost in that desperate charge. Gen. Sheridan in his dispatches complimented them for their bravery as being one of the first to place our flag on the Rebel's works.

The 44th was then sent on a forced march to Knoxville, a distance of 150 miles, to relieve Burnside's forces then besieged by Longstreet. Their route was over a mountainous country and as they had drawn no clothing for some time, many of the men suffered terribly from the exposure to the severe winter weather, being almost destitute of clothing and shoes, and having only such rations as could be foraged on the way. Arriving at Knoxville the Regt. followed Longstreet on his retreat to Danbridge, Tenn., going into camp at Blain's Cross Roads, where they remained about a month.

During the stay of the army here the Soldiers were on the point of starvation several times, having for days at a time nothing but corn on the ear to eat, and in insufficient quantities. Their term of service expired during the winter, but notwithstanding their terrible sufferings from cold and hunger, they veteranized in the midst of the winter, testifying to their courage, patriotism and devotion to their country. Mr. Mills accepted his 30 day furlough, returned to Ill., and during the temporary cessation of hostilities, married Hattie S. Reynolds, March 8, 1863, at Ottawa, and in consequence, his furlough was altogether too short. He rejoined his Regt. at Loudan, East Tenn., accompanied the army on its Atlanta campaign and was almost daily under fire during the hundred days of its march. At Adairsville the Regt. was in the skirmish line, and exhausted its ammunition, being relieved by other troops. The 44th was engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek July 20th; on the 22d it took an active part in the battle of Atlanta; and on the following day moved with the army around to the right of Jonesboro, where it was placed in the front of the line. Here Mr. Mills had a narrow escape, a bullet piercing a comrade's arm and striking the buckle of his belt. In the engagement at

Jonesboro his Company lost 4 killed. It then marched back and went into camp near Atlanta, remaining there about four weeks, were then attached to Gen. Thomas' command and proceeded to Nashville. At Spring Hill the Regt. was in a skirmish and was fighting almost daily along the line of march until the general engagement at Franklin, where the 44th, was held in reserve during the early part of the battle, and shown an example by the Veterans. Toward the close of the battle however, Pat Clayborne's Div., charged upon it and succeeded in breaking its lines, which being reformed, the whole Brig. (Gen. Opedyke's) was ordered to charge the intruders. This was done with fixed bayonets and the enemy was completely routed, sustaining heavy losses, among the number being their leader Clayborne, whose body was found near the spot where the first charge was made. Mr. Mills was wounded in the left leg, but remained on the field. He has since suffered great inconvenience from the disabled member. After the battle at Franklin, the Regt. marched to Nashville closely followed by Hood, and were again in the front of the battle. It was then ordered in pursuit of Hood and proceeded as far as Huntsville, camping there awhile and then returned to Nashville, where the men learned of Lee's surrender. Marching to Jonesborough, Tenn., they took boat for New Orleans remaining there three weeks, then went to Texas where they were stationed until Sept. 25th, when they were mustered out and sent to Springfield, Ill., arriving there Oct. 15th, and received their final discharge. Mr. Mills enlisted as Orderly Sergeant, and as a reward for his gallant services, was promoted through the different grades until he reached the rank of Major, receiving his commission at New Orleans. His wife died March 7, 1873, leaving three children, Lou Anna, Julia and John. He was married again December 18, 1873, to Miss Louise Schroeder, by whom he has two children, Charlie D., and Aline.

He is a Mason, a member of Streator Lodge, No. 607. He organized and was Captain of the Streator Co., of State Militia I. N. G., soon after the war. Was Major of the 3d Regiment and resigned. He was again elected Captain of his first company which was composed of old veterans; Lieut.-Col. of the 4th Regiment I. N. G., from which he resigned on account of his injured limb. He is also a member of Post No. 68, G. A. R., and the Patriotic Sons of America. He was Alderman of Streator on several occasions. He is a Republican and a pensioner.



David E. Tripp, of Earlville, Ill., was born Feb. 15, 1846, and is the son of Eben and Mary H. (Hutchens) Tripp. The family moved to Mendota, La Salle County, Ill., in the year 1850, and settled upon a farm where they still reside, and where our subject was born. When old enough, young Tripp attended school when not engaged in assisting his father upon the homestead. By the time he had reached his 18th year, men were required for the army, whereupon he enlisted at Earlville, Jan. 4, 1864, rendezvoused at Springfield, and was then sent forward to Natchez, where he was mustered in as a private in Co. H., 4th Ill. Cav., and assigned to the 16th Corps under A. J. Smith as commander. After this Mr. Tripp was placed on detached duty nearly all the time he was in the service, and therefore, while he occupied responsible positions requiring skill and courage, had not the opportunity of personally engaging in any of the deathly struggles in which so many of his comrades in arms participated. He was mustered out with the others of his regiment at Natchez, and finally discharged Nov. 4, 1864, and his was the last regiment of the corps to be paid off. Our subject was compelled to go into the hospital while in the service, but his illness did not develop seriously, and hence was only a short period off duty. He, however, attributes the favorable issue of his sickness to his parents, as they, hearing of his illness, went to the hospital where he was, and tenderly nursed and cared for him, and had they not done so, he is persuaded that La Salle County would have had to be without him.

After his discharge, Mr. Tripp returned to his home in Illinois, and resumed farming—this time upon his own account—and has continued that calling ever since, and succeeded in making a comfortable living for himself and family. He married Miss Anna Mulligan, and they have six children—Ernest, Lyle, Guy Emerson, Mary Beatrice, Allie, Edna Pearl, and the baby.

He is a Republican, and a Charter Member of McCulloch Post, No. 475.

REVERUS H. TRASK, the leading jeweler of Ottawa, Ill., was born September 30th, 1841, in Chenango County N. Y., and is the son of Simon and Jane (Crane) Trask, who were natives of New York. The father was born in 1808, and was the son of Simon whose family were originally from England, emigrating to this country at an early day. The father of the subject of this sketch was a farmer by occupation. In 1865, while on a visit to Champaign County, Ill., he died. His widow departed this life at Galesburg, Ill., in 1887. They were the parents of six children—Delos R , Gilbert C., Ozell, Edwin W., Reverus H., and Clarissa J., now Mrs. T. H. Gentry of Galesburg.

Mr. Trask was reared at home, where he received the benefits of a common school education, and where he was instructed in the principles of industry, economy, and sobriety, from which he has never departed.

When the Civil War came on, feeling that his country needed and was entitled to his services, and his life if it must needs be, he left home and friends and enlisted for the war. He was enrolled August 5, 1862, at Rockdale, New York, and was mustered into the United States service, Co. A., 114th N. Y. Vol. Inf., at Norwich. The regiment remained in camp about two weeks when it was ordered to Binghamton and thence to Baltimore. While the troops were moving to Binghamton, by way of the canal, they passed a fellow on shore who hurrahed for Jeff Davis. Some of the boys jumped off, caught him, soused him into the canal and made him hurrah for Lincoln. Not doing this to their liking, they repeated the ducking until the would be Jeff Davis sympathizer hurrahed with the zeal of a patriot for Lincoln and the Union.

The regiment remained about six weeks in Baltimore, where they were armed and uniformed, and where the soldiers did guard duty. From Baltimore they were ordered to Fortress Monroe, and there placed in the 19th Army Corps. Subsequently the command embarked for New Orleans, on the Banks' expedition, leaving Mr. Trask who was sick with the measles, behind. As soon as he recovered, he sailed in a hospital boat to join his regiment. The boat was quarantined at New Orleans and when the Surgeon came aboard it was discovered that his berth-mate had the smallpox. The boat was sent back to the quarantine station, a distance of 75 miles, where the troops were put ashore and quartered in tents. Many died of the disease, but Mr. Trask was fortunate in not taking it. After remaining about two months in quarantine he joined his regiment at Breashear City. The command remained there sometime, making raids, gathering up mules, horses and negroes, and then went with Banks on his Red River expedition to Alexandria, by way of New Orleans. His first action was at Fort Bislen on the Tesche, La.

Mr. Trask was detailed on the way for guard duty, joining the regiment later on at Alexandria, after the defeat of Banks' forces at Prairie Center. He was in the engagement at Alexandria, also those actions on the retreat. After much difficulty the gunboats were moved over the dam and passing down the Red River to its confluence with the Mississippi, where the troops embarked on transports, for Fort Hudson, they took part in that siege which lasted 45 days. In this siege the regiment lost its Colonel, Elisha B. Smith. During the siege while he with a large detail, was sent out with axes to clear out a road, they were suddenly attacked and driven into camp, losing one man. After the surrender of Fort Hudson, June 9th, Mr. Trask's command were ordered to report at Washington to guard the city. His next

important engagement was at Winchester, where he received a severe wound in the forehead from a piece of shell, which had exploded near by. He was taken to the rear and put into an old Cotton Mill, which had been improvised for a hospital, where he received medical treatment.

He remained there a few days and then was transferred to the Satalie Hospital, West Philadelphia, where he underwent a second operation. From the time he was wounded he had been in a semi-unconscious condition, being unable to control or direct his mind. It was then discovered that the skull was pressing on the brain. A trephining operation was performed which gave him immediate relief. He remained in the Hospital until after the holidays, when he received a furlough and went home. His parents received him with great joy, as they had almost given up all hope of ever seeing him alive again. In March, 1865, he rejoined the regiment which was then at Harper's Ferry. They maneuvered about the Shenandoah Valley looking after rebel forces until the surrender at Appomattox, when they were ordered to Washington. On May 24th the regiment participated in the grandest military pageant ever witnessed. Subsequently, June 9th, the regiment was mustered out and ordered to Elmira, New York, where it was paid off and discharged August, 1865, and Mr. Trask returned to his home. He felt that he had done his duty. Peace had been restored, the Nation united once more, and upon a more solid and enduring basis.

Mr. Trask concluded that he would seek his fortune in the great west and joined his brother Edwin at Aurora, Ill., who was engaged in the jewelry business. Later he went to Ottawa and engaged in the same business with his brother Ozell. In 1876, he purchased his brother's stock and started business for himself, which he has since conducted at No. 705 La Salle St. He has a large and elegant stock of goods and is doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Trask relates an incident of his first operation in this business. It was while he was in the army. His brother sent him some jewelry to sell, which he kept in a satchel. One day they were closely pressed by the enemy and in the retreat he, being sick, gave his stock to a negro to carry. Mr. Trask never saw neither jewelry nor negro again.

Mr. Trask was married at Earlville, Ill., August 22, 1876, to Helen E., daughter of Ward and Julia M. (Mason) Bates. They have three children—Julia E., Helene B., and Odessa C.

Mrs. Trask's father is dead, her mother is living with her.

He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 156, of Ottawa. In politics he is a Republican and is a pensioner. He is a man who has contributed no little to the advancement of Ottawa, and as a citizen is much respected. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM LANDIS, of LaSalle, Ill., enlisted for the Rebellion as a private in Company B., 165th Penn. Vol. Inf., in October, 1862, for nine months, with A. J. Rupp as captain of the company. The first move of his regiment was to Suffolk, Va., where they had their main camp and was engaged for several months in drilling, and doing general guard and picket duty. The regiment was also engaged in skirmishing about that country, and it had quite a timely action at Blackwater, with Gen. Prior's troops, the Union forces, being commanded by Gen. Peck, losing 24 killed and 80 wounded. His regiment was ordered later on to Gettysburg, where the contending armies commenced to concentrate, but before it could reach there, the famous battle of that name had been fought and won. When the battle of Gettysburg opened his regiment was at Washington. It was immediately put on cars and taken to the field where it arrived on the 5th of July, after the battle was over. His term of service having expired, he was mustered out July 28, 1863, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Mr. Landis was born in Cumberland, Penn., in 1836, of parents who were also natives of that State. He received a common school education, and when sufficiently old learned

the carpenter trade which he followed until the outbreak of the rebellion. After his discharge from the army, he resumed his trade as a carpenter, first in Pennsylvania, then in Maryland, where he continued until 1878, when he removed to Illinois, settling in LaSalle. Since his arrival at LaSalle he has been in the building business, which has made a comfortable living for himself and family. He has been twice married. On the first occasion, to Margaret Jumper, who died Sept. 22, 1877, and by whom he had two children—Harry and Mary Clara; and on the second occasion to Annis Wilhelm, and two children have resulted from this union—Churlable Ann and Jennett. Mr. Landis is a Democrat in politics, a pensioner, and a member of Carter Post No. 242, G. A. R., at La Salle.

MAJOR DOUGLAS R. BUSHNELL. On the military pages of the history of this country the name given above will shine and be conspicuous as representing one of the brave and gallant soldiers whose patrtotic heart responded to the call of the Chief Executive for men to save the Union from dissolution. He was a native of Norwich, Conn., where he was born June 17, 1824, the son of Francis W. and Louise Bushnell, descendents of old prominent New England families.

The ancestry of the Bushnells is traced back to England, and to one of the first proprietors of the land now embraced by Norwich. He was a trader and owned several vessels which plied along the Atlantic Coast. He was also a Captain of a military company. His mother was a Huguenot, of the family of Bontecou.

Major Bushnell had four brothers—Wm, E., now living at San Francisco, Cal.; Rev. Francis H. of Philadelphia, Pa.; Richard W.; and Henry, who died before the war. He was carefully reared and received a thorough education in the schools of his State, fitting himself more especially for civil engineering, which profession he adopted and was connected with the railroads operating in the vicinity of his home. In 1854, he removed to New Hampshire, engaging there and in the State of Vermont in railroad engineering. In the fall of 1850, he joined the tide of emigration that was flowing westward and located at Rockford, Ill,, at which place he removed his family the following year. He remained there for three years and was the civil engineer for what was then known as the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad. He then located at Sterling, Ill., and became prominently connected as engineer of the Dixon Air Line R. R., and as chief engineer, superintended the construction of one of the main roads in the northern part of Iowa, running westward, and the Sycamore branch of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. When the Sterling & Rock Island was projected Mr. Bushnell was appointed chief engineer, and served the company with great efficiency.

In 1861, when President Lincoln made his call for troops to maintain our national integrity, Mr. Bushnell was among the first to respond. Prompted by a deep sense of duty, he added his name to the muster roll of honor and went forth to fight for his country's flag resolved, that so far as in him lay, he would not allow one star to be erased from its bright blue field.

He enlisted in Company B., 13th Ill. Int., which was mustered into the State's service April 21, 1861, and was organized and mustered into the United States service at Camp Dement, Dixon, Ill., with John B. Wyman as Colonel. Co. B. was raised in Whiteside County, and Mr. Bushnell was chosen its Captain. His Co. represented in its ranks some of the best young men in the country, who like their Captain, had volunteered to fight for the old flag. It was presented with a beautiful flag by the citizens, with appropriate ceremonies, and when it was ready to go to the front Captain Bushnell took an affectionate farewell of his two lovely children and his accomplished, devoted wife, whose patriotic heart, though oppressed with sorrow, bid him "God speed" in the glorious cause he had espoused.

From Dixon, June 18, the Regt. went to Caseyville, Ill., thence, July 5, to Rolla, Mo.,

where it had its headquarters until the spring of 1862, Captain Bushnell acting as Major. It was engaged chiefly in guarding supply trains to and from Logan's army, and in suppressing guerillas. At one time it was a part of Fremont's force that moved to Springfield after Price. It was favorably known at this time as "Fremont's Grey Hounds," a name given to it by the General himself. At the request of Gen. Totten, who was acquainted with Major Bushnell's skill as an engineer, he was given the charge of constructing a fort at Rolla, which was afterwards pronounced one of the strongest and most complete forts of its size in the United States. It was proposed to name it after its scientific constructor, but with characteristic modesty he declined the honor and had it named after his Colonel, and was called "Fort Wyman."

In the spring of 1862, it joined Gen. Curtis' army at Pine Ridge and was with him in his memorable march to Helena, Ark. In this long march Captain Bushnell was acting Major, and by his sagacity and uniform kindness to the wearied soldiers won the confidence and affection of both officers and men. While there Major Bushnell had command frequently of expeditions into the surrounding country. In December, the 13th he was with Sherman in his attack upon Chickasaw Bayou, and for a time became a part of the 15th Army Corps. In the first day's assault Col. Wyman was killed, and the following day it was a part of Gen. Blair's Brigade, that distinguished itself by approaching nearer the rebel works than any other command. The 13th lost on that day 183 killed and wounded. It was present at the capture of Arkansas Post, after which it returned to Young's Point opposite to Vicksburg. It was placed in the advance line, and was one of the first to assault the enemy's works.

Previous to the death of Col. Wyman, Captain Bushnell led his own brave Sterling boys; but after the fall of that gallant officer, he was promoted to Major. In the assault and taking of Arkansas Post, Major Bushnell led his Regt., and his heroic character and engineering abilities were again displayed in the 75 days his command was at Young's Point, digging canals, building levees, and erecting fortifications for operations against Vicksburg. He was with his regiment in Grant's movement across the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, and engaged in part of the battles in the rear of Vicksburg, and in the capture of Jackson. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment was with General Sherman in the capture of Jackson, Miss., Major Bushnell acting as Lieut.-Col. of the Regt; after which he returned with his command to their summer quarters.

When Gen. Sherman was ordered to join Grant at Chattanooga the 13th, which belonged to Sherman's Corps, went from Vicksburg to Memphis by boat. The march from Memphis to Chattanooga was a continuous fight, the rebels doing everything in their power to prevent Sherman from joining Grant. The 13th took part in the battle of Missionary Ridge, then in Osterhaus' Div., and took in that fight 2,500 prisoners, following the retreat of the enemy to Rossville, where it was hotly engaged. From there the command pursued the enemy to Ringgold, where they masked their batteries and made a stand. Early in the morning (Nov. 27th) the 13th holding the exposed left, was ordered by Osterhaus to advance across an open field, which was covered with shell, canisters and bullets like hail, to some houses in front of which they thought to drive off the batteries of the enemy. They gained the position sought and held it against the murderous fire of the rebels. This fierce battle waged for four hours, when our artillery came up the rebels were soon driven into the gorge and the battle won. But to all great victories there must always be more or less of sacrifice. The triumphant shouts that filled the air over the victory won was unheard by one—one bright life had gone; one brave soldier to whom this victory was largely due, had paid the forfeit, had passed to the world beyond. While Major Bushnell was assisting his men to place a rail in front of them for protection, a ball from the enemy struck him in the temple and killed him instantly. The news of this great loss was com-

municated to his devoted wife as delicately as possible. Thus in the noonday of life, while his star was in the ascendant, amid the halo of victory, surrounded by the "pomp and circumstances of glorious war," he passed away.

In one of his last letters to his wife he breathes out his heart and longings. He says: "I pray God, at the end of my service, I may be restored to my beloved family in safety, but more especially I pray that the cause in which I have staked my life and my honor may succeed." He had passed safely through some of the most sanguinary battles of the war, and was therefore hopeful that he should live to see the enemy of his country conquered, and the Nation once more united and happy; but that, God, who presides over all, ordered otherwise.

The body was embalmed and sent home in charge of Sergeant Harvey accompanied by the brother of the deceased, the Rev. F. H. Bushnell. It was met at Chicago by a deputation of citizens from Sterling, by whom it was escorted to that city, where it was interred with Masonic honors amid a large concourse of people, Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Chicago, delivering a most eloquent and highly eulogistic address. But too much could not be said of the gallant soldier, the noble citizen, whose pure life had been given that the country's might be saved and perpetuated.

Major Bushnell was married at Highgate, Vt., Sept. 16, 1849, to the accomplished daughter of John and Emily (Clement) Edson. John Edson, her father, held a Captain's Commission in the war of 1812; his youngest brother Alvin Edson was a graduate of West Point and was a Capt. of Marines, and died of yellow fever while serving in the Mexican war. His son John Henry was a graduate of West Point and served in the regular army during the late Rebellion. John and Emily (Clement) Edson were born respectively at Randolph, Vt., and Norwich, Conn. Of this union there were four children—Emma L., married to John H. Lawrence, Cashier of the Sterling Nat. Bank; Francis W., deceased; Grace E., now Mrs. Charles N. Clark, residing at St. Paul, Minn.; Cara D., who was married to Edward C. Underwood, engaged in real estate and insurance at Sterling.

The family of the lamented Major Bushnell and their connections are worthy custodians of his fame, holding honorable positions in business walks of life and in society.

HON. MILES S. HENRY, late of Sterling, Ill., was born in Geneva, Ontario County, N.Y., March 1, 1815, and was the son of Charles Wm. Henry, a graduate of Princeton College, N. J., and in his time a successful merchant. His mother was Penelope Potter, a granddaughter of Judge Potter, a prominent man of New Jersey, who was much interested in the Quakers, donating them a large tract of land to be used in the interest of their society. Mr. Henry was a schoolmate and a roommate of Stephen A. Douglas for three years at the Canandaigua Academy. He completed his education at Hobart college, Geneva, and later studied law with Hon. John C. Spencer, of Canandaigua. In 1834, he went West, stopping for a short time in Chicago, which he regarded as a very unpromising village to settle in. He went to La Porte, Ind., and purchased an interest in the then developing town of Michigan City, continued his law studies in the office of Judge G. A. Everts, of La Porte, was admitted to the bar and commenced his practice. In 1843, he married Philena N. Mann, a niece and an adopted daughter of Judge Everts. In the same year he formed a partnership with Judge Everts and they removed to Platte County, Mo. Mr. Henry was not pleased with that country, and acting upon the advice of his old friend Douglas, in the spring of 1844, removed to Ill., locating at Macomb, McDonough County, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Jesse B. Thomas, then Circuit Judge. During the summer of that year his professional duties called him to Lindon, Whiteside County, where the court was in session. During this time he went on an exploring trip over the county, and was so much pleased with the Rock River Valley that he determined to settle in it. Ac-

cordingly, in Oct., he removed with his family to Sterling, then the county seat. The following year he erected a stone dwelling on Third street, the material for which he hewed out with his own hands.

In 1852, he engaged in banking, and in 1854, he formed a partnership with Lorenzo Hapgood, under the firm name of M. S. Henry & Co., which continued until 1861. Mr. Henry was continuing his law practice at that time. In 1854 he was brought forward for the legislature on what was known then as the people's ticket, which subsequently was merged into the republican ticket, and was elected. In the legislature Mr. Henry favored the election to the U. S. Senate of Abraham Lincoln. It was an exciting contest but finally Lincoln withdrew in favor of Lyman Trumbull, whom Mr. Henry supported and aided in his election. He was a great friend of Lincoln's and always regretted his inability to secure Lincoln's election. While in the legislature he became the champion of the first free school law of the State. He was chosen a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Fremont and Dayton, though his first choice was McLane and Lincoln. In 1857 he was appointed by Gov. Bissell, Bank Inspector, which position he held until the the beginning of the civil war. The same year he was elected President of the Sterling & Rock Island R. R. Co., and was at the head of that enterprise until 1861, when it was abandoned. Like a true patriot that he was, when the rebellion was precipitated upon the country, he felt that his first duty was to the flag of the union. He raised a Regt. of cavalry in 1861, and tendered it to the cause, but the cavalry wing of the service was full according to McClellan's view of the war, and the service of the Regt. was not accepted. In 1862, Mr. Henry was appointed Paymaster in the army, with the rank of Major, which position he held until the surrender of Appomattox. Major Henry discharged this responsible trust faithfully and well. Hundreds of thousands of dollars passed through his hands, but his accounts were satisfactorily audited, and he received an honorable discharge. After the war he engaged in the oil business in West Va. and in the manufacture of salt at Bay City, Mich., being president and general manager of the salt manufacturing company for three years, exhibiting business capacity of the highest order.

His first wife having died, Major Henry, in Oct., 1871 married Mrs. Emily J. Bushnell, widow of the lamented gallant Major Douglas R. Bushnell of the 13th Ill. Inf. whose biography will be found in another part of this work. Mrs. Henry, at the time of her marriage, held a commission from President Lincoln as Postmistress of Sterling Ill., being the first woman that ever held that office under a Presidential appointment. She has President Lincoln's autograph letter appointing her to that position, preserved in an elegant frame.

In 1869, Major Henry resumed the practice of his profession, forming a partnership with Caleb C. Johnson, which continued until his death. During this period he was mayor of the city and served also as a school director. He made an able municipal executive, was foremost in all enterprises or projects that tended to the advancement of the city, and active and deeply interested in the educational and religious development of the community in which he dwelt. Major Henry was an able lawyer, an indefatigable worker, conscientious and sympathetic in his practice, and in the advocacy of his cause, when certain that he was right, irresistible. At one time he was attorney for the Northwestern Railroad Company. During the fearful yellow fever epidemic in the South in 1878, he called a meeting of the citizens of Sterling for the purpose of aiding the sufferers and was one of the leaders in raising funds for their relief. The last public speech he delivered was at the opening of the Sterling and Rock Falls free iron bridge, an enterprise in which he was a leader. Major Henry was a member of Grace Episcopal Church, and took an active interest in its affairs and religious matters generally. He departed this life Nov. 26, 1878, after ten weeks illness. The bar associates of Whiteside County passed a series of resolutions highly complimentary to his legal talents and charac-

ter, as a man and citizen. The city council also passed a series of resolutions among which was the following: *Resolved:* That the deceased has left us the memory of his royal friendship; that we shall esteem it one of the privileges of life that we intimately knew him, and our present sadness is mitigated by the thought that he is happy in

"Those everlasting gardens
Where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens;
Where every flower, brought safe thro' death's dark portal,
Becomes immortal."

The remains of Major Henry were interred in the beautiful cemetery at Sterling, and Mrs. Henry has had erected to her lamented husband an elegant marble monument. About a year after Major Henry's demise the following beautiful and touching poem from the pen of his accomplished widow, appeared in the Chicago *Tribune:*

IN MEMORIAM:

Oh, pale white flowers, one year ago to-day
Upon a coffined form in fragrant bloom ye lay.
I cannot bear the faint perfume ye shed,
Since oft it floated o'er my precious dead.

Oh, manly form that bore an angel's grace,
And crowned its glory with an angel's face,
I see thee lying there with bated breath,
Thy grand life yielded to the conqueror—death!

I call aloud to thee in wild despair;
I plead with God in agony of prayer;
I hold thee close, my heart and lips to thine,
But still I catch no word, or look, or sign.

Oh, rare, pale lips that mine so oft have pressed;
Oh, tender hands in mine so oft caressed;
Oh, loving eyes o'er which the white lids close,
And God has set the seal of death's repose!

No more shall loving hand, or lip, or eye,
Meet mine in tender glance or sweet reply;
No more that form or face shall greet my view
And thrill my soul with rapture ever new.

How can I call thee dead, my own, my own?
Though the dear lips are mute, the spirit flown,
Although I see upon thy forehead fair
That God's own hand has placed death's signet there.

Peace, murmuring heart, thy Father knoweth best.
His hand alone can lead to perfect rest.
Beyond the valley dark, and shadow deep,
He giveth my beloved peaceful sleep.

Mrs. Henry has achieved quite a wide reputation as a poetess, among her productions being a hymn to the tune of "America," which was sung on one of the decoration days. She is an artist, also, of much taste and skill, and among the fine collection from her hand is a skillfully executed crayon portrait of her husband from a small photograph. Her parlors are liberally decorated with art works in oil, water colors, and crayon, of her own production, showing clearly that she is not only a good artist, but has been an industrious one. This has been not only a source of pleasure to her, but of great relief in her sad bereavement. Fortunate it has been for her that she was able to devote her mind to such fascinating employment. Mrs. Henry is living quietly in her elegant home which overlooks the beautiful Rock River, in the love of her children and grandchildren, and surrounded by numerous friends who hold her in high esteem and affectionate regard.

WILLIAM H. ADDIS, of Decatur, Ills., was born at Fairview, Ills., May 8, 1841. His father was Richard Addis, who was born in New Jersey in 1806. His grandfather, a soldier of the war of 1812, was one of three brothers who emigrated from England and settled in New Jersey. A. D. Addis, an elder brother of William H., the subject of this sketch, served during the late war in Company H., 77th Ills., and was discharged on account of physical disabilities resulting from sickness within a year from the date of his enlistment.

William H. was brought up at Canton, Ills., and was at school until his 15th year, when he found employment in a printing office, where he worked for five years. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, at Minonk, Ill., in Company H., 77th Ills. Inf., and was mustered in at Peoria, Sept. 2, same year, where they remained in camp for several weeks, thence going to Covington, Ky. From here they went on a march to Paris, Ky., gathering as they went along the guns that

had been dropped by the Federal soldiers during the John Morgan raid. From Paris they went on to Louisville and from there to Memphis, where they were assigned to the 4th Div. of the 13th C.

Proceeding to the Yazoo River at a point near Vicksburg, they met the enemy at Arkansas Post and bore a prominent part in the battle, which was their initiation into actual war. A heavy snow storm came on that night and the ground was covered to the depth of about eleven inches. From there they went to Millikin's Bend and assisted on the canal. Later crossing the Mississippi at Grand Gulf they participated in the battle at Magnolia Hills, and subsequently at Champion Hills, and driving the enemy to their stronghold at Vicksburg. In the onslaught upon the works May 22, the regiment lost in killed and wounded 112 men, including the color bearer. They remained until after the surrender, when they joined the march of Sherman's army to Jackson, engaging in that battle, and thence returning to Vicksburg. They were afterward sent to New Orleans and from there to Matagorda Bay, Texas, where they remained for about two months of the winter, being a greater part of the time without fuel or water fit to drink. Returning to New Orleans they went thence to Franklin, La., after which they formed a part of the Red River expedition.

After this long and fatiguing march, Mr. Addis was literally worn out, but quickly recuperated. At Crescent Hill they engaged in an all day skirmish with the enemy, and when near Mansfield they engaged in a regular battle during which they repulsed two successive charges of the enemy, but at the third charge they were forced to fall back. They went into this engagement with 278 men and came out with but 63, the wounded composing a considsiderable proportion. Mr. Addis was color Sergeant in this battle, and received a wound in the left shoulder. He had carried the colors since they were in Texas. The next day they defeated the rebels in a severe and hotly contested fight at Crescent Hill. On account of his wound Mr. Addis was removed to the Barracks Hospital at New Orleans, where he remained abont 40 days and was then allowed sick leave for 60 days, which he passed at home in recovering from the effects of his wound. He rejoined his regiment at Baton Rouge, La., thence going to New Orleans and Mobile, landing at old Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island. They remained on the Island until after the surrender of the forts.

During this time the men lived on salt meat and brackish water, causing them to be afflicted with scurvy. On this account they were ordered to New Orleans, where they remained about three months doing guard duty, and then marched to Mobile Point, and from there moved through the low country to Mobile. The roads were in a dreadful condition, and to make matters worse, the enemy had planted shells and torpedoes along the road, which greatly annoyed the troops and destroyed some of the wagons. At the siege of Mobile, the 77th Ill. bore a prominent part, and remained in the city after the capitulation and until they received orders to be mustered out, July 10, 1865.

Returning home he engaged at carpentering in Woodford, Co., later becoming the proprietor of the El Paso *Journal*, and afterwards of the Decatur *Democrat*. Selling the *Democrat*, he purchased an interest in the *Magnet*, published also at Decatur. Subsequently he went to Omaha, Nebraska, but soon returned to Decatur, and became associated with the *Republican*, where he is still connected. He was married Oct. 22, 1867, in McLean Co., Ill., to Ada Burkholder, a native of Indiana, and they had one child, Walter, who is married and residing in Decatur, and is with his father on the *Republican*.

Mr. Addis is a member of the K. of P. and Post No. 141, G. A. R. He is connected with the Methodist Church, and is a useful member of his community, a good and upright man, and a worthy citizen.

HENRY CLAY RUDISILL, of Ottawa, Ill., and a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 156, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, August 24, 1835, and is the son of Michael and

Mary P. S. (McMillen) Rudisill. Michael and his wife, Mary, were natives of Pennsylvania; the former of German and the latter of Scotch ancestry. They were the parents of ten children—William, Hannah, Nancy, Charlotte, Henry C., Elizabeth, James, Eunice R., and two who died in infancy. Of those who grew up, only three are now living, James. the subject of this sketch, and Charlotte. The father was a farmer by occupation in early life and afterwards a shoemaker. He removed with his family to Champaign County, Ohio, where he lived, and where he died, in 1881, his wife having preceded him to the other world some three years previous. Henry was raised at home, where he lived until he was 17 years of age, receiving during that time, a common school education, and acquiring some knowledge of blacksmithing. He went to Iowa to continue his trade, thence returning eastward again to Dayton, Ohio, where he served his apprenticeship. From Dayton he went to Springfield and began working at his trade as a journeyman, where he remained about a year and a half. He then went to Lexington, Ill., and thence, in 1858, to Crawfordsville, Ind. After remaining at the latter place for a time, he went to Ottawa, where he has since made his home, with the exception of a few months at Joliet, where he purchased a shop. When the rebellion was under full headway, inspired by a patriotic feeling that he ought to contribute what he could in aid of the government, he joined its forces. He placed his name upon the muster roll August 15, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service at Joliet, August, 30, 1862, Company K, 100th Ill. Inf.

On the 20th of September, the regiment moved *via* Springfield to Louisville, Ky., where it was placed in the 1st Brigade, Colonel E. N. Kirk, commanding, 2d Division under General Cruft commanding Army of Kentucky. October 1st the regiment was transferred to the Fifteenth Brigade, Sixth Division, Army of Ohio. The first engagement of the regiment was near Bardstown, Ky., on which occasion it was ordered by General Huskell, commanding brigade, to make the charge on the enemy. The 100th with a yell and a bound rushed forward with great impetuosity, carrying every thing before them, and driving the rebels through the town and two miles beyond. His command next moved out in pursuit of Bragg as far as Wild Cat, Ky., then moved *via* Columbus, Scottsville, Gallatin, to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived November 26, 1862. His next action was at Stone River. At first, his regiment was held in reserve while Rosencrans' right was being routed. When the order was given to move, it made a gallant charge, and held its ground without even a rail for protection, while the rebels fell back behind breastworks. Its next charge was against Hood's Division which it drove back behind the trees. In that bloody struggle the regiment lost 24 killed and 50 wounded. The next severe engagement in which his regiment took part was Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. It was on the left of General Sheridan's Division in the front line and charged with its usual force directly in front of Orchard Knob, carrying the enemy's works at the foot of the Ridge; halted but a moment, then charged the Ridge, capturing many prisoners and a battery, and driving the fleeing enemy across the Chickamauga. During this action, Mr. Rudisill was wounded twice; once in the forehead and again in the groin. This, however, did not keep him from the field, and he fought with his command until night, then he was taken to the hospital where his wounds were dressed. He was under the surgeon's care for three months, when he rejoined his regiment at Athens, and in time to take part in the movement toward Knoxville to relieve Burnside who was threatened by Longstreet's corps. From the Knoxville campaign they went into quarters at Bull's Gap. In the spring the command joined Sherman in his move upon Atlanta, and Mr. Rudisill was with his regiment in all engagements leading up to its siege and fall.

After the fall of Atlanta, his command was sent after Hood. The 100th was notable for its ambition to meet rebel cavalry, and being at the head of Stanley's Corps when he was falling back from Pulaski to Nashville, he gave the

regiment an opportunity to gratify its desire by ordering it on double quick to Spring Hill, a distance of two miles. There the regiment met the rebel cavalry, which made an unexpected and desperate charge upon it with the apparent appearance of its utter annihilation. But the 100th was ready and equal to the occasion. It suddenly executed a right flank movement and with fixed bayonets fiercely charged the cavalry, drove it over the ridge and out of sight. For this action the regiment received the plaudits of the army. After the battle of Franklin, the command moved to Nashville and the 100th was actually engaged in that battle, December 15th and 16th. It had the honor of taking a prominent part in the capture of Montgomery Hill, one of Hood's strongest positions, and turning his heavy guns on the retreating enemy. The next day his regiment assisted in driving the rebels over the Hill, completely demoralizing the brave army which General Bragg had commanded for three long years. After this battle the regiment moved to Huntsville and went into winter quarters. It remained in that section of the country looking after the rebels that were left behind until after the surrender when it was ordered to Nashville, where it was mustered out June 12, 1865, and the men were sent to Chicago where they received final payment and discharge.

Mr. Rudisill returned to Ottawa and resumed work at his trade. For three years he was engaged as agent for the Standard Manufacturing Company. He then was with the Deering Manufacturing Company. He is at present with the J. E. Porter Manufacturing Company, where he has charge of the blacksmithing department.

Mr. Rudisill was married February 25, 1858, at Lexington, Ill., to Elizabeth A., daughter of George and Caroline Green. Her father was a native of England, and her mother was a native of Vermont. Mr. Rudisill has had born to him, one child—Mary E. C.—who died December 9, 1864. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 391; the A. O. U. W. Lodge, No. 20; and the G. A. R. Post, No. 156. In politics he is a Republican, and is a pensioner.

General Philip Cornelius Hayes. The disposition of the planets at the hour of the birth of the subject of this memoir, must have foreshadowed a successful, happy, useful life. The event above referred to was some fifty-eight years ago. It was not during the spring or summer months, when blossoms and flowers sweeten the air with their fragrance, but at a time when the snow and frost of winter held sway, indicating that the pathway of life would not always be strewn with roses. He was born February 3, 1833, at Granby, Conn. His parents were Gaylord and Mary Goodrich (Humphrey) Hayes, natives of Conn. General Hayes came naturally by his military spirit. His great grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, and his father and his uncle, Ezekiel Hayes, were in the war of 1812.

His parents removed to the West in the fall of 1833, settling near Ottawa, LaSalle County, Ills., where the father engaged in farming. It was there that Philip's childhood days were spent, and there at the tender age of twelve, he was left an orphan, to make his own way in the world as best he could.

At the age of fifteen, young Philip hired out at farm work, for $8 a month, and was thus engaged for some time. He worked only in the summer, and attended school winters, working for his board. In this way he acquired a good English education, and at the age of nineteen he commenced teaching school, which he continued for several winters, pursuing his studies in the mean time and fitting himself for college, making final preparations at Farm Ridge Seminary, LaSalle County, Ills.

He went to Oberlin, Ohio, September 1, 1855, and after spending one year in the preparatory department, entered Oberlin College, September 1, 1856, from which he was graduated September, 1860. After graduating he commenced the study of Theology, and was thus peacefully engaged when the war-cloud burst upon the country.

At the first call for 75,000 troops young Hayes enlisted as a private, and when the company was full the boys elected him Captain, but he could not be received, as the State had al-

ready taken more troops than the President had called on it for. In 1862 he made another effort to get into the service and this time was more successful. July 16, 1862, he enlisted and raised another company, and in August was mustered in at Fort Mitchell, near Covington, Ky., as Captain, Company F., 103rd Ohio Inf.

The regiment having received its arms at Cincinnati, crossed over to Covington, Ky., where it was uniformed and furnished with other necessaries for active soldier life. Thus equipped it marched to Fort Mitchell Sept 6. The people of Cincinnati as well as of the entire State, were greatly excited at this time over the threatened invasion by the enemy, under Kirby Smith. The 103rd took an active part in moving against this force, who were compelled to beat a retreat. After pursuing the enemy for some distance, the command returned and went into camp at Snow Pond, where nearly half of the regiment were prostrated with sickness. After maneuvering about for a time, it was separated from its Brigade and moved to Frankfort, where it went into camp on the bank of the Kentucky river. It remained there until the early part of April, 1863, when it was ordered out after independent squads of freebooters, marauding bands of mounted men. About the middle of August, the National forces under Burnside moved out for the East Tenn. campaign *via* Stanford, Crab Orchard, Cumberland, Burnside's Point, Montgomery, Lenoir, and Concord.

Knoxville at this time was the stronghold of the enemy, but on learning of the approach of the Union army, they abandoned their fortifications, which were quickly in possession of the advance forces of Burnside. No pen can portray the suffering of the troops on this march. The 103rd, with other regiments, were placed on the cars and passing through Knoxville, moved on to Henderson Station, and subsequently to Greenville, where later it joined the general advance against the enemy, then assembled at Jonesborough. The rebels were routed, making another stand later on at Blue Springs, where they were attacked by the Union forces, then re-enforced, and a hot battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. The next camp made by the regiment was at Knoxville, where it arrived by rail with its brigade, during the early part of November. It was there during the investment by Longstreet, suffering the greatest hardships from insufficient clothing, short rations, and other privations. While under siege the 103rd took part in a sanguinary battle, resulting in the repulse of the rebels and a loss to the regiment of 35 men in killed and wounded. On the approach of Sherman, the enemy withdrew.

The regiment moved first to Strawberry Plains, then to Bear Station, thence back to Strawberry Plains. March 12, 1864, it was ordered to join in the advance eastward after Longstreet. It proceeded to Morrison, then to Mossy Creek, and later with the army advanced to Bull's Gap, and from there it moved toward Chattanooga to join Sherman's army for the Atlanta Campaign, arriving May 13, in front of Resaca. The following day Col. Hayes took part with his regiment in charging the enemy's works, which were carried. His regiment fought gallantly, and effectively, losing one-third of its available force. It joined in pursuit of the defeated army, through Cartersville and across the Etowah River. It moved again with the army, which was steadily and surely advancing to Atlanta, and took part in all the engagements of its brigade, leading up to the fall of that rebel stronghold. Soon after it was ordered with its Corps, the 23d, to Decatur, where it went into camp. The regiment's loss in that campaign was heavy, as was its service effective. For 100 days it was almost constantly under fire, losing large numbers of both officers and men.

After the fall of Atlanta, General Hayes was appointed Provost Marshal General, on the staff of General J. M. Schofield, which position he held until he was mustered out of the service.

With his command he moved back to Nashville, Tennessee, marched to Pulaski, took part in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and after the defeat of Hood's army accompanied

Gen. Schofield to Alexandria, Va., and thence to Fort Fisher, N. C.

February 24, 1865, the regiment, with its Corps, arrived at Wilmington and after remaining there for a few days proceeded through Kingston to Goldsboro, where it met Sherman's army and a very pleasant reunion of the soldiers was held. From there the whole army took up its march, and April 13th, reached Raleigh, where the 103rd remained until June 12th, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Ohio, and there was mustered out June 22, 1865, and the subject of this memoir returned to his home.

General Hayes made a brilliant record as a Soldier. He had no hospital record, and went through the war without a scratch, having however many close calls; at one time a score of rebels fired at him, all shooting at once. From Captain he was promoted December 5, 1864, to Lieutenant-Colonel, then to Colonel, and March 13, 1865, was breveted Brigadier General.

Two of his brothers, Timothy E., and James H., were in the army, the latter being severely wounded.

The 103d Ohio was at the front during the entire Atlanta campaign, and that it met the enemy well, and often, is evidenced by its losses. It entered on the campaign with 500 officers and men, and at its close, it only had 96 men in line fit for duty. As a testimonial to General Hayes' worth as a soldier and the estimation in which he was held by the officers of the Army no stronger paper could be offered than the following from General Cameron, who was his brigade commander, and it was entirely unsolicited and unexpected on his part.

"Headquarters 2d, Brigade, 3rd Div. 23rd, A. C.
"Before Atlanta, Ga., July 30, 1864.

HON. JOHN BROUGH,
GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

"GOVERNOR:—I have much pleasure in recommending to the favorable consideration of your Excellency, Captain P. C. Hayes, 103rd Ohio Vol. Inf. Captain Hayes is in my opinion one of the best officers in this army. I have been familiar with the services rendered by him in the present campaign and in Eastern Tennessee. I have always found him energetic, intelligent and faithful in the discharge of every duty. On two different occasions I have had occasion to commend him to the notice of my military superiors, as most worthy of promotion for gallant service rendered on the field. I can consistently recommend Captain Hayes as worthy, and well qualified to fill a higher position than his present one. His experience and efficiency as an officer would be of great value in any organization now forming, and as several new regiments are said to be raising in Ohio, I ask for the Captain, your Excellency's most favorable consideration.

"I have the honor to be, Your Excellency's Obedient Servant,

DANIEL CAMERON,
[Copy] Colonel Commanding Brigade."

From General Grant, he received the following letter:

"BRIGADIER GENERAL PHILIP C. HAYES.

You are hereby informed that the President of the United States has appointed you, for gallant and meritorious services, during the war a Brigadier General of volunteers by brevet.

Signed—U. S. GRANT,
General.

After the war, the subject of this memoir remained for some time in Ohio, his first occupation being that of Superintendent of Schools at Mt. Vernon, which position he held until the fall of 1866, when he went to Circleville, Ohio, bought and took charge of the Circleville *Union*. He conducted the *Union* until the spring of 1869, when he sold out and purchased the Bryan *Press* which he edited until 1874, when he moved to Morris, Ills., purchased the Morris *Herald* which he has since published and where he has continued to reside.

In 1876, he had acquired sufficient prominence in the political councils of his adopted State, to secure the nomination by the Republican party for Congress to represent the 7th District, embracing the counties of Grundy, LaSalle, Kendall, and Will. He took his seat

in the House of Representatives March 4, 1877, and retired (having been re-elected) March 4, 1881. General Hayes was an able, conscientious and popular representative and discharged the duties incumbent upon that high office with honor to his country, credit to himself, and satisfaction in his constituency.

General Hayes was united in marriage at Oberlin, Ohio, January 25, 1865, to Amelia Estelle, *nee* Johnson, daughter of Dr. Homer and Ann A. Johnson, both of New England families. To them have been born six children, Carl J., Jessie., Ralph W., Georgie, Milo C. and Mary.

He is a member of the Darveau Post, No. 329, G. A. R., and of which he has been Commander. In this organization, he has always been active and an important factor, ever ready to aid in its advancement.

In General Hayes, the people of Morris, and of Grundy County, have a citizen in whom they take a special pride; one who has distinguished himself not only on the battlefield, but in the National Halls of legislation, one who as the years roll on is continually growing in their esteem, confidence and affection.

WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE, of Bloomington, Illinois, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 8, 1835, son of James N. Lawrence, a second cousin of the celebrated Lawrence, Commander of the United States War Ship, who was in a naval engagement upon Lake Erie during the war of 1812, and was fatally wounded, and exclaimed as his last and ever memorable words of command, "Don't give up the ship!"

Milton and James Lawrence, brothers of our subject, were also in the late war as soldiers and served in the Army of the Potomac, both being wounded, for which cause the latter subsequently received his discharge.

W. B. enlisted at Bloomington the same day President Lincoln's first proclamation calling for troops was issued, viz.: April 15, 1861. He went with his company to Springfield, but was rejected and obliged to return home. Being desirous of taking part in the war he again enlisted August 8th, 1862, and on this occasion succeeded; was mustered in as Orderly Sergeant, in Company A. 94th Ill. Vol. Inf., serving under General Heron in the army of the frontier. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg and by reason of his gallantry displayed, was promoted to 1st Lieutenant of his company. After the fall of Vicksburg, he accompanied his regiment to New Orleans, where he was detached and served as assistant Quarter-Master, at which he was employed until the spring of 1864, when he was forced to resign, having by exposure and other causes contracted diabetes, rendering him unfit for service and which even for a time threatened his life. He returned home where he soon improved under careful treatment, and again re-enlisted, January 25, 1865, in Company B. 150th Ill., and was mustered in as Captain of his company Feb. 14th. He proceeded South with his regiment and being stationed at Cleveland, Tenn., as also in Atlanta, Georgia, upon garrison duty, and whilst at the latter place was appointed provost marshal of four counties, known as the District of Allatoona, which had headquarters at La-Grange, Ga., being at the time attached to General Davison's Brigade, Stephenson's Division, Steadman's Corps, Department of the Cumberland, with General Thomas at its head. Subsequently Captain Lawrence moved to Greenville, where he had command of the Post, and continued until January 25, 1866, at which time and place he was discharged, having completed his last term of enlistment, which was for one year.

Captain Lawrence returned to Bloomington, became employed as Bookkeeper for a time until appointed City Treasurer, in 1870, and the following year City Clerk, which position he filled for five years, having been re-appointed each year. He has filled the offices of Justice of the Peace and Street Commissioner for Bloomington, and has been Deputy County Clerk for two years.

In August 1862, just preceding his second enlistment, he married Harriet Ensminger, by

whom he has three children living, viz: James Harry, Grace M., and Carl M.

Captain Lawrence is a Republican in politics and a member of Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 146, of Bloomington.

ALBERT V. B. PHILLIPS, of Earlville, Ill., was born July 28, 1841, a son of James M. and Anna Phillips, natives of Penn., who removed to Illinois in 1831, settling in La Salle County. The father, as also the grandfather, were in the war of 1812 and fought under Commodore Perry. The former subsequently became a house builder by trade, which he followed with unvarying success until retired by advancing years and died in October, 1882, closing an honorable life at the matured age of 85 years. The mother is still living at the ripe age of 76. Our subject received a fair common school education, which was afterwards supplemented by a two years' course at Wheaton College, and was on his way to attend Galesburg College, when he concluded to enlist, a step which he took Aug. 3, 1861; was mustered in as a private in Company D., 32nd Ill. Vol. Inf., Dec. 19th, and continued at Chicago guarding the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, until June, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Harpers Ferry, Va. Clarksburg, Va., being menaced by the forces under Imboden, Mr. Phillips' Regt. was sent to that point for its protection, and for the same reason subsequently moved to Parkersburg, thus saving both towns from an assault from the enemy. In Nov., 1862, Companies B., D. and K., under Major Moore attacked Gen. Imboden on the south fork of the Potomac, and after a sharp engagement captured 40 prisoners and a large quantity of supplies, hogs and cattle. In the following December, the Company moved to Franklin and destroyed the Saltpetre works at that point. On Jan. 3, 1863, the Regt. made a forced march of 40 miles in 10 hours from New Creek to Moorfield, to the relief of the Union forces there attacked by Gen. Jones who, fearing capture, withdrew. It took up winter quarters at New Creek.

In the spring he was placed on detached duty and continued to be thus employed until the 27th of April when he rejoined his regiment at New Creek. From New Creek the Regt. was ordered to Gettysburg, 118 miles distant, and started on the march, arriving at the objective point 38 hours thereafter, all the men of the Regt., however, dropping out along the line of march except 75. Afterward it was engaged on the flank of Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, and had an engagement with Wade Hampton at Hedgville. It was subsequently sent to Petersburg, thence to Franklin. On New Years day, 1864, it moved upon Brow Mountain, then held by Fitz Hugh Lee, where it captured 1,500 prisoners, all of whom were barefooted and nearly starved. In April, the men of the regiment enlisted as veterans, were granted a furlough of 30 days, then returned to Va., and subsequently, during the month of July, the Regt. was engaged in the following battles: Leetown, Va., July 3 and 4, Maryland Heights, 4, 5 and 6, Snicker's Gap, July 16, and Kernstown, Va., July 24, where Col. Mulligan was killed, and during which the Regt. lost about one half its number engaged therein. From the early, days of August, the Regt. was under the command of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and took part in the following battles and skirmishes: Cedar Creek, Charlestown and Halltown, from the 21 to the 28; Berryville, Sept. 3; Opequaon Creek, Sept. 19; Fishers Hill, on the 21 and 22; Harrisonburg, Oct. 9; Cedar Creek, 13; and the third Cedar Creek, on the 19th. Mr. Phillips' term of enlistment having expired he was mustered out Dec 20, 1864, and was paid off and discharged at Middletown, Va., having served his country as a soldier for three years and four months.

He returned to his home at Earlville, where he has since remained. On returning home he engaged in farming which he followed until 1881, when he left his farm and moved to Earlville, where he has followed his trade, that of a carpenter, ever since. He married January 18,

1866, Miss Rosetta A. Brown, by whom he has four children—James D., Julia A., wife of William Walker; Frederick M., and Delia M. Mr. Phillips is a member of Post No. 475, G. A. R. at Earlville, and a Democrat in politics.

FREDERICK BROWN, the subject of our present sketch, is one of Aurora's (Ill.) prominent citizens; few being more widely known or more generally respected. A native of Hudson, Ohio, he was born Jan. 10th, 1828, and is the eldest son of Frederick and Julia (Merriam) Brown, both of New England ancestry. His father was a farmer and a man much respected in his day. Our subject and his brother Owen (who was mortally wounded at Perryville and died in Hospital), spent their early days in the family homestead, attending the District Schools during the winter months, and thus acquiring the elements of a plain, but substantial education. At the age of 19, young Brown entered upon a course of study at Western Reserve College, and subsequently commenced the study of law at Ravenna, with E. B. Taylor successor of President Garfield in Congress. Persevering and industrious, he was eventually admitted to the Bar, and entered upon active practice of his profession. In 1855, he decided upon removing to what was at that period the far West, and accordingly located in Winnebago County, Ills. Here he successfully practiced his profession during the following six years. At the end of that time he was appointed (1861) by President Lincoln, Postmaster at Pecatonica, Ill., an office which he occupied until July 1st, 1873.

Upon the breaking out of the war he determined to enlist, and was mustered in at Springfield Apr. 20th, 1861. He was assigned to Co. D., 11th Ills. Inf. His Co. subsequently proceeded to Villa Ridge, near Cairo, and here underwent a course of six weeks practical instruction, at the end of which period, they removed to Bird's Point, Mo., where they were assigned to Garrison duty, under Gens. Fremont and Prentiss, and also aided in the building of fortifications at this place. Stricken down by an attack of fever Mr. Brown returned home and for several weeks was in a dangerous condition. Possessing a robust constitution he finally recovered and determined to re-enlist. Proceeding to St. Charles in Sept. (1861) he joined the 8th Ills. Cav., Co. M. and with his Regt, moved during the following month to Washington, D. C., and here upon the Meridian heights they remained encamped nearly two months, drilling and doing camp duty. Dec. 17th, they moved to Alexandria, Va., for the winter. In March of the following year the Regt. joined the general advance on Manassas, in Gen. Sumner's Div., and remained in Warrentown until the middle of Apr., at four different times, driving the enemy across the Rappahannock.

Later in the month they embarked for Shipping Point, where they landed, and subsequently moved to Williamsburg, being assigned to the light brigade under the command of Gen. Stoneman. Mr. Brown then accompanied his Regt. to New Kent Court House, and to White House on the Pamunkey River. From thence they removed to a point near Richmond, and were picketed out near Ashland. Under the command of Gen. Fitz J. Porter, at the battle of Hanover Court House Capt. Hooker of this Regt., was the first man killed in action during the seven days' battle which the regiment was engaged in, and which embraced among other points, those of Gaines Hill, Dispatch Station and Malvern Hill, during which the Regt. suffered more or less loss. After engaging in picket duty on the James River, they led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern Hill, and in fact bore the brunt of the fight.

In Aug. (1862) they embarked at Yorktown, and on the first of the following month landed at Alexandria. Three days later (Sept. 4th), they crossed into Md. and were engaged at Poolsville, Sugar Loaf Mt., Middletown, and South Mountain and Boonsboro, in succession, and also in the battle of Antietam. Shortly afterward they went into camp at Knoxville and subsequently moved in advance

of the Army of the Potomac, and were almost daily engaged with the enemy's Cav. Afterwards with his Co., he did picket duty along the line of the Rappahannock, during the winter which followed. Subsequently took part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and in the raid on Point Comfort, where an immense amount of plunder, and over 1,000 negroes were captured. Returning to the Army then located near Fredericksburg, he was next engaged in reconnoissance duties, and took part in the battle of Beverly Ford and a number of other Cav. battles, which took place on the right flank of the army. Crossing the Potomac at Edwards Ferry, they proceeded to Middletown and subsequently by another route over the Mountains, they passed by way of Emmettsburg to Gettysburg, at which place they arrived June 30, 1863. Placed in skirmish line, they ultimately occupied the left flank of the army and during the night which followed their arrival there, they camped in front of Round Top. About ten o'clock the next day orders were given to the regiment to proceed to Westminster, to guard the supply train against Stewart's Cav. who were known to be in the immediate neighborhood. Accompanying the train of wagons, after an all-night march they arrived at Gettysburg July 4th.

At length they joined the army near Frederick City Md., and proceeded to Williamsport, where they were engaged. They then followed Lee into Va., became engaged near Snicker's Gap, capturing many prisoners, and a number of horses, and also engaging in another battle near Culpeper. Following this he was engaged in numerous skirmishes, guarding wagon trains, and was at length sent to Ill., on recruiting service. In that State he spent the winter of 1863-4. This mission was highly successful and in the following spring he proceeded to Washington, where with his Regt. he remained until the following July, when they removed to Maryland. Then followed Co. duty on the upper Fords and an engagement in the battle of Monocacy, Md., on the B & O. R. R. Following this came picket duty above and below Washington.

Mr. Brown's term of enlistment having expired he was discharged and returned to Ill., (Sept. 1864) remaining in that State during the winter. In Apr. (1865) he re-enlisted at Chicago in the 11th, Ills. Cav. and proceeded to Springfield, then to Cairo and ultimately to Memphis, at which place he was transferred to the 5th Cav. and was put on provost duty at La Grange and Jackson, Tenn. Later they returned to Memphis, Tenn, and were there assigned to patrol duties in charge of prisoners. Later they embarked for Alexandria La., and remained there for about four weeks; then under the command of Gen. Custer they proceeded to Houston, Texas. It was a three weeks' march before they reached their destination, and was undoubtedly one of the hardest marches ever made during the war. In Oct., 1865, Mr. Brown's Reg. was mustered out of service and returned to Springfield, via Houston, Galveston, New Orleans, and St. Louis, and from there by cars they reached Springfield, where they camped for a few days, and were then discharged.

Returning to his Post Office duties Mr. Brown remained thus engaged, until in 1866, he was deposed by President Johnson; afterward through the influence of Gen. Farnsworth, he was reinstated. June 30th, 1873, Mr. Brown resigned this office and removed to Aurora. Shortly after his location in this City he was elected a J. P., an office which he has continued to fill, not only with credit to himself, but to the community at large, and when it is stated that the present is the third term of his election thereto, it will be naturally understood that he retains the esteem and respect of those who placed him in this position; a position of both honor and responsibility. He was married Feb. 5th, 1855, at Turner's Mills, Ohio, to Jane M. Groat, a native of Mass., who had charge of the post office during her husband's four years service in the Army.

Mrs. Brown died in Aurora Nov. 14, 1876, leaving two children, Jennie and Harriet. The former of which is now the wife of Eldridge Otis, the well known Editor and Proprietor of the Minneapolis *Register*. Mr. Brown is a

member of Post No. 20. G.A.R., but is not in receipt of a pension. He takes a great interest in all that that relates to the good and welfare of his comrades of the war. In politics he is a Republican. A man of many social qualifications, he is genial and generous, and greatly esteemed by his fellow citizens.

PETER R. WILLIAMS, of Decatur, Ill., was born in N. Y., Aug. 16, 1841, son of Peter and Mary (Rhodes) Williams. Mrs.Williams' father and Uncle were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. The parents had four children, besides Peter, two of whom, *viz.*, Hiram and Luther were in the army of the rebellion having served their country throughout the war, returning safely home at its close.

Peter attended school as opportunity offered until about seventeen, then learned the carpenter trade, which he followed until he joined the army, in Aug. 10, 1862, going into Co. G., 108th, N. Y. Vol. Inf. After a short period spent in drilling at the place of organization they moved to Arlington Heights, Va., and were assigned to the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, near Washington, where instructions were received ordering them to Frederick, Va., and in the march thither had an engagement with the enemy at South Mountain, Sept. 14th. On the 17th they participated in the battle of Antietam, supporting a battery part of the time and later charged the enemy over an open field, he being protected by fences; captured his positions, which they held forcing him to fall back. Subsequently the regiment with the army fell back to Big Springs. This was the first severe battle in which it participated and although its losses in killed and wounded were heavy, the men fought as fearlessly as if they had been old and tried veterans. Two days later they went to Bolivar, in pursuit of Lee's forces, where they camped for three weeks and whilst there, Mr. Williams was attacked with scurvy, and typhoid fever, and was also suffering from a rupture caused by an accidental fall on the march toward South Mountain, when going down a steep declivity, and was therefore sent to Harper's Ferry, and two weeks later to Frederick, Md., where he continued in hospital until Jan. 10, 1863, when he was mustered out and discharged by reason of disability.

He returned to New York, remaining there until Jan. 15, 1864, at which time he had nearly recovered from the fever, and being anxious to join the army of the Union again, enlisted in the 2nd, N. Y., Mounted Rifles, an independent regiment. They rendezvoused at Fort Porter, Buffalo, where comrade Williams was detailed as recruiting officer. They were mustered into the United States service Jan. 15, 1864, and then proceeded at once to Camp Stoneman near Washington, where the men were equipped but not mounted. Their first battle was May 19, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va., where they were in the hottest part of the field all day. Then followed in quick succession the bloody battles of Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Pigram Farm, Deep Bottom, Peach Orchard, then arriving in front of Petersburg, began the siege, in all of which he participated. Previous to the siege the regiment had been mounted, and operated in connection with Sheridan's Cavalry and was known as Greig's Cavalry. Later they joined in the battles at Petersburg Mine, June 30, 1864; Weldon R. R., Aug. 18 and 20; Pegram Farm, Sept. 30; and also in the raids to Stony Creek, Dec. 1, and Bellfield, after which they went into winter quarters opposite Petersburg, where they remained until the following spring. Mr. Williams was present at the Mine explosion, aided in capturing 9,000 prisoners, then the regiment proceeded to Hatchers' Run, taking an active part in the engagement; fought at that place and afterwards assisted in the capture of 7,000 rebel troops at Stony Creek, near Dinwiddie Court House, the regiment fighting dismounted all day, losing heavily. They then followed up the retreating rebel army under Lee, fighting almost daily, being present during the charge at Five Forks, where the assault was made mounted, upon the enemy three lines deep and captured his batteries. After the battle of Five Forks his command being mounted light had the advance of the

army, effectually charging by flank the extreme advance of Lee's forces, and held the enemy in check until relieved by the colored brigade. About this time Lee called for an armistice and hostilities were suspended, which resulted in Lee's surrender at Appomattox. This was the last fight in which the soldiers of the Potomac Army were engaged. His command moved out then to join Sherman's army, and were within 15 miles of Johnston's Army, when news came of his surrender. Mr. Williams with his regiment was ordered to the James River, upon guard and provost duty, until Aug. 8, 1865; was mustered out at City Point, when he started for Buffalo, where he was discharged Aug. 17th. Was mustered out as Corporal, having served as such during his last enlistment in Company L. He moved to Decatur in Feb. 1866, where he has since resided. He has been in the contracting and building business at Decatur for several years. He married Miss Bothel at Decatur Nov. 14, 1867, and has two children, Eve Belle and Lum Bruce.

He is a member of Post No. 141 G.A.R., in which he has held several offices. A Republican in politics, a strong prohibitionist and adherent of the Methodist Church.

JAMES T. MCMASTER, Batavia's gentlemanly Postmaster, was born Apr. 28, 1831 in Schenectady Co., N. Y., a son of John T. and Deborah (Mosier) McMaster. His father was of Scotch and his mother of English ancestry. Both were born, lived and died in Schenectady Co. Hugh McMaster, the grandfather of our subject, served throughout the Revolutionary war. He was with Gen. Putnam in the first battle of the war, was taken a prisoner at Horse Neck and was subsequently confined in a prison boat in N. Y. Bay. After six weeks he bravely made his escape by jumping overboard, swimming to the shore, and returning to his command. He served until the close of the war as did also three of his brothers.

Henry P. a brother of our subject served as an orderly sergeant in the late war. He was captured at Harper's Ferry, imprisoned, and later when exchanged, returned and served faithfully until the close of the war. James was one of a family of seven children of whom but three are living. He attended school in a little log schoolhouse, sitting on rough slabs which were crudely constructed into benches. At the age of 17 he was apprenticed as a wheelwright, which calling he followed some years. Mr. McMaster found his ideal wife in the person of Nancy Gibson, the estimable daughter of John and Mary Gibson who were natives of Ireland. The marriage took place at Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1852, and by this union were born five children of whom are living Mary, Josephine and Merrett. In 1861 our subject moved to Batavia Ill., and the following year he bid his loved ones good-bye and went forth as a son of war, enlisting Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. B., 124th Ill. Inf. The Regt. was organized at Camp Butler, and Oct. 6, left for Jackson, Tenn. Nov. 3, it moved forward under Gen. Grant via Bolivar, Tenn., Holly Springs, and Oxford, Miss., and participated in the first attempt to capture Vicksburg.

Returning to Memphis, they embarked for Lake Providence, La., where they were engaged digging the canal. Subsequently they moved to Hard Times Landing, from whence they crossed the river and made a rapid march, and shortly, we find comrade McMaster baptized in the hot battle of Thompson's Hill, May 1, 1863. The same month we find him under fire in the battles of Raymond Jackson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge. May 19 they moved on to Vicksburg, and May 22, the gallant 124th led the advance in the fearful charge on the city. Then followed 47 days of almost incessant fighting night and day, with the noble Regt. within 100 feet of the enemy's works. July 4 the city surrendered and the victorious soldiers of the 124th were among the first to enter the city. Aug. 21, they moved on an expedition, fought at Queen's Hill, and subsequently went into camp at Black River. Jan., 1864, is memorable to the 124th by its winning the "Excelsior" prize banner in a competition

drill at Vicksburg, which was tendered by Gen. Leggett, and presented by Gen. McPherson to the best drilled and best disciplined Regt. of the div. Thus being the "Excelsior" Regt. it was henceforth always expected to take the advance and bear the brunt of the battles. Shortly they joined Gen. Sherman on his raid through Miss., and one morning at eight o'clock, after a 12 miles march, reached Chunkey Station, routed the enemy, gathered large quantities of provisions the rebels abandoned, and by two o'clock the same afternoon had covered 27 miles. The expedition was connected with hard service and frequent skirmishes. Soon they tore up 60 miles of railroad, and subsequently engaged in several more expeditions, each time returning to Vicksburg on provost duty. Feb. 25, 1865, we find the Regt. embarked for New Orleans, and a few weeks later they plowed the gulf, debarking at Dauphin's Island, Ala. Mar. 22, the boys marched on Spanish Fort. During the siege they were right in the front, directly under the enemy's fire. They made a brilliant attack during the night of Apr. 8, and were among the first to enter the captured works, April 9th. Apr. 13, they started for Montgomery, remained on provost duty until July 16, when they returned to Vicksburg, embarked for Cairo, and were mustered out at Chicago, Aug. 16, 1865, after over three years of hard marching and hard and most gallant fighting. Mr. McMaster returned home, resumed his former calling, which he followed until May, 1890, since which time he has been postmaster of Batavia. He has filled nearly all the different offices of the G. A. R. Post, and has thrice been chosen its Commander. He is a Mason, and has been elected to various municipal offices. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

THE soldier life of George Wunder, of Naperville, Ill., commenced Nov. 19, 1861, when he enlisted at Phila., rendezvoused at Camp Nicetown, in the same place, and was mustered in on the 29, as Corpl. of Co. D., 90th Regt. National Guard of Phila. Inf. This Regt. went to the front immediately, first visiting Baltimore, when that city was under Martial Law on account of the firing by a mob upon a Mass. regiment while it was marching through. Two or three weeks afterward it reported at Washington, from which point it was sent to Fredericksburg, where it joined the Army of the Potomac. Gen. McDowell was Div. commander, and the 90th Regt. was placed in Rickett's Brig. The Brig. camped there and had several skirmishes with the enemy, which lay across the river. It built a railroad from Alexandria to Acqua Creek; also a landing at the latter place for unloading stores for Gen. McClellan's army. This took place before they were ordered to Fredericksburg. The Brig. stormed and shelled the Rebels out of their Mud Fort at Acqua Creek. From Fredericksburg, Mr. Wunder's command marched to Shenandoah Valley and as far down as Front Royal on the road to Winchester, skirmishing all along the line of march with the rebel soldiers and bushwhackers. The first severe battles were at Cedar Mountain and Culpeper Court House, Va., where the Regt. was in the advance Center. The rebels were stongly intrenched near a creek from which they were able to kill and wound many of Mr. Wunder's comrades, whereupon the Union artillery was directed against their works and a joint charge made, when the Union soldiers were successful and captured it. Gen. Rickett himself sighted Union guns on the occasion. Next day his Div. followed the rebels and captured a whole Brig. The Regt. then marched to Rapidan River and engaged in a skirmish at Gordonsville, where the pickets of the Union Army were driven in. Gen. Pope finding the enemy in too large force, determined to retreat, which was continued until he reached and crossed the Rappahannock river. Mr. Wunder's Regt. was in the rear guard on that occasion, and was constantly fighting during the march.

After crossing the Rappahannock his Regt. was deployed along the river and gave battle to prevent the rebels from crossing, Stonewall Jackson's Corps made a flank movement and crossed the river at Thorougfare Gap. There

the 2nd Bull Run was fought. Here Mr. Wunder became physically exhausted by hard service, bringing on typhoid fever and was sent to Finley Hospital at Washington. The disease settled in the heart and resulted in what is known as "Hypertrophy of the heart." He became unconscious and remained so for a long time. When he regained consciousness he found himself in the Md. Institute at Baltimore where he had been taken for treatment, from whence he was transferred to the convalescent camp at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and was there discharged Nov. 28, 1862. He then went home to Phila., and under tender treatment speedily regained his health and by the following spring had sufficiently improved to warrant his re-enlistment, which he did on June 18, 1863, in Co. B. 20th Penn. Vol. State Militia. His Regt. was ordered to Gettysburg and was in that terrible conflict. He was also in the battle of Wrightsville and assisted in destroying the bridge between that place and Columbia, to prevent the rebel army from marching on to Phila. and Harrisburg. There 2,700 militia held Ewell's corps at bay, and in recognition of their services, the ladies of Harrisburg presented his regiment with a stand of colors (three flags) for their heroic action. At Wrightsville, he had his left thigh dislocated by a cannon ball striking the fence he was on, and knocking him down. He was immediately taken to Columbia, where his thigh was set. Early in July, he was detailed for the Signal Service Corps and removed to Harrisburg, where he served under Maj. Gen. D. N. Couche, but that occupation failed to provide the excitement which he sought, therefore, he obtained his relief July 8, and rejoined his Co. This occurred just before the battles with Ewell, just described. Aug. 1, 1863, he was mustered out at Phila., by reason of the expiration of his term of service. Mr. Wunder did not propose to return to the peaceful walks of life while rebels remained in the field, and he again re-enlisted, this time in the Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 23, 1864, in Co. F., 186th Penn. Vol. Inf., and operated in the country between Phila. and Washington, catching bounty jumpers and deserters, and so continued until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Phila., Aug. 15, 1865, discharged and paid off the same day. He was severely injured immediately before the battle of 2nd Bull Run by a horse running over him during a cavalry charge. Mr. Wunder is a patriotic public spirited man, in citizen as well as soldier life, and so won the esteem and respect of his fellow townsmen that on more than one occasion he was elected Alderman for Newark, Ill., where he resided; also Town Collector for Naperville for two successive terms.

He was born in Phila., Oct. 20, 1841. His father, Paul Vanakin Wunder, was also born there. His paternal grandfather, George Wunder, was in the war of 1812, and was married to Frances Stephenson who was a relative of Stephenson, the locomotive builder. His mother's maiden name was Barbara Ann Rittenhouse. She had seven brothers. The lightest one in weight of the seven weighed 225 pounds, while the combined weight of the four *big boys* was 1140. His mother tilted the beam at 250. Mr. Wunder had the following brothers and sisters: Eleanor, Mary, William, Fanny and Clara V., of whom Mary, William, Frances, and Paul are dead. The father died at Newark, Ill., July 22, 1891. The subject of this biography attended the public school in Philadelphia, then studied in the high school and business College. After leaving school he learned the butchering business with his father, and remained so engaged until he enlisted, but before doing this he was required to obtain his father's consent. During the war, his parents moved to Newark, Ill. and his father operated in the live stock business. Mr. Wunder, the subject of this sketch after the war, rented a farm near Newark which he worked for three years when he married Beersheba Means, May 31, 1868, who was a native of W. Va. Her grandfather, Isaac Means, was a large slave owner at the outbreak of the war, but he voluntarily liberated all of them. In November, 1871, Mr. Wunder opened a meat market in Newark and there remained in that business until 1877, when he moved to Naperville and engaged in same business. He has the following children: Bar-

bara Anna, Maria M., Delia Augusta, Clara Edna, Paul Vanakin, Florence Levina, and Olive Beersheba. He is a member of Walter Blanchard Post, No. 386, G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

HENRY MOLLEMKEMP, of Bloomington, Illinois, enlisted in the Union army, Sept. 22, 1862, in Company A., 136th, Ind., Vol. Inf., and with his regiment moved towards the front in search of rebels, passing through Louisville, Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro, where an immense number of them were congregated and found. Here the famous battle of Stone River was fought, in which our subject was engaged throughout the battle, and after its close, remained in that vicinity for three weeks, when with his company he went on an expedition to McMinnville, after raiders, capturing several then returned to Murfreesboro, and thence to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out, his term of enlistment having expired. He re-enlisted again, Nov. 14, 1864, in the 1st Ind. Battery, of Light Artillery, at Evansville, Ind., went into camp at Indianapolis and again moved toward the front, passing en route, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Helena, Ark.; Little Rock, Alexandria, and then participated in the Red River expedition, being at the time in the 3rd, Division, 16th Army Corps, with General Carr as Commander of the Division, at Alexandria. The regiment suffered the loss of its guns, they having been captured by the enemy, but later they were re-taken and restored to the men. Subsequently the regiment moved to New Orleans, and after camping there for a time moved to Spanish Fort, where after a siege for some days the place surrendered. Then laid siege of Fort Blakely, capturing that place. It next moved to Greenville where news was received of the surrender of General Lee, and the death of President Lincoln; then continued on to Montgomery, having marched upwards of 200 miles and as a result the men were entirely exhausted, suffering from cold and kept upon short rations. At the time the guns were taken, Mr. Mollemkamp received a wound from a rebel sword. He did not however leave his command, but had it sewed up and dressed by the surgeon. He now carries an ugly scar, as a result of that encounter, a terrible and ever "present memento" of the rebellion. He continued at Montgomery until the following August when he started for home, taking boat to Cairo, and cars to Indianapolis, where he was discharged Aug. 22, 1865. He subsequently returned South, being employed at his trade at Memphis and Atlanta, then moved to Cincinnati, where he was engaged for ten years.

He married, during the year 1874, Margaret Ellis, of Cincinnati, a native of Bavaria, and six children have been born to them, viz: Louis, Katie, Harvey, Charles, Josephine and Frank, all of whom are living.

Our subject was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1845, came to America in 1859, settled in Indiana, where he learned the blacksmith trade and lived until the outbreak of the war. He has resided with his family in Bloomington for the past seven years. He is a member of Post No. 146, G. A. R., a member of the Knights of Pythias No. 12, in which he has held the office of Chancellor, and in local politics he is a liberal.

WILLIAM WALTHER, of Peru, Ill., was born in Germany, Oct 18, 1828, and emigrated to this country during the year 1853, first residing in Texas, then in Louisville, Ky., and subsequently settling in Peru, where he has made his home ever since. He married Anna Mary Fuhrman (also a native of Germany), in 1857, and they have eight children —Wm., Alfred, Harry, Sophia, Clara, Hattie, Julia and Margaret.

Mr. Walther enlisted in the Union army at Joliet, Sept. 26, 1864, and was mustered into the service as a private in Company A., 44th Ill., Vol. Inf., on the same day. He went to Springfield, Ill., and afterwards to Nashville, where he

joined his regiment and participated in the battles of Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. At the Franklin conflict the regiment distinguished itself for its splendid work, done under trying circumstances, and his brigade afterward received the credit of saving the field to the Union forces. After this, the army went into winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala., where it remained until March 28, 1865, when his regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., then to Bull's Gap, and Blue Springs, where it remained until the rebel army of Virginia surrendered to General Grant. His corps was then ordered to Nashville, where it arrived on the 22, and for a few weeks induldged in the vain hope that it would be mustered out of service, but this illusion was soon dispelled by receiving orders to go to New Orleans; not, however, until our subject and some others were mustered out and discharged. He immediately returned to his home in Peru and resumed his trade of a shoemaker. He was one of those who organized the German Benevolent Society at Peru, of which he held the office of President. He has also been Tax Collector for Peru, for two terms, and holds that position at the present time. He is a member of the German Library Association, and a Republican in politics; a member of E. N. Kirk Post, No. 656, G. A. R., at Peru, of which he served four years as Chaplain and is now Adjutant.

STANDING in bold relief in the ranks of Belvidere's best society and prominent professional business men, is Judge Wales W. Wood, who is claimed by New York State as her son, being born there April 25, 1837, a son of Emery and Permelia Wood. The father was a native of Mass., of English descent. Enlisted and served as a fifer boy in the war of 1812, afterwards became a merchant and settled in Hinsdale, N. Y., where he engaged in the lumber business and real estate, and also, in an early day was Col. of one of the regiments of N. Y. State Militia. He died in 1881, his wife having preceded him, dying in 1879. In the father's family there were seven children besides our subject, viz.: Emery, Lewis, Frederick, William, Staley N., Permelia and Eveline.

The Judge's early life was spent at Hinsdale, N. Y. When ten years of age he was sent to Ellicottville, New York, to reside with his brother, William H., for the purpose of attending the Union School of that place, and by the time he was sixteen had been prepared to enter college. He then took up his studies at Genesee College, Lima, N. Y., where he took a full course in all the lectures of that Institution, then attended Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated in the summer of 1857, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and owing to the prominent place occupied in his classes, was, at graduation, one of the few out of a large class, elected as member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, connected with that renowned institution of learning. That same year he removed to Belvidere, Ill., where his brother William was a partner in the law firm of Fuller & Wood, and entering his office as a law student, took a full course, and in due time was admitted as an Attorney at Law.

He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, which he continued until the summer of 1862, when he tired of reading the newspaper recitals of the war, and of battles won and lost, therefore laid aside his pen which is a powerful weapon enough in times of peace, and grasped his sword, which appeared to be a weapon more in keeping with the spirit of that particular time.

He enlisted as a private in Company G., 95th Ill., Vol. Inf., and was mustered into the service at Rockford, Sept. 4, 1862, and promoted as Adjutant of the regiment. It moved from Camp Nov. 4, and proceeded via Chicago, Cairo and Columbus, to Jackson, Tenn., thence to Grand Junction, where it was assigned to General McArthur's Division, 13th Army Corps, of the Army of the Tennessee, and shortly after participated in General Grant's Campaign, through Northern Miss. in the winter of 1862.

After the capture of Grant's supplies at Holly Springs, intended for use in his operations against Vicksburg, the line of march was, soon after Christmas, taken up. Passing through Moscow, and Collierville they arrived at Memphis Jan. 13, 1863, and went into camp three miles outside the city, thus terminating that campaign. Simultaneously with General Grant's arrival, a large fleet of transports appeared in the river on board of which Gen. McArthur's Division embarked and proceeded down the river. As a precaution they landed each night, arriving at Milliken'sBend, 15 miles above Vicksburg, Jan. 26, and there disembarked, came up the river and went into camp near the levee at a place called Lake Providence. Whilst at this point the Judge was selected and detailed by General McArthur to the position of Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, of that General's Division, which was then known as the 6th Div. of the 17th Army Corps. In the performance of the duties of this position, Adjt. General Wood, was actively engaged through all the movements and operations of the Division around Vicksburg, including the terrible and unsuccessful assaults upon that stronghold May 19 and 22, 1863, respectively, until the surrender of the city which occurred July 4, 1863. General McArthur was placed in command of the Post at Vicksburg where Adjt. General Wood, continued to be engaged until the month of Nov., 1864, when he rejoined his regiment at Benton Barracks, St. Louis. The regiment then became attached to General Smith's command and moved for Nashville, proceeding on transports by way of the Cumberland River. About 12,000 strong they arrived on the night of about Nov. 30, just as the great battle at Franklin, 12 miles distant, was commencing. It remained in camp until the 15th, when it participated in the desperate and bloody battle of Nashville, which continued throughout that and the following day, resulting in a complete victory for the Union forces, and the destruction of the rebel army under General Hood. Then joining in pursuit of the fleeing rebels to the Tennessee River, Adjt. General Wood, moved to Franklin, camping there upon the battle ground for a brief time, then at Columbia, thence to Pulaski, and Lawrenceburg and soon afterwards up the Tenn. River to East Port, Tenn. Feb. 3, 1865, the regiment embarked on the steamer, Adam Jacobs, for New Orleans, where on arrival it joined in the army organized by General Canby, for operations against Mobile, Ala., and then participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, charged upon its works Apr. 8, and moved to Fort Blakely on the following day, which had then surrendered, in all of which the Union army was successful; the latter of these engagements being the last and closing struggle of the great civil war, resulting in the capture of Mobile. Adjt. Wood, subsequently accompanied his regiment to Montgomery, Meridan, Jackson and Vicksburg and thence to St. Louis, Mo., by steamer, and was mustered out with his regiment at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ills., Aug. 16, 1865.

Our subject then returned to his adopted home, Belvidere, where he resumed the practice of his profession, and displaying as much ability at the bar as he did when fighting the battles of his country, he was soon managing a large business, and in receipt of a lucrative income. He was shortly after the close of the war appointed Master in Chancery, of the Circuit Court of Boone County, filling the duties of this important and responsible position with ability for several terms. After giving up the office of Master in Chancery, he was elected State's Attorney for his County, a position he also adorned for several years. He has been elected to the position of City Attorney for Belvidere on two different occasions.

In the year 1879, he was elected County Judge for the same county, to fill a vacancy, and at the expiration of the fractional term was re-elected without opposition, which position he continues to hold up to the present time.

Soon after the war, Judge Wood edited and published a complete history of the operations of his regiment, the 95th Ill., of which he was Adjutant. He has taken a prominent part and unfaltering interest in all the business pertain-

ing to Grand Army matters, joining in many of their reunions and camp fires. He is a member of Hurlbut Post No. 164, and has served his second term as Post Commander. He is a Free Mason, and prominent member of the Episcopal Church. Judge Wood was married in the year 1866, to Alice E. Humphrey, of Belvidere, and one child, Gertrude, has blessed the union.

DR. SAMUEL J. BUMSTEAD, of Decatur, Ills., was born at Philadelphia, Pa., June 13, 1841. His father, Samuel, a minister of the gospel, is now (1892) residing at Decatur, Ills. Josiah Bumstead, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, conducted a paper business, which is still under the control of the family under the proprietorship of a cousin of Dr. Bumstead. Dr. Bumstead's mother was Maria Garber, of an old Pa. Dutch family, and was born in Montgomery Co., Pa.

As a boy he, up to the age of fourteen, attended school in Philadelphia. His parents removed to a farm in Tazewell Co., Ills. in 1855, and after three or four years he returned to Philadelphia, entered a medical college, where he was when Fort Sumpter was fired upon. He soon after rejoined his parents in Ills., spending the summer and resuming his medical course at Philadelphia in the fall, graduating in the spring of 1862. He located at Pekin, Ills., for the practice of his profession, but in Aug., 1862, his patriotic zeal lead him to the service of his country, and he enlisted in Co. B., 108th Ills. Inf., as 2nd Sergeant. After remaining at the camp of instruction at Peoria for about one month, he went with his command to Cincinnati, O., reaching there Oct. 6, and crossing the river to Covington, Ky., where they went into camp. They soon took up the march under Gen. A. J. Smith for Nicholasville, Ky. Dr. Bumstead acted as Sergeant of the guard during this time, and on one occasion had an interesting interview with the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, the distinguished Kentucky orator, which he has always regarded an honor.

The command moved on to Louisville, thence to Memphis, remaining for a short time, and then going to the Yazoo River with the Sherman expedition as far as Haines' Bluff. About the time of their departure from Louisville, Dr. Bumstead was ordered to report to Brig. headquarters for detached service in the medical department, and was appointed clerk to the Brigade Surgeon, a position which he held for about two months. During this period his command was engaged in battle at Chickasaw Bayou, where he served under Dr. Sparks in attending to the wounded. Thence proceeding to Arkansas Post, he was employed in the hospitals for which the boats were used, his duties being to register the names of the wounded as they were brought in, the command to which they belonged, and the nature of their wounds in technical medical terms, etc.; also after the performance of operations to describe the processes and the results. After the battle at Arkansas Post, the command moved down to Milliken's Bend and Young's Point.

In Feb. 1863, Dr. Bumstead was ordered by Maj. Gen. McClernand to report to the 131st Ills., to act as Surgeon of that regiment, doubtless upon the recommendation of Dr. Sparks. This was an unexpected and high compliment and the Dr. felt honored by it. In the spring the smallpox broke out in the regiment, in consequence of which it was removed to Memphis, where it was placed in charge of Dr. Bumstead, who in six weeks succeeded in dispelling the dread pest. The officers of the regiment now wished to have him commissioned as Surgeon of the regiment, and General Grant gave him an order for his examination at Chicago, which he at once put into execution by passing a very satisfactory and critical test of his abilities, and obtaining his commission as 1st assistant Surgeon of the 131st Ills. Inf.

He rejoined the regiment at Vicksburg, which was moved across the river and stationed near the mouth of the canal to prevent the escape of the enemy from that direction, being held in that position until the capitulation. Soon after this the regiment was moved to Paducah, Ky., to garrison that place, remaining there until Oct., when they returned to

Vicksburg, where the 131st was consolidated with the 29th Ills., by order of the Secretary of War, the Dr. becoming an assistant Surgeon of the 39th. This consolidation brought together an available force of 1,000 men, all of whom were from Southern Ills. In Dec. the reg. removed to the Big Black River, where the Dr. had an attack of rheumatism and was taken to McPherson Hospital at Vicksburg, where he was confined for two and a half months. He then reported to Surgeon E. Powell and was assigned to duty as ward Surgeon in the McPherson Hospital, serving in this capacity for two months, when he was ordered to report to the chief Surgeon of the post. Here his duties involved a superintendence of the military prison, of which he had charge for the greater part of 1864.

While here the following incident occurred and which the doctor relates as among his personal reminiscences: A bushwhacker, who had been captured, was brought to the prison. It was the rule to put this class of prisoners to work on the streets under guard. Learning this the man insisted that he was a regularly enlisted confederate soldier, but he had to go to work. At this the rebel swore by all the saints in the calendar that he would not work for the Yankee Government, and that he could not be compelled to do so. The officer smiled and commanded the guard to put him to work at the point of the bayonet, when the rebel sprang to the rear closely followed by the guard. On reaching the spot where some carpenters were at work within the enclosure, the rebel seized a hatchet and chopped off his left hand at the wrist. He was brought to the Dr. with his hand hanging by a small fragment of skin, cursing furiously and swearing that he would not work for the Yankee Government and that he had shown them that he would not. Upon his removal to the hospital the Dr. amputated his arm. As soon as he had recovered he was sent back to the prison, as defiant as ever, declaring that the stump of his arm would be an honor to possess all through his life, "thus," remarked the Dr., "illustrating the grit of the men we were fighting."

During the last month of his service at Vicksburg, Dr. Bumstead acted as Post Surgeon on the staff of Gen. Morgan E. Smith. In Jan., 1865, he rejoined his reg. at Kenner, La., near New Orleans; soon after going to Dauphin Island, at the mouth of Mobile Bay, remaining encamped there for six weeks. Before leaving New Orleans the Dr. had been assigned to the artillery of the division, making his headquarters with the 7th Mass. Battery. March 17, they took transports for Mobile, and began the march over very bad roads, having to build a corduroy for 12 miles. It rained incessantly, and the men could scarcely make two miles per day. They crossed Fish River on pontoons and were joined by A. J. Smith's Corps. Being now in the pine woods' district the roads admitted of marching without great difficulty. Reaching Spanish Fort, they took position on the left of the army on the right of the position of the enemy. During the day they kept up a continual artillery bombardment, the infantry advancing during the night and thus approaching the enemy's works. During the siege, a mess of some 20 men of the Dr's regiment were engaged in dividing their rations of meat, when a shell exploded in their midst, killing six or seven outright and wounding several others. The next day the Dr. noticed one of the wounded, who had had both of his legs amputated above the knees. He was as pale as death, but seemed much interested in reading one of Beadle's Dime Novels.

The final bombardment took place April 7, and the next morning the fort with its entire equipments was surrendered. They then moved on to Fort Blakely, another of the defenses of Mobile, which was captured in a gallant charge which the Dr. witnessed. Here was killed the sixth and last surviving son of a Massuchusets widow, who in the act of sighting his gun was struck by a ball between the eyes, and thus lay down his life for his country. The Dr. went on with the troops to Montgomery, which had been evacuated. Here the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received, and at Selma they were informed that the surrender of Lee had taken place; thence return-

ing to Mobile, and while here the great explosion of the ammunition stores occurred, causing the death of some 300 persons.

The regiment went by sea to Galveston and thence to Houston, Texas, by rail; to Hemstead later on, where they made camp and were mustered out there Nov. 16th. The Dr. was now the only Surgeon in attendance. He was discharged at Springfield, Ills., Nov. 30, 1865, and returning to Pekin, practiced his profession up to 1872, when he went to Europe and spent a year in Vienna, studying his profession in the hospitals. Upon returning from Europe, he resumed his practice in Pekin, and in 1877, went to Decatur, where he is still engaged in the practice of medicine.

He was married Dec. 26 1865, at Pekin, to Sarah E. Seiwell, and they have two children—Harry A. and Chas. M. Dr. Bumstead in his life's work has had a full share of honors, which have resulted from a faithful and earnest direction of the talents committed to him. He is in politics a Republican, and is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 141.

The Doctor, notwithstanding the arduous duties of his extensive practice, has found time to embark in that ever fascinating field of literature. One of his productions—"The Rinersons" a Tale of the Wissahickan, has been received with a good deal of favor, and is an attractive and well written romance, but not yet fully placed before the public. He has another work of fiction in press, and a melo-drama "The Elixir of Life," both of which he expects soon to place before the reading world.

CHARLES E. PETTIT. The subject of this sketch enjoys the distinction of being one of the youngest, if not the youngest volunteer soldier of the Union army, who enlisted as a private soldier, and carried a musket from the start, being but 14 years, 5 months and 25 days old at the time he was mustered into the service. He was born at McHenry, Ill,, Nov. 18, 1849, and is a son of Silas Smith Pettit, who was born at La Grange, in the State of New York, (Dutchess County,) March 1, 1811. His mother, Caroline E. (Lester) Pettit, was born in Pittsford, Vermont Nov. 2, 1820. Mr. Pettit had one brother and two sisters, viz: Samuel Edwin, Maria Caroline, and Martha Jane. His father died May 2, 1858, and his mother Nov. 11, 1853. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the public schools in winter, when his services were least required in doing the work of the farm. Having been left an orphan at the early age of 9 years, he found himself alone in the world with little to aid him besides his natural energy and perseverance. He resided with an uncle at Janesville, Wis., and afterwards at Ringwood, near his birthplace, for three years subsequent to his father's death, working at farming and attending school as circumstances and opportunities permitted. At the outbreak of the rebellion, our subject longed for the time to arrive when he would be old enough to join the army. His anxiety to become a soldier could not be restrained until that period, and consequently, when in his 14th year, against the wishes of his relatives, and express command of his uncle, with whom he lived, he made up his mind to tender his services for the preservation of his country. Not daring to take the train from the place where he resided, he rose at two o'clock in the morning and walked six miles to the next town, where he was enabled to take a train without fear of detention, for Elgin Ill., where he enlisted May 13, 1864, and was mustered in the following day in Company C., 141st Ill. Vol. Inf. He went into camp at Elgin, where the regiment remained about two weeks. From there it proceeded to Columbus, Ky., *via* Chicago, taking train to Cairo, thence on transport to its destination. It remained at Columbus on garrison duty until about Oct. 1st, when the regiment was ordered to Camp Fry at Chicago.

Whilst stationed at Columbus, Mr. Pettit's company, and also two other companies belonging to the same regiment, was detached and proceeded on transports to Paducah, then marched through Kentucky and again took transports on the Tennesee River, which car-

ried them back to Columbus—the expedition occupying a period of two weeks. With the exception of the death of two comrades, which resulted from accident, no noteworthy incidents beyond the usual occurrences attending an army while marching through the enemy's country, occurred. His regiment remained in Chicago nearly two weeks, when his term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out of service and paid off by U. S. Paymaster, Reese, Oct. 17, 1864. While his regiment was in Chicago, Mr. Pettit was called home to attend the funeral of his only brother, who had died after two months' illness. After being mustered out he returned to his native place in McHenry County, and attended school until the following February, when he again enlisted, this time in Company C., 153d Ill. Vol. Inf., then at Elgin, and was mustered in at Marengo. While at the latter place he was taken sick, and although the prospects of a soldier's life are never too easily borne, they become burdensome under severe illness. This became for Mr. Pettit, certainly, an hour of trial. His patriotic and manly feelings were aroused and prompted him to serve his country; his health, on the other hand, demanded that he should abandon the army, but he was made of sterner stuff, and, consequently, determined to remain with his comrades, and was mustered in a second time. His company pursuant to orders, proceeded to, and took up quarters at Camp Fry, Chicago, and there remained on guard duty about three weeks, from which point it was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it remained.

While stationed there, in conjunction with companies B. and K. of the same regiment, his company was detached and sent on a scouting expedition under command of Major Wilson, and, after continuous marching, reached Larkinsville, Ala. The Union army was, at the time, being continually harrassed by the rebel guerrilla raids, and, as far as possible, to prevent and control which. this detachment was especially detailed. They subsequently returned to Tullahoma where they resumed guard duty. It was while the brigade was at Tullahoma, that President Lincoln was assassinated, which circumstance brought about a peculiar incident. Two men masquerading as Union soldiers, expressed the opinion that the assassination of Lincoln was justifiable and proper, whereupon they were court martialed and sentenced to confinement in the stockade, ornamented with ball and chain, and also dismissed from the service in dishonor. They were marched in front of the brigade with shaved heads and formed fitting subjects for the derision and scorn of all patriotic soldiers. They were afterwards kept at hard labor. By command, Mr. Pettit's regiment was ordered to Memphis, via the Louisville & Nashville R. R., and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, which point it reached about July 7th, and went into camp. While there our subject was detailed on guard duty at the Overton Hotel which was in possession of the government and had been previously used as a hospital. He remained at this place until discharged, Sept. 21, 1865. He, with his regiment, was taken to Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., where he was paid off by Paymaster, J. H. Mayborn, after which he returned to McHenry county and resumed farm work.

Dec. 6, 1865, Mr. Pettit determined to adopt the trade of a printer. With this object in view, he secured employment in the Woodstock *Sentinel* office, where he remained until January, 1869. He subsequently worked at his trade in Chicago and Amboy. On April 3, 1871, he entered the office of the *Republican* (now *Republican-Times*), at Ottawa, Ill., as foreman, which position he has filled ever since with ability and satisfaction to his employers.

He served six years in the State Militia, five years of which he held the appointment of 1st Sergeant, and the remainder, 1st Lieutenant. He was married Feb. 11, 1885, at Ravenswood, Ill., to Mary L. Pettit. They have one child, Leila Caroline, born Sept. 6, 1890. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Occidental Lodge, No. 40, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a Past Master; of Shabbona Chapter, No. 37, R. A. M.; of Oriental Council, No. 63, R. & S. M.; and of Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, K. T. Is also a member of the G. A.

R. Post, No. 156, and of Good Will Lodge, No. 38, I. O. M. A., a benevolent organization. Is a communicant of the 1st Congregational Church at Ottawa, and a Republican in politics.

HENRY M. HOMUTH, a member of Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 146 G. A. R., is a native of Prussia, Germany, born Oct. 30, 1839. He came to America with his father, his mother having previously died in the year 1857. He worked on a farm until the Rebellion, then enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, as a recruit in the 30th Ind. Inf., which was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland wherein it continued until after the battle of Stone River, when the army was reorganized. The regiment was then assigned to the 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 20th A. C. It participated in the battles of Laverne and Stone River, then remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro for about five months, being employed building fortifications; following this, marched on to Chattanooga and was engaged at Hoover's and Liberty Gap and Tullahoma respectively, remaining at the last named place five or six weeks recruiting, leaving there about the middle of August, continuing their march over Sandy and Lookout Mountains to the famous Chickamauga battle ground, where they engaged in the terrible and disastrous conflict which occurred at that place. After making a splendid defence for two days they were compelled to fall back upon Chattanooga. They were at Chattanooga for two months, the greater part of the time upon short rations, and for a period only on quarter rations, and had considerable fighting to do at the same time. He, with his regiment, participated in the memorable battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain Nov. 24-25th.

The army wintered near Dalton and Cleveland during the winter of 1863-4, broke camp May 3, and marched by way of Ringgold, to Tunnel Hill, where the regiment had its first battle in the Atlanta campaign. Later it took part in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, and Jonesboro, after which it marched into Atlanta, and remained in that neighborhood until the end of September, when the original regiment was mustered out. The recruits and a few veterans were organized into what was termed a detachment called Co's A., B. and C., and known as a detachment of the 30th Ind. In October, 1864, about 400 recruits and drafted men were assigned to this organization; then left Atlanta and moved toward Chattanooga, receiving orders at Rome, Ga., to report at once at Chattanooga. At the last named place they took train for Athens, Ala., thence to Pulaski, where they remained and recruited until Hood got in the rear, when they proceeded on a forced march to Columbia, Tenn., where they had a light engagement. From that point they fought inch by inch back to Franklin.

Mr. Homuth is of the opinion that the battle of Franklin was the hottest of his many engagements during the war. From Franklin he went to Nashville where he remained until Nov. 15, when his regiment assisted General Thomas' army in the assault upon the rebel forces, winning a splendid victory, then returned to Franklin.

Subsequently he returned to Nashville, where the regiment reorganized, and on Dec. 15th and 16th, was engaged in the battle of Nashville. The enemy was driven across the the Mississippi River to Florence, and thence the regiment turned to Huntsville, Ala., at which point our subject's command spent the winter, and early in the spring proceeded by rail to Knoxville and Bull's Gap, the object being to intercept Lee in case he should attempt to return in that direction. In this, however, the men were greatly disappointed, as news of Lee's surrender reached them near Jonesboro, East Tenn. In April, 1865, they had returned back to Nashville, where they remained until mustered out June 25th. Mr. Homuth returned to his home at Indianapolis, but soon thereafter went to Bloomington, Ill., where he has since resided. He was married in 1867, to Josephine Wersch, a native of Switzerland, by whom he has two sons—William

H. and Arthur J., the former 23 years of age, and the latter 19. These young men have been educated in the City Schools and Business College. William H. is a jeweler by occupation, which he follows at his native town.

Mr. Homuth is a member of Mozart Lodge No. 656 A. F. & A. M.; Bloomington Chapter, R. A. M. No. 26; and Peoria Consistory S. P. R. S. Of late years he affiliates with the Democratic party.

LEVI M. LEE, M. D., of Decatur, Ills., was born in Ky., in 1843, and resided in that State to the date of his enlistment, receiving his education in private schools. His father was John F. Lee, a native of Ky., and served in the Union army in Company K, 10th Ky. Inf., contracting a cold at Mill Springs, Ky., which affecting his kidneys resulted in his discharge for disability, and finally caused his death in 1888. His maternal grandfather (Edwards) was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family name of the mother of Levi M. Lee was Edwards, whose ancestry were Virginians. She was the mother of five children: John L., Mary Ann, Levi M., Malinda Frances, and Lizzie. During the war John L. was in Co. K., 10th Ky. Inf., with his father, receiving a wound in the shoulder at Chickamauga from which he recovered, and completed his term of service.

Dr. Levi M. Lee enlisted at Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 5, 1861, and in Dec. went to Mill Springs in what was known as the 3rd Brig. under command of Gen. Fry, where he was detailed to serve in the Quartermaster Department at regimental headquarters. Early in March a movement was made to Corinth through Louisville, Nashville, Columbia, on to Savannah and reaching Pittsburg landing after the battle. Camping here about a month Mr. Lee performed the duties of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. When Corinth was evacuated the regiment followed the enemy to Iuka and Tuscumbia, where after two weeks' delay it proceeded to Murfreesboro. Just before reaching this place Gen. Fry's cook was found hanging on a signboard, having been captured by the rebels, of whom the country was full, yet the small regiment marched four days alone and unmolested from Tuscumbia to Murfreesboro, from which place a march was made to Winchester and afterward to Chattanooga. At this time Mr. Lee had charge of the teams of the 3rd Brig., 3rd Div., 14th A. C., and he had all the Quartermaster stores safely into Chattanooga before the general retreat. On the road near that place he was hailed by the Major and Chaplain, who were both wounded, and informed concerning his brother's wound.

Picketing the teams until morning, pontoon boats were laid, bridges built and teams crossed over the Tenn. While here Mr. Lee took three teams and went into the country about 18 miles, foraging without an escort. All went well until the well filled wagons were on the way back when the rebel cavalry captured the train and succeeded in taking most of the teamsters, who were paroled, after going about 20 miles, and turned loose. They burned the stores and the trains, killed the mules by stabbing them, and appropriated the liquor for their own use. Mr. Lee going back reported the facts and the cavalry was sent out in pursuit, and finding the rebels intoxicated easily captured them. From Chattanooga the stock were removed to Bridgeport, where Mr. Lee remained until spring, when preparations were made for the Atlanta campaign. The teams were in good condition, and the wagons heavily loaded when they returned to Chattanooga to make the start.

The first battle was at Buzzard's Roost, and the Quartermaster wagons were up with the regiment every night. Mr. Lee was at his post in all the battles in which his corps was engaged on this campaign, and at Atlanta the regiment was in a heavy fight, when the 10th Ind. Regiment noticing the heavy odds it was contending against, went to its relief without orders, and thus ended the enemy's advance and saved the regiment from slaughter. His regt., the 10th Ky., remained in the works during the siege of Atlanta, and then marched around to Jonesboro, where it was heavily

engaged, and returned to Atlanta to take the train to Ringgold, Ga., where this regiment relieved the 74th Ind., and remained about one month doing post duty. From this point a movement was made toward home — returning to Chattanooga to take cars for Nashville, which was reached just before the battle of Franklin; then on to Louisville, where the regiment was discharged Dec. 6, 1864, as its term of enlistment had expired.

As this city was the home of Mr. Lee, he remained for some time, then moved to Cave City where he studied medicine, returning to Louisville, graduated as M. D. at the Medical University, and practiced about four years in that city. He then moved to Indianapolis and remained in practice until 1874, then moving to Sadorus, Ill., was professionally engaged four years, and after practicing eight years in Monticello, returned to Indianapolis for a short time and located in Argenta, Ill., opening a drug store, and continuing in professional work for five years. He then settled in Decatur, Ill., establishing a drug business and extending his practice as a physician, in which he is engaged at the present time.

Dr. Levi M. Lee was married in 1874, at Indianapolis, to Sarah B. Suver—an Ohioan by birth. The doctor has a high standing in a number of Fraternal Orders, and is a prominent Mason, Odd Fellow, K. P., a member of the Fred Spooner Post, G. A. R., at Argenta, Ill., and in most of the orders has filled all the chairs in the subordinate Lodges. He was representative to the Grand Lodge of K. of P's, the I. O. O. F., and G. A. R. at their grand encampments, 1888-9, of the two former, and the latter in 1889. Dr. Lee is an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in all party matters. In religion, is a Methodist.

HENRY WYMAN, of Ottawa, Ill., was born in Dalton County, Pa., January 8, 1841, and is the son of Joseph and Hannah (Keith) Wyman. The elder Wyman was born in Lancaster, Pa., of which place his wife was also a native. He was a farmer by occupation and moved west in 1851, locating near Ottawa, Ill., where he engaged in farming.

They had eleven children—Peter, Harriet, Eva, Sarah, Henry, Eliza, William, George, Liberty Anne, Mary and Francis, all living except Francis and Liberty Anne. The father died May 17, 1883, and the mother in 1876. Mr. Wyman was reared at home where he attended the schools of that time and aided his father on the farm. He enlisted Dec. 28, 1861, at Ottawa, Co. A., 53rd Regiment, Ill. Inf., and went into camp at Ottawa, remaining there through the winter, engaged in drilling and camp service. In March, 1862, they received orders to go to Camp Douglas to guard the rebel prisoners taken at Fort Donelson; was there about a month when they went to St. Louis, and from there to Savannah, Tenn., where they went into camp. They were soon ordered away to meet the enemy at Pittsburg Landing, where they arrived Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., after the fight was over. The regiment went into camp and assisted, as their first war experience, in burying the dead. They were put in the 1st Brig., 4th Div., 17th A. C.

The next move was on Corinth, the 53rd skirmishing on the advance. After taking possession of Corinth they went into camp for a few days, when they were ordered to Memphis. Subsequently they were moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and from there toward La Grange, Miss., but meeting a large rebel force, moved back to Bolivar. October 4th, the command moved toward Hatchie River and next day engaged four times their number of the enemy who were retreating from Corinth.

While crossing Davis' Bridge on the Hatchie, a regiment from another State was forced back through our lines, but the 53rd moved steadily forward holding the bridge and road for over two hours. They also assisted in running a section of artillery, a Missouri Battery, up the bluff by hand, placing it within fifty yards of the enemy's line, and supported it while it did effective work. The regiment was complimented by General Hurlbut for its work

here. Moved to La Grange November 4, where they remained until the 28th, when they were ordered South with Grant's army to Cold Water, Holy Springs, Waterford and Oxford, all in Miss. The army then moved toward Vicksburg but on account of the loss of supplies at Holly Springs, the campaign against Vicksburg was for a time abandoned. The army turned back as far as Moscow, arriving there Jan. 11, 1863. The Division was then transferred to the 16th Army Corps, Gen. Hurlbut commanding, and was placed on duty guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad. March 11th, the command moved to Memphis, where they went into camp for a few weeks. May 17th, the army embarked on board of transports for Young's Point. On the 20th, moved to Haines' Bluff, and on the 25th the Division swung into line with the main army around Vicksburg. The 53rd was stationed to the left of the 13th A. C., and took an active part in the memorable siege. Mr. Wyman, who was a brave and active soldier, was often on picket duty where he had many interesting adventures. Sometimes he would be for hours within a few feet of the rebel pickets, and would often hold friendly conversation with them. The rebels would send a lot of old mules down the line to draw the fire of the Union picket men, thus getting their location, when they would send their shots into them.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, the command moved on to Jackson, and on July 12th, while closing the lines around that place, the 1st Brig. was ordered to assault the rebel works. The 53rd participated in this gallant but disastrous charge, going into the fight with 250 men and coming out with but 66. It was in this assault that the brave Colonel Seth C. Earl fell, pierced with canister shot. Mr. Wyman did not escape. He received a shell wound in the right shoulder, and was taken to the hospital, where his wound was dressed. He remained there three days and became so disgusted with hospital life, that he took French leave and returned to his regiment. A few days after this battle the Division was assigned to the 17th A. C. The next move of the command was to Black River, where they lay for some time, and then took part in the Meridian campaign. At the end of that campaign the regiment with its command returned to Vicksburg, and thence to Natchez, where they went into winter quarters. At Natchez a detail of mounted scouts were ordered for patrol duty to which Mr. Wyman was attached. Subsequently the regiment was ordered back to Vicksburg where most of them veteranized and received their furlough. Mr. Wyman remained at Vicksburg about two weeks and was ordered to Cairo with those who did not re-enlist. Later, they returned to Vicksburg, and again went to Cairo to meet the veterans on their return from furlough. Failing to connect, they went back and met the regiment at Kingston, Ga., from which place the command moved to Allatoona Pass, where they were engaged in constructing fortifications. While there Mr. Wyman was detailed for foraging expeditions. One night he was out with his comrades in search of food, having an old mill in view. While on their way to this mill a part of the squad rode down to the creek to water their horses, while the others went on. When in the mill they heard firing. Immediately a citizen came running down and told them two of their party had been killed on the hill. They began to fortify themselves in the mill, supposing it was an attack from the enemy. Hearing nothing more they went out and up the hill, where they found one of the orderlies, and the Q. M. Sergeant, Philo Lindley, an old and respected citizen of Ottawa, dead. It was supposed that they were killed by two orderlies who had deserted the rebel army, had been taken into the Union ranks, and had been sent out with the foraging party.

They remained at Allatoona until the evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain, and then were ordered around to the extreme left of Sherman's army. After this the regiment, with its Brigade, took part in all the engagements leading up to the battle of Atlanta, its siege and fall.

It then took part in the operations against Hood, following him up as far as Gaysville, Ala., where it rested awhile and then returned to Atlanta, and became a part of the great

army that cut the heart of the Confederacy in two in its march to the sea. In that march Mr. Wyman took an active part and was often assigned to detail duty. In the first assault on Savannah, the 53rd lost several killed and wounded. While at Savannah, his time expired and he was mustered out of service January 1, 1865. He returned home and engaged in farming for a year, when he removed to Ottawa and was employed in a lumber yard off and on for about twelve years. He was then employed variously until 1888, when the City Roller Mills Company secured his services, placing him in charge of the grinding department, which position he still fills, holding the confidence and the esteem of his employers. He was married December 24, 1867 at Ottawa, to Malena, daughter of Henry Rigden. The names of their children are—William H., Frank J., Florence May, Susan T. and Henry O. In politics, Mr. Wyman is a Republican.

CARL LARTZ, a resident of Bloomington, Ill., is a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born Jan. 16, 1836, a son of Carl and Fredericka Lartz. When he was 20 years of age, he sailed for America, subsequently locating in Bloomington. Carl attained a good common school education in his Fatherland, and commenced life as a brick moulder. This business he was pursuing when he rallied forth in the defense of his newly adopted country. He enlisted at Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 8, 1862, in Co. A., 94th Ill. Inf. Aug. 25, the boys moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., were armed and equipped, and then proceeded to the front at Springfield, Mo. Here they spent six weeks in the most arduous company and battalion drills, the efficient results of which were very apparent when they came into action. Dec. 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove, Ark., after a forced march of 120 miles, in 90 hours, the gallant Union "boys," only 4,000 strong, attacked the rebels, numbering 30,000, and "hammered" them until evening, when they made a desperate charge, flanked the enemy, and then gallantly carried the fortunes of the day. Two weeks later the 94th participated in a very efficient expedition to Van Buren, returning to near Rolla, it drilled and recruited until June, 1863, when it marched down the river, landed at Milliken's Bend June 11, and engaged in all the privations and siege operations, terminating with the historic capture of Vicksburg, July 4th. On this occasion, comrade Lartz was for two weeks constantly exposed to a fire in the trenches. After the surrender of this stronghold, the regiment started for Port Hudson, but it having surrendered, the regt. was sent on an expedition up the Yazoo, and on July 24, moved to Port Hudson, and from there down the river to near New Orleans.

After a reconnoissance to Morganzia, the 94th embarked for Brownsville, Tex., where the boys spent the most miserable months of their service. During the month of August, 1864, comrade Lartz actively engaged in the stubborn siege of Fort Morgan, facing the enemy's fire for seven consecutive days, with the boys severely exhausted. Shortly, they made an expedition to Pascayoula, and March 17, 1865, they moved to take part in the memorable siege of Spanish Fort. Here, as at Vicksburg, the regt. did most gallant service. For thirteen days the men were constantly under fire. Participating in the final assault they had the honor of being the first to mount the walls of Fort Tracy, April 8, 1865. In charge of many prisoners part of the regiment was next sent to Ship Island, from thence the entire regiment moved to Mobile and then to Galveston, Texas, where it was mustered out July 17, and reached Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 9, 1865, amid a superb ovation. Thus after three years of most loyal service comrade Lartz returned home, where he resumed his trade, which he followed successfully for 15 years, when he was obliged to discontinue active manual labor, because of advancing years and infirmities.

Mr. Lartz was married Nov. 24, 1859, to Miss Fredericka Ramstoph, who died Dec. 27, 1887. By this union ten children were born, of whom are living, Louis, Sallie, Martha, Ermin, Matilda, Minnie, Carl and William. Comrade

Lartz was one of the charter members of the Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 146, and is an enthusiastic worker for the welfare of his comrades. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church, is a Republican in politics, and is a worthy, upright and respected citizen.

ALBERT L. STONE, was born in the Province of New Brunswick, February 2, 1841, and was the son of Eber Stone, who was born in 1808, of English descent, and who followed the business of a millwright. His mother, Hannah Stone, *nee* Shaw, was born about 1814, and was also of English ancestry. The former died May 8, 1864, in Wis., while the latter died in January, 1847. Mr. Stone attended the public schools as soon as he was old enough, and continued his studies until he had reached the age of 16 years, when he went to learn the printing trade at Jefferson, Wis., whither his father and family had moved. Having finished his trade in three and one half years, he again attended school for about one year, then clerked in a dry goods store for six months, at Beloit, Wis., when he again resumed his trade as journeyman printer, at Jefferson, Wis. He continued at his trade until the seceding States had opened hostilities, and President Lincoln had called for volunteers, when the young printer abandoned his stick and type, bade adieu to the printer's devil, and enlisted in the Union army, April 23, 1861, at Jefferson, in Company E., 4th Wis. Vol. Inf., going into camp at Racine, early in June, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. Service July 2, 1861, at Racine, where he remained until the 6th of the same month, when the regiment moved to Harrisburg, Penn., thence to Baltimore, Md. While there his company was sent on detached duty guarding bridges on the Penn. Central R. R. for one month. The company then went into quarters at the Relay House, between Baltimore and Washington, performing camp and guard duties. It also built a temporary fort which was occupied by troops during the war. During the winter Mr. Stone was sent to Ellicots Mills, Md., to drill a company of home guard which was afterward mustered into one of the Maryland regiments. He had command of the guard stationed at the bridge spanning the Patapseo River, where he continued for two weeks, then joined his regiment at the Relay House, Md. From there it moved to Baltimore, where it took transports across the bay, landing at Pongatigue, Va., thence marched down the Peninsula in pursuit of the enemy, whither they were retreating, and continued as far as Eastville, then returned to the place of landing and took a steamer for Baltimore, where the regiment built winter barracks in Pattersons Park. It remained there until February, when the command started for Newport News to join General Butler in the New Orleans expedition.

March 5, the command went to Ship Island where they remained until April 16, when the regiment embarked on the "Great Republic" for the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, to await the results of the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Phillip. Mr. Stone was in the Convalescent Hospital at the time his regiment left, but joined it at Baton Rouge, La., on June 3. During his absence the regiment aided in the capture of the forts and approaches to New Orleans. The work accomplished by the 4th Wis. in the preliminaries to the occupation of New Orleans would fill a volume in detail. Its severity, and the manner of its achievement, won the hearty applause from all. Companies E. and G. were the first to land at the last city named. From Baton Rouge, he, with his regiment, proceeded to Vicksburg, landing at Young's Point, where Mr. Stone assisted in surveying the line for the canal which General Butler attempted to dig across the Point. They remained there until July 3, then proceeded down the river, landing at Baton Rouge on the 25, where he was called upon to perform the last melancholy duty toward his dead brother, Charles A., namely, to bury him. Mr. Stone was engaged in the battle of Baton Rouge, August 5, and about ten days later, doing garrison duty at Camp Carrolton, nine miles above New Orleans.

His regiment remained there about three months, and during the month of August, went up the Miss. River about ten miles, landing on the west side, and succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the first Texas Cavalry, chasing them into a swamp, and capturing a large number of men and horses. After this Mr. Stone had his first experience in riding a Texas Broncho. In December his regiment went to Baton Rouge, and marched up to the rear of Port Hudson at the time the gunboats ran the blockade, and joined a part of the upper fleet. Returned to Baton Rouge without seeing the enemy's columns, but witnessed the explosion of the Richmond, and also the bombardment from a distance.

The latter part of March his regiment went to Algiers, La., and early in April proceeded up the Bayou Teche Country with Gen. Banks commanding, and took part in the battle of Camp Bisland, Apr. 13, 1863, during which his regiment sustained the loss of several officers and men, killed and wounded. The enemy evacuated the works the same night and his regiment followed to Opelousas. The next day the regiment was ordered to capture horses and mount; and as fast as a company was mounted, proceeded to the front where they kept until the command reached Alexandria.

Shortly after reaching the last named point, the regiment was ordered on a scouting expedition and proceeded 40 miles up the Red River, engaged in several skirmishes with the retreating enemy, and then returned to the point of starting. The entire command afterward proceeded down the river, crossing the Mississippi at Bayou Sara, joining Banks' army in the siege of Port Hudson on the morning of the 27 of May, 1863. He, with his company, remained at the front under fire for six days and five nights, acting as Infantry. Being relieved from the front, they were again mounted and sent on a scout to Clinton, La., where the regiment was engaged in a heavy battle (considering the number engaged), in which they had a number of men killed and wounded. During the progress of this battle Mr. Stone was almost overcome with the intense heat but was resuscitated by the timely application of cold water, and was thus enabled to continue with the command throughout the engagement, and returned to camp the same night but was incapacitated for duty for three weeks after, and under the physicians care. On June 14, his regiment led the charge on the fortifications of Port Hudson, 30 of whom reached the parapet on the top of the rebel works and were captured. The remainder of the regiment stubbornly held their ground until nightfall, when they were enabled to withdraw in safety. The regiment lost, in killed, wounded and captured, upwards of one half of its number, and among that number was General H. E. Paine, its 1st Colonel, who was wounded on the field. Five of its number lost their lives in attempting to rescue him and carry him off the field.

After this battle the regiment scouted and foraged to the rear of the troops until after the surrender of Port Hudson, after which it proceeded to Baton Rouge, where it was changed to the 4th Wis. Cavalry by order of the War Department. They remained in this vicinity until July, 1864. At Camp Carrolton, Mr. Stone was promoted to Corporal, and subsequently to Sergeant. During the months of April and May he had command of a squad at Plaquemine, doing scouting and guard duty. On June 1, he was detailed as an orderly to General Bailey and went to Vicksburg, where he remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment, and was mustered out July 2, 1864, when he returned to his home at Jefferson, Wis. Remaining there two months, he went to St. Louis, thence to Nashville where he entered the Quarter Master's service, and going to Louisville in December, continued in the same position until in July, 1865, when Sherman's army was mustered out. He then engaged in other employment in Kentucky, and in June, 1866, went to Lawrence, Kan., worked at the carpenters' trade until August, 1868, when he removed to Nevada, Mo., and there continued to work until February, 1869, when he once more re-

sumed his printing trade. He continued in this work until June, 1870. He then moved to Butler, Mo., where he obtained employment with Bates Co. Record Office until September, 1871, then went to Appleton City and commenced the publication of the *Argus* which he continued publishing until January, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire. He then returned to Butler and purchased an interest in the *Record*, and subsequently sold out in July, 1876. He then run a wagon shop for a year, or until he was appointed Marshal of Butler, which position he held until February, 1879, when he resigned and moved to Marseilles, Ill., and purchased the "Marseilles Register" of which he is now the proprietor and publisher. In April, 1890, he was commissioned Postmaster at Marseilles and took possession of that office, May 1st of the same year, which he holds and administers to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

He was married to Miss Mary A. Smith, on June 20, 1872, at Prairie City, Mo. Three children have blessed this union—Halbert E., Addie Zoe, and Edith Maud. Mrs. Stone died the 24th of February, 1881, and was buried at Marseilles, Ill. On Oct. 14, 1885, Mr. Stone was married again to Mary E. Richardson of Marseilles.

He is a Knights Templar Mason; an Encampment Odd Fellow; and Knights of Pythias, and has passed through the chairs of those orders. He is a member of Joseph Woodworth Post No. 281, G. A. R., and has been Officer of the Guard, and of the Day, and was elected Commander, December, 1890, which office he still holds. He is also a charter member of Washington Camp No. 86, P. O. S. of A., and its first presiding officer.

THEODORE C. GIBSON, the subject of this sketch was born at Newark, Ohio, on 5th of September, 1831. Having been reared on a farm, he sought and acquired the best education obtainable in the public schools of the county. During the Mexican war the soldier spirit inherited from his father, and more remote ancestors, prompted him to enlist as a private in the United States army, which he did in the month of February, 1847, and was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, attached to Company G., 1st Ill. Vol. Inf., having enlisted on that occasion for three years, or until the close of the war. The regiment was commanded by Col. E. W. B. Newby. Everything being in order, the regiment embarked at St. Louis on transports, for Fort Leavenworth, where they disembarked and marched across the country to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where they were garrisoned and held in reserve, doing little but garrison duty, until the close of the war. At the conclusion of that war, the regiment returned to Fort Leavenworth, and by means of transports was taken to Alton, Ill., where it was mustered out in Sept., 1848. His country, which Mr. Gibson was so willing to serve, being at peace with the world, and having no further use for his services, he returned to his home at Rutland, Ill. Shortly after the close of the Mexican war what was then, and always will be known as the California Gold Fever, had reached his native State; and again the spirit of adventure, which was only sharpened and encouraged by his recent expedition to the borders of Mexico, asserted itself, and in response to its yearnings, Mr. Gibson determined to seek his fortune in California, whither he set out in the year 1850, enduring all the hardships and privations incident to a journey overland to that distant territory. He remained in California for a period of 3 years, during which time he was engaged in different enterprises.

The hardships and privations of pioneer life can only be appreciated by those who have been called upon to endure them; hence Mr. Gibson who was brought up in a comfortable, quiet home, concluded that the inducements held out to him were not adequate compensation to his remaining there longer, so he returned East to Illinois. In 1885, he moved to Ottawa, where he has since remained except while he was absent during the late rebellion. Mr. Gibson is a man of strong impulses and en-

dowed with an active military spirit. Immediately after the news of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops reached his ears, he, as a loyal, patriotic citizen, promptly responded and tendered his services for the defense and support of his country and government, and accordingly enlisted on the 22nd of April, 1861, was mustered in and commissioned on the following day at Camp Yates, as Captain of Company H., attached to the 11th Ill. Inf. This regiment was dispatched to Cairo where it performed camp and garrison duty during its term of enlistment. While thus engaged, the excitement incident to an expected attack from the rebels, was continually before them. At the expiration of his term of enlistment (three months), Capt. Gibson resigned his commission as Captain of Company H., returned to Ottawa and raised company B. of the 53d Ill. Inf. for the three years' service, or during the war. This regiment was mustered in, January 1, 1862. He was commissioned Major on the day of being mustered. Immediately on Mr. Gibson's first enlistment, he threw his whole soul and energy into the cause to which he had responded, and by well directed energy, learned the most difficult tactics of war. The regiment to which he was attached rendezvoused at Ottawa, and was subsequently ordered to Chicago, and was stationed at Camp Douglas, guarding prisoners captured at Fort Donelson, and doing garrison duty.

After being thus engaged for a short time, the regiment proceeded to Savannah, Tenn., and continued there until Monday morning following the first day of the battle of Shiloh, when his company was taken in transports to Pittsburg Landing. At the latter point his regiment was met by General Grant, who in person, after consultation with Major Gibson, ordered the latter with his regiment to march on the left hand Purdy road, until he came up with that Division of the Union army under command of General Nelson, to whom he was to report by order of Gen. Grant. The contending armies at this time were engaged in constant and sanguinary battle all along the regiments line of march, but by the exercise of a wise discretion, he took advantage of a favorable opportunity and successfully carried out the orders of General Grant. Major Gibson then joined in the siege of Corinth. His regiment was assigned to 1st Brigade, 4th Division. In consequence of continuous and severe illness, he was reluctantly driven to resign his command May 3d, 1862. To say he reluctantly resigned his position and laid down his weapons, only feebly and imperfectly represents his feeling, as no act of his life caused him so much pain and regret, as being thus compelled to withdraw from the service of his country, and sever his connection with one of the finest and best regiments of the army, to whose ranks it was an honor to belong, and a still greater honor to have been worthy of the position his resignation surrendered. Mr. Gibson belongs to a soldier family. His father, John Gibson, who was born in the year 1786 at Shippinsburg, Pa., of Scottish descent on his father's side. He took up arms in behalf of his country during the war of 1812, having served under Generals Scott and Brown, and was engaged in every important battle during that war. Shortly after the enlistment of Mr. Gibson, Senior, he became 1st Lieutenant of the company in which he served, and so continued until the battle of Lundy's Lane, when he was appointed Captain, which position he held until he was mustered out. He died at the age of 87 years. Major Gibson's mother's name was Elizabeth Yates. She was born in Ireland and died at the age of 76 years. To these parents were born children as follows: Robert Y., Martha, Maria, William L., Eliza Ann, George W., John, and Theodore C. the subject of this sketch, all of whom are now living except Robert and Eliza Ann. All the boys of this family inherited the miltary disposition of their father. Robert Y. joined a company raised at Newark, Ohio for the war of Independence of Texas. William L., Geo. W. and John F. served in the late Mexican war. Wm. L. also served in the war of the rebellion, and held a position as Major of Cavalry. At the close of the Major's war record, he returned to Ottawa,

and has since been engaged in various pursuits. In July, 1879, he was elected County Agent for La Salle County, which position he still holds. He married Susan S. Samples, of Ottawa. He belongs to the Masonic order, Knight Templars and Scottish Rights, holding the 32nd degree.

FRITZ HAKER, a member of the G. A. R., No. 146, and a resident of Bloomington, is a native of Prussia, Germany, where he was born Jan. 17, 1840, a son of Christopher and Maria Haker, who were natives of Prussia. Fritz received a good education in his native country and commenced life as a tailor. In 1858, the family sailed for America, and located at Bloomington, Ill. Here the mother subsequently died, while her husband is still living with our subject, having reached the ripe age of 83 years. To the parents was born a family of ten children, of whom eight are living. Louis, a brother, served three years in the same company and regiment with our subject. He was a brave and loyal soldier, lost his health in the army and has never regained it sufficiently to do any labor.

Comrade Haker, our subject, rallied forth under the folds of his newly adopted flag, and enlisted at Bloomington, Ill., Aug. 8, 1862, Company A., 94th Ill. Inf. Shortly, the regiment moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., thence to Rolla, and a few weeks later, to Springfield, Mo. Here the boys spent six weeks in unintermitting company and battalion drill, being especially exercised in firing while lying down. Thus it was that the gallant 94th made such desperate charges, and suffered only slight losses, it being able to protect itself by the slightest irregularity of ground, and still deliver a rapid fire while lying down. Besides taking active part in the many hardships and fatiguing marches of the regiment, comrade Haker participated in the battle at Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, and took active part in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, where he was under the enemy's fire almost incessantly for two weeks. Next we find him in the fight at Morganzia, La., Sept. 7, 1863, in which the Colonel of the regiment was knocked off his horse by a shell; then at Brownsville, Tex., where they had frequent engagements. Here our comrade was taken sick with scurvy, and was left at New Orleans for two weeks. Shortly, he was taken with chills and fever, and while still sick he rejoined his regiment, but the surgeon declared him unfit for duty, and gave him a 30 days furlough. Returning home to recuperate, he subsequently rejoined his comrades at Fort Morgan, and during the first half of August, 1864, he was actively engaged in the stubborn siege of Fort Morgan. Then followed an expedition to Pascagoula, Ala., whence the regiment moved through the swamps to take part in the siege of Spanish Fort. Here, as at Vicksburg, the 94th did much gallant service, being under fire constantly for thirteen days, and participating in the final assault. They had the honor of being the first to mount the walls of Fort Alexis, Apr. 8, 1865. Comrade Haker was mustered out at Galveston, Tex., June 18, 1865, and returned to Bloomington, where he has resided ever since. Sept. 28, 1865, he took unto himself as wife, Miss Mary Bennecke, a native of Germany, and this happy union was blessed by two children, of whom but one, Eda, is living. Mrs. Haker and her daughter are members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Haker is a Mason, a K. of P., and is a member of the German Benevolent Order, German Free School, and two business societies. He is a true soldier, a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a worthy and public spirited citizen.

DANIEL MOORE, of Decatur, Ill., was born in Penn., Oct. 18, 1838, a son of John Moore who was in the war of 1812. Daniel's brothers, Benjamin, William, John C., Alexander, Cornelius, James and George were also in the Union army during the late rebellion, making a family of eight brothers in the war. Alexander was captured and afterward incarcerated at Belle Isle and Libby, but made his escape

while being transported upon cars and succeeded in reaching the Union lines. He was wounded and suffered capture again at Gettysburg, being afterward paroled, and was again captured at Petersburg, but is now paralyzed from the effects of his wound and prison life. John C. was chosen to be a sharp-shooter on account of his superior marksmanship, and served as such during his enlistment. He was twice badly wounded, one ball having passed through his body which occurred at the battle of the Wilderness. Daniel worked in a cooper shop and run upon the canal between Pittsburg and Johnstown. About the year 1856 he moved to Decatur, where he worked at his trade as cooper until July 16, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. C., 116th Ill. Vol. Inf. for the rebellion. His regiment remained in camp at drill until the following September when it moved to Cairo, thence to Memphis, and from that point joined in the Tallahatchie campaign which being successfully ended returned to Memphis, being at the time in the 2nd Div., 15th A. C. On account of a disabled heel which he had from a boy, he was unable to stand the long fatigues of marching, and accordingly was detailed in the regimental hospital with Surgeon Barnes. In passing Milliken's Bend upon the Yazoo River expedition, his regiment landed and destroyed a long stretch of railroad, afterwards took part in the battle of Walnut Hills, where he assisted in caring for the sick. Subsequently we find him with the 116th at the battle of Arkansas Post, where he viewed the bombardment of that place by the United States gunboats.

After its surrender, Mr. Moore with his command entered Arkansas Post, then moved down the river to Young's Point, until the army started for Grand Gulf and Fort Gibson, when with his regiment he went up the Yazoo, afterwards returning, marched to Grand Gulf and Jackson. He took part in the battle of Champion Hills, soon after marched to Vicksburg and assisted in the siege at that place until its surrender, then to Jackson, returning subsequently to camp at Black River. He was here detailed and sent to Decatur in charge of Dr. Hostetler, and thenre joined his Keg. at the same point he had left it some four weeks previous. Leaving here his Reg. entered upon the Chattanooga campaign, and in the vicinity of Chickamauga he assisted Doctor Barnes in establishing a field hospital, and remained there until after the famous battle at that point. After his regiment had moved to Larkinsville, he placed the hospital supplies on pontoons and floated down the river, and thirty miles above Larkinsville the rebels met him and impeded further progress. The boats were run into a small stream, and then a courier was sent to the regiment, and soon guards and wagons arrived and carried the supplies over land to Larkinsville where he remained until the following spring, when preparations were made to start upon the celebrated Atlanta campaign. Mr. Moore followed his regiment throughout this trying expedition, and participated in all its marches and battles. After the battle of Jonesboro, his regiment went in pursuit of Hood, following him as far as Powder Springs, then returned to the vicinity of Atlanta and subsequently went upon the march to the sea. During that march the regimental surgeon had our subject detailed at the Div. hospital headquarters, remaining in that position during the march to Savannah.

Later he proceeded by boat around to Hilton Head, thence through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, where hospital headquarters were established. The wounded and sick were sent to Wilmington, when he was relieved of his detail. He then moved on to Raleigh, then on through Petersburg and Richmond to Washington, and there participated in the Grand Review. Was mustered out at Washington, thence proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where he was paid off and discharged. Mr. Moore had the reputation of being one of the best hospital nurses in the army. He returned to Decatur and engaged in the cooper business which he has followed ever since, employing as high as twenty men at a time.

He married, December 27, 1859, Elizabeth Culver, of Macon County, Ill., and they have the following children: Viola (now dead),

Laura, Daniel, Eddie, Annetta, Roy and Elizabeth, all but the first named residing at home.

He is an Odd Fellow, and has filled all the offices in his lodge except that of secretary, and has represented it at the meeting of the Grand Lodge on two occasions. He is also a member of Post No. 141, G. A. R., and independent in politics. His sons Daniel and Edward are members of the Sons of Veterans order, of which Daniel is Sergeant Major of Guard. Silas Culver, his wife's brother, served in the 63rd Ill., throughout the war enlisting at first when fifteen as a drummer boy, but subsequently rose in his own estimation by being entrusted with a gun.

LOUIS CLAREMONT, of Ottawa, La Salle County, Ill., enlisted as a volunteer for the war of the Rebellion, August 7, 1862, and was mustered in on the 27th, as a private, in Company C., 88th Ill. Vol. Inf.—the regiment being known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment." It was ordered to Louisville, Ky., received its arms on the 11, and moved to Covington, Ky., on the 12th. On the 15th it was brigaded with the 24th Wis., 2nd and 15th Mo., of Granger's Div., Army of the Ohio. On the 21st it was again brigaded at Louisville with the 21st Mich., 24th Wis., and 36th Ill., forming the 37th Brig., Col. Greasel commanding; 11th Div., under command of Gen. Sheridan. On October 1st, the regiment went in pursuit of Bragg, and coming up with him, engaged in the battle of Perryville on the 8th, during which the regiment lost 4 men killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 36 slightly wounded. The regiment then marched to Crab Orchard, thence to Lebanon and Bowling Green, Ky., arriving there October 30th. It then moved to Nashville, arriving November 7th, and went into camp just south of Nashville, on the Nolensville Pike. He took part in the advance on Murfreesboro, and from the 31st of December to the 2nd day of January, 1863, participated in the battle of Stone River. In this battle he was wounded by a bursting shell, a piece of which struck him on the head, rendering him entirely deaf in the right ear. He was also taken prisoner and confined in the Libby Prison from December, 1862, to June, 1863, when he was paroled. After his recovery and exchange, he rejoined his regiment. With it he marched in the advance against Bragg from Middle Tennessee, and afterward, in September, engaged in the Chickamauga campaign. The next move was an advance to Alpine, Ga., and on the 19th and 20th, participated in the fight at that place, and later, in that of Mission Ridge, on the 23rd and 24th of November. His regiment formed a part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position, and was among the first to place its columns upon the enemy's works. The Union army camped for the winter at Loudon, and in the following spring moved to Cleveland, Tennessee.

In May, 1864, he joined the Atlanta campaign, and continued from its commencement on to its capture, and participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Rocky-face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek. Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Gap, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station. In Sept., 1864, his regiment was ordered to Chattanooga and engaged in garrison duty for some time at that place, as also at White Side and Bridgeport. In November, they moved to Pulaski, and on the advance of Hood, proceeded to Columbus, thence to Franklin, and then to Nashville. He took part in the skirmishes at Columbus and Spring Hill, and also in the battle of Franklin, and had a position upon the right center, the main point of the enemy's attack. Subsequently, his regiment bore its share of the terrors of war in the battle of Nashville, being occupied for two days, and constantly under fire. He assisted in the chase of Hood out of Tenn., and in January, encamped at Huntsville, Ala. It rested in comparative peace during the winter months, and on the arrival of spring was prepared to push forward against the enemy. The command was ordered to march to Bull's Gap, and from there to Nashville, where it remained until it was mustered out, June 13, 1865. It received

its final pay and discharge on the 22nd of the same month.

Mr. Claremont was born in Berthier, Canada, in April, 1836, and is of French parentage. When 16 years of age he was apprenticed to learn the wagon making trade which he continued for several years.

In the year 1849, he abandoned his native country and moved to Chicago where he remained until the war. After it was over he settled in Ottawa. He has been in the employ of J. B. Porter for 22 years, which clearly indicates the confidence and respect which exists between employer and employed, and also testifies to his ability as a workman. He was married in January, 1866, to Miss Maria Sparks, daughter of John D. Sparks, and they have seven children, namely: John William, Nellie Jane, Frank A., Anna, Mabel, Louis Elmer and Ralph Leon.

Mr. Claremont is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of Post No. 156 G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics. He now receives a handsome pension, which by reason of the service he rendered, he well deserves.



CAPT. JOHN WADLEIGH, of Rutland, Ill., was born in Rockingham County, N. H., in 1827, his forefathers immigrating from England in the early days of the settlement of this country. His grandfather, Joseph W. Wadleigh, was in the Revolutionary war, and his father, William Wadleigh, performed good service for his country in the war of 1812. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of Gen. Dearborn, of Revolutionary fame. When John Wadleigh was but one year of age his father died, and when 14 years of age he entered the Academy at Hampton Falls, N. H., where he completed his studies three years later, after which he taught school for three years, then went to Boston and became a merchant. In about five years he decided to secure a farm in the Great West, accordingly located in Ill. near Rutland. Here he raised about 2,500 bushels of wheat which he was compelled to sell for 50 cents per bushel—an actual loss instead of the profit he expected, so he abandoned farming and embarked in mercantile business at Rutland. This was in 1858, and the fact that he has ever since continued the business in the same place should be satisfactory evidence of success. For 25 years he has been connected with the postoffice in Rutland. 10 years a deputy and 15 years Post Master by appointment.

When the war came he recruited a Co. which was mustered into the service as Co. B. 33rd Ill. Vol. Inf. of which he was elected Capt., but on account of business complications, he was compelled to decline the honor, and was not able to go with the men he had gathered. He promised that as soon as he could arrange his affairs he would go forth to fight for the flag of his country. In Aug. 1862, he recruited a Co. which was known as Co. I., in the 104 Ill. Vol. Inf., of which he was made Capt., and elected ranking officer.

Dec. 7, 1862, the Regt. was captured by the rebels at Hartsville, Tenn., but after 7 days all were paroled except the Col., Lieut.-Col. and Major who were held as prisoners of war. Cap. Wadleigh being the ranking officer was placed in command of the Regt. Many of the men on being paroled started for home without the formality of leave of absence, and when the Regt. was finally exchanged at Columbus, Ohio, where Captain Wadleigh was in charge of parol camp, it was in a most deplorable condition, more than half the men being absent without permission. Notwithstanding this fact, Capt. Wadleigh was ordered to take his command to the front. He stated the case to Gen. Wright and said he did not wish to report these absent men as deserters. When asked in regard to his plan, said if he could take the dilapitated Regt. to Chicago he could gather up the scattered men very soon, he was therefore ordered to Chicago, with his regiment. Here he issued an order for the members of the Regt. to report for muster on a certain day to receive their pay, although he was not sure the money would be ready at that time. This strategy had the desired effect and a majority appeared,

but a few failed to present themselves. The Captain to gain a little time as well as to secure the absent men, informed those present that he did not wish to pay a part of the regiment and report the others as deserters, so he would defer payment for a few days, to give opportunity to all to come in, urging each one to use his influence to bring in the absentees, assuring the men that they should be paid on a certain day. This satisfied them, and all made efforts to induce every one to be present. A Captain was sent with six men to Ottawa to pick up the stragglers, and when this became known the last one came in.

Capt. Wadleigh had an interview with the Pay Master and learned that he would be able to keep his promise to the men, and all were paid as agreed. The Capt. received many compliments for his successful management of this difficult matter which brought a full Regt. of good men back into the service, which he was now ready to lead to the front.

The Col. was soon exchanged and took command of the regiment, but Capt. Wadleigh, during a portion of his service acted as Lieut.-Col. and Maj. He went to the front at Nashville where he took a severe cold that compelled him to go into the camp hospital. After a few days, deciding that he was able to discharge his duty, he reported to his Regt. near Chattanooga, Tenn., but his health was so impaired that it was a question whether his life could be saved. It was certain that it could not if he insisted upon doing all that his position demanded, therefore, on the advice of competent friends he reluctantly resigned his commission July 29, 1863, and returned to his home at Rutland, where he has since resided. During the last few years he has given the management of his extensive mercantile business to his son, William, a bright, promising young man. In addition to his duties as Post Master, Capt. Wadleigh has acceptably filled many other offices in the township and villiage. He was for 6 years a member of the County Republican Central Committee, and a year ago refused re-election. He has always been a strong, fighting Republican, and is recognized as a power in local politics. In the G. A. R., he was Commander of the Post for two years, and is the present Adjutant. He was appointed Notary Public in 1884 which position he still holds. He is living in comfortable circumstances leaving the chief burden of business to his son and daughters, while he enjoys the well earned comforts of his pleasant home, doing only that his active mind demands as recreation, while he passes his declining years in peace and happiness.

He was married in Kensington, New Hampshire, June 13, 1852, to Miss Pauline P. Kimball, daughter of Maurice and Jane (Chase) Kimball, a lady of fine intellect and social qualities, well fitted to grace the home that she has done so much to make what it is. There are four children—William H., also in business with his father, who assumes the responsibility of the work; Laura D., wife of Roland Mullen; Mary A., wife of S. S. Winans and Inis M., making a family strong in business, social standing, and influence.

THOMAS W. OGAN, a resident of Bloomington, Ill., is a native of Richmond, Ind., where he was born Dec. 17, 1836, the son of John and Elizabeth (Van Cleve) Ogan. His maternal grandfather was killed by the Indians on the present site of the courthouse at Cincinnati, and his maternal grandmother was the first white woman at Dayton, Ohio, her son being Postmaster of that city. In 1860, the Ogan family removed to Troy, Kan., and it was there that our subject enlisted in the service of his country, Aug. 19, 1862, Co. A, 13th Kan. Inf. The regiment was mustered in at Atchison, Kan., where it remained three weeks, when it moved to Fort Leavenworth, thence on to Fort Scott. Subsequently it went to Kane Hill, where comrade Ogan was baptized under the enemy's fire in a brisk and spirited skirmish. Then moved onward encountering the rebels in the battle of Prairie Grove, next proceeding to Van Buren, where our subject received a thirty

days' furlough. Rejoining his comrades at Fort Scott, they marched on to Fort Smith where the boys were actively engaged in garrison duty for some time. Moving on to Little Rock, they were employed on the same duty up to the time they were mustered out, sent to Leavenworth and paid off, July 19, 1865. During his service of nearly three years, Mr. Ogan was on detailed service at brigade headquarters for one year.

The great rebellion was to an end, and comrade Ogan returned to his home and loved ones, where he remained engaged in farming and butchering until 1880, when he removed with his family to Bloomington. Mr. Ogan was married at Atchison, Kan., Oct. 6, 1862, to Miss Marion S. Dawe, the estimable daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Sanford) Dawe. She first saw the light of day at Plymouth, Devonshire County, England, June 22, 1846, and traces her genealogy to the Sanfords of Devonshire and London. By this union there were born six children of whom five are living—Charles T., born May 27, 1866, and now in the employ of the Chicago and Alton R. R. Co.; Fred. O., born Dec. 1, 1871; Minnie G., born April 9, 1874; Leona M., born Oct. 12, 1877, and Mellie, born Oct. 24, 1883. Charles married Miss Nellie Clay, and Minnie became the wife of Joseph H. Berry, whose father served the grand "old flag" in Company A, 130th Ill., and died from the effects of a wound received in the army.

Mrs. Ogan is a member in high standing of the First M. E. Church. She is a most worthy and active member of the Wm. T. Sherman Women's Relief Corps, No. 7, and was a charter member of Mary E. Logan Ladies' Relief Union No. 1. She has held various offices in both organizations and is at present Conductress of the Union. Mr. Ogan is a staunch Republican in politics, and a pensioner. He served at one time as City Marshal of Troy, Kan.

JOHN S. RYAN, of Streator, Ills., was born May 12, 1837, in Pennsylvania. He was brought up on a farm, and attended the district schools in the winter season. When 21 years old, he attended the Mount Morris Seminary where he continued for two years when he returned to his home and followed his usual avocation, teaching in term time and engaged upon the farm in summer months, studying nature's marvelous ways. The rebellion was not suppressed so readily as people at first supposed it would have been done, and after repeated calls for troops, young Ryan could no longer turn an unwilling ear to them, and determined to join in the general crusade against the rebels, and accordingly enlisted August 6, 1862, at Paw Paw Grove, Lee County, Ills. He rendezvoused at Dixon in the camp of instruction, remaining there until September 2, 1862, when he was mustered into the United States service in Company K., 75th Ills. Vol. Inf. He continued at Dixon, until September 27, when the regiment was ordered South. It arrived at Jefferson, Ind., on the 29th, and crossed the Ohio River on the following evening. The 75th was assigned to the 30th Brigade, 9th Division, 3rd A. C. of the Army of Ohio. His Brigade was under the command of General Jeff C. Davis, until the latter's trouble over the Nelson tragedy, when his place was filled by the appointment of General Mitchell. The regiment moved with the army against Bragg, whose forces were concentrated at Bardstown, Ky. On October 8, the regiment marched toward Perryville to meet Bragg, and on its arrival was held in reserve for some time after the famous battle of that name had opened, when it was ordered to the front line where it formed, and was at once actively engaged blazing away and receiving bullets in return.

This was the first experience of the regiment and a severe test it was, for the men had only been equipped with rifles about eight days before being placed in the front rank of battle and exposed to the enemy's fire where in the course of the evening, from about 5 o'clock until dark, they saw 257 of their comrades of the same regiment killed or wounded. They maintained possession of the ground and remained in line all night. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving its dead behind. The regiment assisted in burying the

dead and caring for the wounded of the confederate, as well as the Union soldiers. Among those of the 75th killed were Lieutenants Eels, and Blean, with Major Kilgour, Captains Whallon, Frost and Roberts; Lieuts. Barber, Thompson, Irwin, and Blodgett wounded. By reason of the bravery and courage shown by the 75th during the engagement, it received honorable mention by General Mitchell. The regiment then took up the line of march in pursuit of the enemy, and when overtaken, had a sharp, hot skirmish at Lancaster, in which the captain of company C. was wounded. It continued the pursuit to Crab Orchard, Ky., where it went into camp for a few days, then to Lebanon, and thence to Bowling Green, and Edgefield, Tenn., where it again camped for three weeks and was occupied in drilling, foraging and doing picket duty. At the reorganization of the army, the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, of the right wing of the army. It participated in the battles and skirmishes of Nolensville, Knob Gap, and Stone River. After leaving Edgefield they crossed the river to Nashville and camped there for about two weeks, then started on the Murfreesboro campaign. On December 27, the regiment commenced skirmishing which continued on that and the following day, and on the 29, was in the front line of the opening of the battle of Stone River, and occupied the center of the corps, Sheridan's being on its right, and Johnston's division having been forced to fall back, left Gen. Post's brigade exposed to a flank movement by the enemy, and being terribly pressed, and in view of its exposed position, it became necessary to change its lines to meet the altered conditions, and did so under a raking fire from the enemy.

General Sheridan however, saw its condition and came to its rescue, and Johnston's brigade having reformed, the regiment pressed forward, and not only regained its ground, but forced the enemy to fall back, and before night compelled it to seek shelter behind their works at Murfreesboro. Mr. Ryan's regiment lay on arms during the night, prepared for an advance in the morning, but in the meantime, the place was evacuated by the enemy. Here the army remained during the following day burying its dead and caring for the wounded, also those of the enemy that were left dead or wounded upon the field. They took possession of Murfreesboro and the enemy's works, and went into camp where they remained for some time. When the regiment moved from Murfreesboro, Mr. Ryan came from the hospital where he had been very sick, and was detailed to man the works recently captured, and was in charge of a detachment of men at Lunette Negley, and there remained until the latter part of December, when he was placed in charge of a squad of 40 or 50 recruits to join their command at Chickamauga. His regiment subsequently moved to a point near Cleveland, Tenn., going into winter quarters at Blue Springs. His regiment participated in the battles of Liberty Gap and Chickamauga, and also in that of Lookout Mountain. The forepart of February, 1864, his corps marched from Blue Springs, Tenn., and took part in the reconnoissance of Buzzard's Roost in front of Dalton, Ga. February 24.

During this time the men had some exciting skirmishing, but soon returned to their former winter quarters, where they remained until they joined in the campaign of Atlanta. May 3, the 75th Regiment joined General Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. Mr. Ryan's first encounter after setting out on this campaign, was at Tunnel Hill where his regiment being in front had a sharp skirmish, which resulted in driving the rebels back. General Howard was in command of the corps. He then moved on to Dalton, where his regiment was on the right flank but had not much fighting to do. Mr. Ryan had been vaccinated a short time previous, unfortunately with poisonous vaccine, which wholly disabled him and rendered it impossible to continue in the field with his regiment, consequently he entered the hospital at Cleveland, Tenn., where the surgeon decided to amputate his arm. He seriously objected to this proposition, preferring to carry that member of his organism, even if it did expose the rest to some danger. He was

anxious to retain his arm for the same reason that would influence any other person to retain a limb, but he had still another object. He wanted it to help raise his rifle to "take off" the rebels. He was afterwards sent to the General Field hospital No. 2, at Chattanooga, where he remained until autumn, then received a 20 day furlough, returned to Illinois, and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, as President. At the expiration of his furlough he reported at Nashville, was furnished transportation and ordered to report to his regiment at Chattanooga, but on arrival there was informed that it was at Pulaski.

Not finding his regiment at Pulaski, he returned to Nashville, where he was informed it had moved to Columbia, and there found it engaged in battle. He joined in the midst of the engagement, was placed in his former position with the company, and participated in the fight until it was over. After the battle the regiment continued for a few days skirmishing, then was ordered to Franklin and was in one continual skirmish during the march, which might be considered a continuous battle. When Mr. Ryan's brigade arrived at Franklin, it threw up breastworks, and at 4 o'clock p. m. was attacked by the enemy. His regiment occupied a position near the extreme right of the Union line. The rebels charged two heavy lines, but Mr. Ryan's regiment did not fire until the enemy had approached near the Union lines, when the latter fired from behind the works with deadly effect, and compelled the enemy to retreat and escape annihilation. The rebels, however, reformed and repeated their tactics, and met with a similarly well directed withering fire. The charging on Mr. Ryan's left was more desperate, and he could see the enemy with as much as eight lines deep, to be, on each occasion, repulsed with great loss. They mounted the Union works and a hand to hand engagement took place, but the muscle of himself and comrades exercised with a desperation bordering on madness, was more than flesh and blood could endure, consequently the enemy was obliged to fall back. After the battle had ceased, the regiment moved, during the night, to Nashville, and was detailed to bring up and protect the rear. After crossing the bridge over Duck River, it burned and destroyed it, then marched to Nashville, arriving there the next day about 11 o'clock, having marched all night after a heavy day's battle. The regiment worked several days strengthening the fortifications. One of the amusing scenes was, some of the citizens had come to watch them work, and had on their fine kid gloves covering the white hands. A detail of men with fixed bayonets induced the visitors to lend a hand for the day, which seemed sufficient experience for them, as they did not return. On December 16th, a general charge was made by the Union army, when the rebel works were taken and many prisoners captured, besides batteries, small arms, and equipments. His brigade captured about 1500 prisoners.

On the following day a general pursuit of the fleeing rebels was ordered, and each day was rewarded with the capture of many. The enemy was followed through Franklin, Pulaski, and on to Huntsville, Ala., where the regiment went into camp, January 6, 1865, and remained until March 6, when it was sent by rail to Knoxville, and then marched to Strawberry Plains and after a week's rest, went up the mountain to Bull's Gap. Shortly after this, news arrived of the surrender of General Lee, but their joy was soon turned into mourning and sorrow, on hearing of the assassination of their beloved President, Lincoln. They returned to Knoxville, thence to Nashville where they remained until mustered out, June 12, 1865, and afterward came to Camp Douglas, Chicago, were paid off and received their final discharge.

Mr. Ryan went to Plano, Kendall County, to his family, having married, December 26, 1859, Miss Julia A. Miller, at Oswego, Ill. They have four children—Clara J., Harly G., Gertrude A., and Fred. J., all of whom are living.

Broken in health by the war, Mr. Ryan has continued poorly ever since. He engaged, first, in a sash and blind factory and afterwards taught school. Subsequently he purchased a harness shop which he conducted for 2 years,

then he went to farming and so continued for three years, when he took his final move, settling in Streator and purchasing a hardware store, which, in time, he sold, and after sometime engaged in the mail service with the railroad, looking after it for about 5 years. He afterward went to Europe and purchased some pure bred horses, which he again sold realizing a handsome profit on the transaction. He then returned to the hardware business and continued for 2 years when he sold out and ceased to be engaged actively, at any calling, as his health and strength would not permit it. He has, however, been enabled to build up sufficient resources to amply provide for himself and family during his ill health and declining years.

He was a son of James Ryan, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1798, of Irish descent. His grandfather was in the Revolutionary war. His mother's name was Sarah Place, of German ancestry, and was born in Pennsylvania. He had the following brothers and sisters: James, Susan, Lucinda, William L., George, Alonzo D., Hiram N., Mary and Frances M. George was in the war of the Rebellion, came out safe and is still living.

Mr. Ryan is a Freemason, and a member of Post G. A. R., No. 68. He is a Republican in politics and draws a pension.

NORMAN PRINGLE, of Decatur, Ill., who made a creditable record in the army fighting for his country, was born at Decatur, Ill., June 7, 1846, and living with his grandmother, spent the early years of his life in that city, attending school and assisting in work at the hotel which was conducted by his people. His father, Charles Pringle, a native of New Hampshire, born of old Colonial stock, who died in 1854, was a carpenter, builder and cabinet-maker. The mother's maiden name was Amanda Harrell, born in Va., of Scotch progenitors.

Norman Pringle enlisted for three months' service at Decatur, June 2, 1862, in Company I., 67th Ill. Inf., June 5, 1862. The Regt. was immediately ordered to Washington, D. C., where it was armed and sent to Alexandria, Va., remaining there during the term of its enlistment, performing patrol duty in and about the city. The regiment was then furnished transportation to Springfield, Ills., and discharged Sept. 26, 1862. Returning to Decatur Mr. Pringle resumed his duties at the hotel until his second enlistment, Mar. 19, 1864, in Co. F., 2nd Ills. Cav., which was mustered in at Springfield, April 28th, and soon moved to St. Louis, and thence to Baton Rouge. After some delay it then marched to Clinton, La., and was out about twenty days during which there was a number of skirmishes with rebel cavalry in which Mr. Pringle had his first experience under the fire of the enemy. This raid resulted in the capture of several pieces of artillery, a number of prisoners, and some of the enemy killed; but as it was a rapid march without rest the men were nearly exhausted when they returned to their camp at Magnolia Grove near Baton Rouge, where the regiment then formed the chain picket line for the post.

From this place details were sent out almost daily into the country for the purpose of observing the movements of the enemy, and procuring forage. On one of these expeditions Mr. Pringle went to the Highland Stockade about seven or eight miles from the city, which was built as an outpost for one of the cavalry companies, and finding it partially destroyed, repaired and occupied it. Here pickets and all parties of the Union army were continually fired upon by rebel soldiers and citizens, and many efforts were made to capture them, but it was difficult because the simple change of a coat often transformed a rebel who had been firing upon the Union troops to an apparently innocent citizen whose rights as such must be respected. From Baton Rouge a long movement was inaugurated which included the Mobile expedition, the transportation to New Orleans, and a march to within a short distance of Spanish Ft., where a successful charge was made on Ft. Blakely, but being so far in advance of its support the regiment did not attempt to hold its position. When the infantry arrived the cavalry took the

outposts and guarding all approaches to the fort were under constant fire until the place was captured, Then under General Canby's command this regiment marched through the country in the rear of Vicksburg and entered that place, shortly afterwards starting on the Red River expedition, on which transports were employed to Shrevesport.

Here Mr. Pringle becoming sick was sent to New Orleans, and placed in the hospital for a time and then sent to a general distribution camp until mustered out, Sept. 9. 1865. When he returned home Mr. Pringle learned the finisher's trade and worked in it for seven years, when receiving an appointment on the police force served in that occupation six years. He was elected to the office of City Marshal acting one term, and was employed some time in the County Clerk's office, when securing a position in the Railway Mail Service, is now engaged in that capacity. Mr. Pringle was married at Decatur, June 17, 1867, to Sarah Ann Herman, of Pennsylvania ancestry, and has one child—Charles H. He is an active member of Post No. 141, G. A. R., and has always taken a deep interest in the working of this order. He was one of the first members of the old Post No. 1. He has filled the office of Sergeant Major, and is now holding his third term as Adjutant. He is a Republican and a member of the Christian Church, and a gentleman highly estemed in the community where he resides.

THOMAS BETTS was born at Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 6, 1832. His father, Thomas Betts, was born in England, June 20, 1799. His paternal grandfather, also was born and died in England. His mother's maiden name was Mary Wilson, also born in Yorkshire. He had two sisters—Frances and Mary, who are married. His father and family remained at Rochester until the subject of this sketch was six years of age, when he removed to Naperville, taking up Government lands on which he settled. Young Betts continued upon the farm until he attained the age of 18 years, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He married Miss Hannah Wilson (a cousin) at Monroe, Wis., May. 9, 1856. They had the following children: Mary, Charles, Thomas and Olive E. He enlisted with the Union army at Aurora, Ill., Oct. 8, 1861, as 1st Sergt., Co. I., 58th Ill. Vol. Inf., called "Lyon Color Guard" after Gen. Lyon, who had previously been killed at Mill Springs Mo. His Regt. was ordered to the front the same day it had been mustered in, and during the night was placed on board the cars for Ft. Donelson, arriving at that point Feb. 12, and there joined the Army of the Cumberland and was assigned to Hurlbut's Div., 2nd Brig, commanded by Col. Thayer, late Governor of Nebraska. Snow fell that night to the depth of six inches, causing the death of many of the sick and wounded of the Union army. The following morning was clear and cold when the rebels attacked the Union forces, but were repulsed and pursued until they secured shelter behind their works. In this attack and pursuit, Mr, Betts received a charge of buckshot in the thigh, five of which has kept him close company ever since.

His Regt. then marched to Ft. Henry 14 or 15 miles distant, whither he had the doubtful honor of being carried. The Regt. remained there about three weeks garrisoning the fort, which had recently been captured by Commodore Foot. Afterwards his Regt. was ordered on transports and went to Crump's Landing. It next marched to Purdy, Tenn., where it destroyed the railroad bridge and then returned to the landing, where it remained about two weeks, or until ordered to Pittsburg Landing where it was shortly after engaged in the "Hornet's Nest" battle, fought at that place. The slaughter in his Regt. may be understood, when it is known that it lost 420 men (out of 800) of which only 218 were taken prisoners, and even of that number 130 were wounded—some fatally. Mr. Betts was one of the wounded, being shot through both thighs and taken a prisoner, but the rebels seeing his condition abandoned him before removing him from the field. It is asserted by some, and passed into

history as a fact that the surrender occurred in the morning. Mr. Betts claims that he has an excellent memory and the best of reasons to remember it and all the doings of that day, and certainly has a most vivid recollection of all that transpired, and asserts that the surrender took place in the afternoon, about five o'clock and not earlier. After being wounded, Mr. Betts was left on the field, where he remained until Tuesday, but regaining some strength, he was enabled to endure his terrible suffering and thus rob the "potters field" of a victim. Being picked up by union soldiers on that day, he was sent to the Sister's Hospital, on the 4, at St. Louis. Those of his Regt. taken prisoners were exchanged and paroled after seven months' imprisonment, when they returned to Camp Butler, at Springfield, and reorganized in the spring and summer of 1863.

Mr. Betts, on leaving the hospital, reported to his Regt. at Springfield, Apr. 15, 1865; he was still on crutches, but was detailed for recruiting service at Aurora, where he remained until June 23, then rejoined his Regt. at Camp Butler. On examination, his officers concluded that, physically, he was not fit for service, and could not recover, hence he was reluctantly compelled to return, and was discharged July 19, 1863, and immediately returned home and continued under the Doctor's care until Feb. 8, 1864, when he reenlisted in Battery I., 2nd Ill. Light Art., and reported at Chattanooga, Tenn., for duty. His battery was assigned to the 2nd Div. of 14th A. C., Sherman's Army, with Gen. Jas. John D. Morgan, Division commander, while Gen. John M. Palmer commanded the Corps. His battery was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. In front of Atlanta, a question of rank arose, Gen. W. T. Sherman relieved Gen. Palmer, who was succeeded by Gen. Jefferson C. Davis. This resulted from a dispute between Gens. Schofield and Palmer after the death of Gen. McPherson. After the campaign of Atlanta, rebel Gen. Hood, with his army, marched northward. Mr. Betts' Div. was ordered to follow, and after chasing Hood to Nashville, where he was met by Gen. Thomas, his (Mr. Betts) Div. returned south to Cartersville, Ga., and subsequently to Atlanta, where it arrived Nov. 14, 1864. The day following it started on the march to Savannah, and participated, *en route*, in the battle of Big Buck Head Church. Afterward it occupied a position in front of Savannah, but the place was surrendered without much fighting. He remained there until Jan. 23, 1865, when he marched to Sister's Ferry and crossed into S. C. Was in action at Sallatchie, then marched up into N. C., and participated in the Cheraw conflict, where the army captured sixty pieces of heavy artillery, that had recently arrived from Charleston.

Mar. 16, he took part in the battle of Averysborough, where his Div. struck remnants of Hood's army, now under Gen. Johnston, and three days after fell in with them again at Bentonville, where they were severely whipped. Mr. Betts' next move was to Goldsboro, N. C., and at this point he rejoined the 23rd corps, and went to Raleigh when news arrived of the surrender of Richmond. From here they marched to Avens' Ferry on Cape Fear River, where they heard of Lee's Surrender. They remained in line of battle, facing Johnston's army until the latter surrendered, then they moved to Richmond, remaining there a week, during which time they destroyed their own artillery, amunition and camp supplies; then went to Washington and participated in the Grand Review. The following day were ordered to Springfield, Ills., where they were discharged and paid off. Mr. Betts then returned home to Aurora, and went to work upon the farm. He was Town Clerk of Aurora in 1866; Constable in 1867. He removed to Naperville in 1868, where he owns a fine home and considerable other real estate. He has held the position of Assessor of Naperville Township for 8 years, ending in 1888; Supervisor of the same township, and is now serving the third year. He has served three years as Police Magistrate; is now serving the second year as Alderman, and has been School Director for some 20 years, and still occupies this position. His name is on the public tablets in the Soldier's Memorial Hall at Aurora, where the names of all the soldiers that enlisted in

that place are inscribed. He is a member of Walter Blanchard Post No. 386, G. A. R. He has been Sr. V., Jr. V., and Officer of the Day of G. A. R. Post at Naperville. He is a member of the Union Veteran Republican Club of Chicago, and was President of the 58th Regt. Vet. Assn., which held its reunion there July 31, and Aug. 1, 1891. He is a member of Euclid Lodge No. 65, A. F. and A. M., and Euclid Chapter No. 13. He is also a member of Naperville Lodge No. 81, I. O. O. F. He receives a pension of $8 per month, and is a Republican in politics.

GEORGE O. LLOYD, of Bloomington, Ill., entered the service in Co. B., 93rd Ill. Inf., as his father's servant at La Moille, Bureau County, Ill. Was assigned to duty with the 1st Brig., 2d Div., 17th A. C. He was in his first battle before he enlisted. He fought at Holly Springs, Raymond, Jackson, Miss., and at Champion Hills. During this service he was an attendant for his father, who was Captain of the Company and who put him in the ranks in place of a sick man whom he excused from duty. At the last named battle his father, Captain David Lloyd, was instantly killed, being shot through the heart. The subject of this sketch remained with his dead father, during the entire night following his death. He tried to get a coffin in which to send the body home, but was unable to do so. While he was absent on this mission, his father was buried in a ditch with 14 other officers, on the hillside facing toward Vicksburg, where his body still lies.

Young George was taken with typhoid fever, and was sent home, remaining until Jan. 30, 1864, when he enlisted in Company B., 52nd. Ill. Inf., and was with the 16th A. C., until after the battle of Atlanta, in which he participated, after which his service was in the 15th A. C. Was in the fight at Jonesboro, then returned to Atlanta and went on the exhausting march after Hood, as far as Rome, Ga. After capturing Rome, they were ordered to the relief of the garrison at Allatoona, but on the way there, a train ahead of them was ditched and they were obliged to get off, pass around the obstruction, and take another train beyond. The command reached Allatoona, in time to see the enemy retreating. They were ordered to charge upon them, but before execution the order was countermanded and the regiment remained at Allatoona, four or five days and then returned to Atlanta and prepared for the "March to the Sea."

During the march a feint was made on Macon, Ga., when the march was continued through to the sea, striking Milledgeville, tearing up and destroying railroads, burning ties and bending the iron, etc. Mr. Lloyd was detailed as one of the foragers on the "March to the Sea," and was very efficient in that service. They took Savannah, and did guard duty there for a time and then started on the march through the Carolinas. Mr. Lloyd participated in the various skirmishes, exhaustive marches and engagements of that campaign. He was at Columbia, S. C., at the time of the great fire and assisted in trying to put it out. He took part in the fight at Fayetteville, and was in the front on the skirmish line at Bentonville near Goldsboro, where the regiment suffered terribly. This was the last battle in which Mr. Lloyd participated. Then began the march for Washington. The army halted for a few days near Richmond, where the 52nd drew new clothing to give them a favorable appearance in passing through Richmond. At Alexandria, Mr. Lloyd visited the hotel in which Colonel Ellsworth was killed. Encamped opposite Washington for a time, and then participated in the Grand Review, May 24, 1865. Subsequently the regiment went to Larkinsville and embarked on board transports. He stopped for a while at Cincinnati and finally reached Louisville where he was mustered out of service, and going to Chicago, received his final discharge, July 6, 1865. He returned to his home at LaMoille, and later engaged in farming at Dwight one year. He then went to Missouri, where he remained a year and a half. He had partly learned the plasterer's trade

before the war, and engaged in that business while in Missouri. He returned home and was married Nov. 25, 1870, to Julia Dyer, a native of New York City.

The subject of this sketch was born Dec. 8th, 1846, and is the son of David and Eliza (Seeley) Lloyd, who were the parents of three sons and two daughters,— Hayden, James, George, Jennie and Lucy, all living. To Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd three children have been born —George Francis, born March 26, 1871, in the employ of the Bloomington Electric Light Co.; Harry, born Aug. 1, 1873, died Sept. 22, 1874; and Lucy, born Jan. 27, 1878. Mr. Lloyd is a Republican in politics and was a member of the Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 146, G. A. R., which he joined May 23, 1883. He was honorably discharged from this membership Nov. 11, 1887, and joined the Union Veteran's Union, No. 1. He is a member of Evergreen City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Independent Order of Red Men; Knights of Honor; and the Mason's Union. Mr. Lloyd was elected by the Republican party in 1888, as Health Officer, serving one term in which he made a record of being one of the most efficient officers the city ever had. Is a Republican and a pensioner.

Mr. Lloyd passed through many hardships and trying scenes during the war. Going as his father's servant whom he afterwards saw shot dead before him; he then enlisted, shouldered the musket, taking in a measure the place of his father, and served until the close of the war, making a record as a brave, active and gallant soldier.

ORIN B. GRANT, was born January 12, 1840, at Auburn, N. Y., and was the son of Henry H., and Mary Jane (Brooks) Grant, both of Scottish descent. His parents had the following children: Orin B., Elizabeth, Margaret J., William Henry, Norman B., Van Ransselaer, George H., Mary Ellen, Frances M. and Ruth M. Norman enlisted during the late rebellion in Company D., 104th Ill., and was killed in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 22, 1862, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga. Mr. Grant was brought up on a farm where he assisted his father in the work until he was twenty-one years of age. His natural ability coupled with an indomitable will and a determination to educate and inform himself, enabled him to acquire a good practical business education. In 1846, he removed with his father from New York to Illinois, and on attaining his majority, rented a farm which he continued to operate until the outbreak of the war. He was in the field plowing when his brother brought him the news that Fort Sumpter had been fired upon, and a call for troops had been issued. He finished his furrow, unharnessed and stabled his horses, employed a man at $16 a month, hastened to Ottawa, and enlisted for service in the Union Army, April 20, 1861, as his patriotism would not permit him to remain idle while the Republic was in danger.

Rendezvoused at Springfield in Camp Yates; was mustered into service, Co. I, 11th Ill., April 30, 1861, for three months and proceeded to Camp Hardin, Ill., where he remained two months drilling and performing camp duty. Then moved to Bird's Point, Mo., and there also did camp and garrison duty until the period of enlistment had expired, in the meantime doing some skirmishing, but was not otherwise actively engaged. At Bird's Point, he was mustered out August 4, 1861, returned to Ottawa, Ill., and resumed the occupation of farming. He continued on the farm until November 23, 1861, when he re-enlisted, and was mustered into the United States service, Nov. 25 of the same year, in Company C., 53rd Ill. Inf., known as "Cushman's Brigade," under command of Colonel Cushman. The regiment remained in camp at Ottawa until Feb. 27, when it removed to Chicago, and was there employed in camp duty and guarding prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. It remained at Camp Douglas until March 23, when it was ordered to St. Louis and from there to Savannah, Tenn., where they went into camp until the battle of Pittsburg Landing. During this battle, Mr. Grant was detailed with the

medical staff, and assisted them in amputating limbs and dressing the wounded. He continued such services until June, when he was accidently injured while lying in a hospital tent at Gravely Ridge, Tenn. He was sent to Evansville, Ind., and placed in a hospital, where he remained for eight months under the care of the United States Medical Staff.

At the earliest moment, and even before his condition would warrant the step, he returned to his command joining it at Jackson, Tenn., and there resumed service with his company. Almost immediately after his arrival, the regiment started under orders on double quick march to attack the enemy who were then about five miles distant. It soon found them in force, when an engagement took place which has been known as "Hatchier Matamora." While the regiment was approaching the point at which it was to form, it was necessary to cross Davis' Bridge which spanned the Hatchie River. The enemy had a battery planted on Matamora Hill commanding the bridge, and as Mr. Grant's regiment crossed by right flank the column was raked with murderous accuracy by this death dealing battery; but reckless of danger and death it marched across and formed immediately in front in line of battle. A regiment in the advance was forced back through the latter's lines, but soon reformed and made a splendid charge. During this charge the regiment lost heavily in officers and men; Mr. Grant's company having 2 killed, and many wounded. After the battle the regiment was ordered to Holly Springs and Oxford, but subsequently returned to Memphis, Tenn., and there took transports to Vicksburg, then to Haines' Bluff on the Yazoo River. From there it marched immediately in the rear of Vicksburg, and took position in line near Fort Hill, remaining 43 days in line under constant fire, when finally Vicksburg was surrendered, July 4, 1863. He participated in the unsuccessful assault upon that town, May 22nd.

His next move was to Jackson, Miss., under General Sherman, and while closing the lines around that place, Mr. Grant's brigade was ordered to charge the rebel works. His brigade was comprised of the 41st, 53rd, 28th Ill., and the 3rd Iowa, and in all about 900 men when they first made the charge. They first drove in the rebel pickets, who drew the brigade into an ambush and then directed their fire particularly against Mr. Grant's regiment. After twenty minutes' action out of the total 900 who moved in the brigade, 740 were left upon the field, either killed or wounded. Mr. Grant was wounded in both legs, but succeeded in crawling from the field while the enemy charged over him, and afterward when the enemy were repulsed, the rebel army retreated over him.

After crawling about three-quarters of a mile, he was met by the stretcher corps, and carried back to where the surgeons were engaged. After he was wounded he tore his handkerchief in two parts, and with it bound up the wounds in both legs in order to lessen the flow of blood, which he realized was fast sapping his life. While on the field he cut his cartridge box to pieces and broke his rifle over a stump to prevent them falling into the hands of the enemy; and on all fours, suffering excruciating pain, he abandoned the field. Even after his arrival within the Union lines and where the surgeons were engaged, he had little to expect from that corps, as hundreds were there before him, and perhaps more serious cases. By borrowing a pair of forceps he succeeded in extracting a ball from his right leg, but the one which entered his left limb, he still unwillingly carries as a memento of the war, and an ever present reminder of the harrowing suffering he endured for his country. He remained in the Field Hospital until placed in the Floating Hospital at Vicksburg, and there received from General Grant, in person, a furlough of 30 days, with instructions to report at the nearest hospital to his home for discharge. He returned to Ottawa, and at the expiration of his furlough reported to the Marine Hospital at Chicago, where he was placed on detailed service in the medical department and was there engaged for one year, when the authorities proposed placing him in the reserved corps, which he promptly

refused as he desired to rejoin his regiment. He therefore, started for and met it at Atlanta, Ga.

On reporting to his company he was placed on detail duty with independent scouts, and remained with them through Sherman's march to the sea. His occupation consisted of foraging for supplies for the army. At Savannah he embarked on a ship and was taken to New York City, and from there by rail to Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out and discharged, July 4, 1865, having served from November 21, 1864, until his discharge, over his term of enlistment, and for which he has been unable to obtain any remuneration. He resumed farming, but owing to his injuries was compelled to abandon it. He then learned the carpenter trade which he followed until three years ago, when his injuries, received nearly thirty years before, began to undermine his health, forcing him to abandon physical labor altogether. He has since been elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still holds and discharges the duties pertaining thereto with dignity, and to the satisfaction of the community. He is also a Police Magistrate by virtue of his office. He has also served as Collector of the Township in which he resides. He is past master of the A. O. U. W. Lodge; a member of the Select Knights of America; The Modern Woodmen of America; the Rebecca Lodge of Odd Fellows and Degree of Honor, and is a member of the Joseph Woodruff Post No. 281, G. A. R. He has been sent as delegate to the State Encampment; also has been on the Financial Committee most of the time. He married Miss Emily A. Swartz, November 6, 1861, at Ottawa, Ill., by whom he has had eleven children: Orin F., Sherman S., Harrison, Orville, Carrie L., Nellie J., Millie C., Fred, Ray, Louis G,, Marie R., of whom six are still living.

He is crippled in both legs and has a severe curvature of the spine, which incapacitates him for any kind of physical labor. He receives, in the shape of a pension, the small pittance of $10 per month. He is a Democrat in politics.

Lewis L. Grover was born in Dane County Wisconsin, July 1st, 1847, and was the son of Benjamin and Lucy Grover, who were natives of Maine. His parents removed from Wisconsin to Lee County Ills., where they purchased and settled on a farm. Here Lewis was raised, doing light work and attending school whenever opportunity afforded until he was eighteen years old, when he took up the carriage making trade. After perfecting himself in this trade he concluded that the carpenter's trade presented larger opportunities and decided to take up that line of work, and has continued in that business to the present time.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, in 1861, although only fourteen years of age, prompted by a spirit of adventure, he desired to join the army and engage in that conflict which proved so fatal to many a brave soldier, but his youth prevented him from going into active service at that time. The war continuing, the opportunity again presented itself and young Grover enlisted at Sublet, Lee County Ills., January 5th, 1864, in Company C., 7th Ills. Vol. Cav. His regiment served under General Hatch, and he participated in the battles of Nashville, Franklin and Cardeville, also in the siege in front of Memphis. At the battles of Nashville and Franklin Mr. Grover's regiment was exposed to the enemy's fire for several hours. He and his comrades, however, were there to fight for their country and were not dismayed by surrounding dangers.

Although Mr. Grover had only been in active service a short time he found the change from a comfortable home too great, and suffered much from the exposure and lack of wholesome and nourishing food. He found these privations more than his constitution could bear at so tender an age, and when near Memphis became dangerously ill and had to be removed to the hospital at Germantown. He continued poorly, was unable to rejoin his regiment and consequently was mustered out November 5th, 1865, at Springfield Ills., and discharged.

Immediately after being relieved from army duty he returned to his home in Illinois, re-

maining there about two years. He then sought employment in Iowa, subsequently going to Kansas. The inducements held out to him were not sufficient to persuade him to settle in either State. The Government however, having offered the discharged soldiers lands in Kansas, under the "Soldiers Homestead Act," he embraced the opportunity and selected his quota in Republican County. This property being situated near the thriving town of Scandia has become very valuable and is said to be worth at least $10,000.

After leaving Kansas he settled in Ottawa Ill., and again engaged in the building trade, and is still doing a nice business.

He married Miss Emma S. Douglass, April 13th, 1869, the daughter of Robert A. Douglass. They have one child, Charles Benjamin, a bright promising lad. Mr. Grover is a member of Briner Post No. 67, G. A. R. of Peoria, and is a Republican.

DR. FLOYD CLENDENEN, of La Salle, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the Rebellion in Cass County, Mich., and was mustered into the service as Assistant Surgeon, to the Quarter Master's department. He only remained a few months in the service, as by reason of having been exposed in wet and inclement weather, and sleeping upon the ground, contracted rheumatism in its worst form, thereby wrecking his health, and rendering his right foot and hand almost useless, compelling him to resign his command in the November following his enlistment. His brother, V. B. Clendenen, was also in the war—having enlisted in the 12th Mich. Vol. Inf.—and while in the service sustained serious injuries which resulted in his death, soon after the war closed.

Dr. Clendenen was born near Charleston, W. Va., in the year 1837, and was the son of Robert and Amanda (Hinchman) Clendenen, the former of Scotch-Irish, and the mother of English descent. The father was one of West Virginia's pioneers, and had the honor of being the first to erect a house in Charleston, which has since been made the Capital of that commonwealth, and afterward he became a very prominent figure in the politics of his adopted State, and was elected and served several years in the Legislature, as well as occupied positions on the bench in the lower courts for the district in which he resided. In the year 1848 our subject's parents removed from Virginia and settled in Cass County, Mich., where the father died in 1851. At the time of the reported immense "Gold finds" near Pike's Peak, Col., our subject joined a party and proceeded across the plains and mountains to that place, but the excitement soon collapsed for want of gold to sustain it, therefore, he went over the mountains to California, and after visiting all the places of interest there, returned to his home by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

After his discharge from the war, he spent some time in Montana, in mining and trading with the Indians, where he succeeded in laying aside sufficient funds to enable him to complete the study of the profession which he now follows. Returning to Illinois, he entered the Bennett Medical College, and after a course of three years at that institution, was graduated Jan. 27, 1874, at the head of his class, and received his diploma. He then located at La Salle, and entered upon the practice of his profession which he has devoutly followed ever since.

He married in 1875, Josephine W. Whipple, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Warren W., and Phœbe Whipple, and by her has one child—Edith, a bright promising girl of 11 summers.

The Doctor has served as Coroner for La Salle County for six years, and performed the duties pertaining to that position with dignity, satisfaction to the people, and honor to that profession, in which he is always recognized as a leading ornament. Dr. Clendenen is a member of the Masonic order; in politics a Democrat; a prominent member of Post No. 242 G. A. R. at La Salle, of which he is the Surgeon and Chaplain, and holds an appointment as a member upon the Examining Board of Pensions. He has been successful in his practice

and enjoys the confidence, respect, and patronage of many of the best citizens of his town and surrounding country. He is a bright, pleasing, and talented gentleman, interested in his State and County, and always holds himself in readiness to help any enterprise for the advancement and promotion of the public weal.

MAJ.-GEN. WM. TECUMSEH SHERMAN was born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1820. Entered West Point Military Academy in 1836. Graduated June, 1840. Entered service as 2nd Lieut. in the 3d Regt. U. S. Artillery and joined his Regt. in Florida. He was promoted to 1st Lieut. Nov. 1841, and to Captain in 1850. In 1853 he resigned his commission and quit military service. When the war of Rebellion commenced, he tendered his services to the Government, and was appointed Colonel of 13th Reg. U. S. Inf., May 14, 1861. He was made Brig.-Gen. Aug. 3, 1861, and Maj.-Gen. of Vol. May 1, 1861. Gen. Sherman, as Lieut., served one year in Florida against the Seminole Indians; was transferred thence to Fort Moultrie in Charleston Harbor; and in 1846 he was sent to California where he remained on duty during the Mexican War. In 1850 he was made Commissary of Subsistence and assigned to duty at St. Louis, Mo. From there he was transferred to post duty at New Orleans. He soon after resigned his commission, removed to California, and engaged in the banking business. After spending four years there, he accepted the Presidency of the La. State Military Academy in 1858. Located among Southern people, Sherman enjoyed unusual facilities for observing the tendency of public affairs at the South. The incidents of the Presidential canvass in 1860 excited in his mind painful apprehensions of an approaching war. He was surrounded by a powerful combination of Southern influence. He enjoyed the confidencc, friendship, and liberal patronage of a large number of wealthy and influential Southern leaders; they had marked him as a man whose talents and experience would prove eminently serviceable to them in their contemplated struggle for independence; hence, he was tempted by all the blandishments of wealth, patronage and power. All these attractions were powerless. He indignantly spurned their tempting offers, and turned, with a devotion pure as the light of Heaven, to the venerated flag of his country. Sherman proudly defied the power he could not combat, resigned his position, and left the State. Among other things he wired the Executive of the State: "I beg you to take immediate steps to relieve me as Superintendent the moment the State determines to secede; for, on no earthy account, will I do any act, or think any thought, hostile to, or in defiance of, the old Gov't of the U. S." He proceeded to Washington City, and faithfully warned the authorities of the impending storm. His knowledge and discernment were far in advance of the time, and it took the Gov't a year to learn what Sherman then knew. He declared that war must come, and urged preparations. His policy was rejected; but he received the appointment of Colonel in the regular army, and followed the flag on the fatal field of Bull Run.

Although this was a terrible disaster, no troops ever fought with more intrepid courage than did Sherman's Brig. When the battle was over, and the reports made, the record of blood told by whom the fighting was done.

Sherman was soon transferred to the West, and assigned to the command of the Dep't of Ohio. Sherman saw the gathering strength of the revolt in Ky., and Tenn., which the Govt. failed to appreciate. He had about 5,000 badly armed and partially equipped troops, and urged the necessity of sending re-enforcements. His little army then confronted the rebel Gen. Buckner, with 25,000 men, at Muldraugh's Hill. Receiving no aid, he grew restive, and the Sec'y. of war came in person to confer with him. During the interview, Sherman was asked how many troops would be needed to hold Ky., and advance South. He answered, "Two hundred thousand." The Sec'y and his Adjt.-Gen. decided that his views were extravagant and wild. This expression gave rise to

the report, afterward so extraneously circulated, that Sherman was crazy. The war had not continued a year, however, until the public learned that what had been considered proofs of Sherman's insanity, were truths of vital importance, too long overlooked by the Gov't. Finding his policy not agreeable to the views of the Administration, he was, at his own request, relieved by Gen. Buell, and assigned to duty at St. Louis. Shortly he was ordered to join Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where he was placed in command of the 5th Div. of Gen. Thomas' Corps. Encamped at Shiloh Church, Sherman's Div. held, as it were, a Key position, and was engaged both days of the battle, and nobly acted their part. The value of Sherman's services may be estimated from an official report of Gen. Grant, in which alluding to him, he says: "I am indebted for the success of that battle, to his individual efforts." For his conduct on this occasion he was promoted to Maj.-Gen. Sherman's Div. was now placed in front, and the army advanced on Corinth. After a short siege, the Rebels evacuated Corinth.

Sherman was next placed in command at Memphis, where he remained until he united with Grant in the operations against Vicksburg, Ascending Yazoo River, he assailed the enemy's works at Chickasaw Bluff. During two days desperate fighting, two lines of Rebel works were carried at the point of the bayonet. The fortifications were of immense strength, and defended by a great number of heavy guns. After repeated attempts to take them by storm, the effort was abandoned and the army withdrew.

Next, in conjunction with Gen. McClernand, he proceeded to Arkansas Post, a very strong position held by the enemy on the Arkansas River. Assisted by a fleet of gunboats under Admiral Porter, the army attacked the place on Jan. 11, 1863, and after a severe struggle of three hours, captured the post, with 7,000 prisoners and a large quantity of artillery, ammunition and supplies. Sherman and his 15th A. C. took a leading part in the battles between Vicksburg and Jackson. His command participated in the siege, but was soon after sent to raid the Rebel Gen. Johnston, at Jackson, where a severe battle was fought. and the Rebels defeated. Sept. 23, it was sent to re-enforce Grant at Chattanooga. Nov. 15, wearied by a long march, they were ordered to take possession of the north end of Mission Ridge, then strongly fortified and held by the enemy. The result of that memorable battle of Mission Ridge was secured by a beautiful system of co-operation movements, and largely by the fierce and incessant attacks of Sherman and his brave "boys." They carried the strong works at the north of Mission Ridge, and how well they succeeded, 52 captured cannons and 5,000 prisoners, tell in language plain and unmistakable. Next Sherman was ordered to E. Tennessee to relieve Gen. Burnside's army. The 3d day after receiving the order, his advances was skirmishing with Longstreet's rear guard. Upon Sherman's approach the Rebels raised the siege, and started to Va. March 12th, Grant was made Commander-in-Chief, and Sherman his successor in the command of the Armies of the Tenn., Ohio and the Cumberland. Preparations were now commenced for the great expedition to the Atlanta. His army consisted of 98,797 men of all arms; 6,000 of these were cavalry that had to be remounted. May 7th his army was ready for a move. Never did the eyes rest on a more stirring scene than was presented when Sherman's army filed out into the defiles of N. Ga.

On the 2d days' march, the army was met by the enemy at Buzzard's Roost Gap. The post was taken and our "boys" moved on. The next conflict occurred at Dalton. The place taken, the Rebels falling back to Resaca. Eighteen miles further on the enemy was again fortified, and prepared for battle. May 14th, this position was captured. The foe continued their retreat, and Sherman halted at Kingston, for the purpose of bringing up his trains. Crossing the Etowah with 20 days' rations, Sherman and his brave boys marched S. W. and flanked the great Allatoona Pass, a mountain gorge, where the Rebels had hoped to crush the Union army. May 28th, the battle of Dallas was be-

gun and continued at New Hope Church three days. Both sides lost heavily, but again the Rebels were repulsed and driven from the field, falling back to Kenesaw Mt. This position was found to be immensely strong, embracing three parallel ranges. Lost Mt., Pine and Kenesaw, each one of which furnished a natural fortress of great strength. Pine Mt. was first assailed. The enemy evacuated and strengthened their position on Lost Mt. This was soon carried and they finally concentrated on the ragged heights of Kenesaw. The position was assaulted unsuccessfully, with a loss of 3,000 killed and wounded.

The place was finally flanked and the enemy evacuated. The Rebels fell back and being again pressed, continued to retreat to the works around Atlanta. Sherman halted his army on the river, July 17th, he again moved and sat down in silent grandeur before Atlanta, the object of all his toils, marches and battles. He sent out several expeditions to destroy the railroads and cut off communications. July 20th, Gen. Hood, massed his forces and made a furious attack on Gen. Hooker's Corps. The contest was fierce, the loss on both sides heavy. On the 22d the enemy again attacked the Union left with great impetuosity. The Rebels were under a new and dashing leader. The fortunes of war had long been against them, and they were now desperate. Six times they furiously charged, only to be repulsed with fearful slaughter. Nothing could exceed the reckless daring of the rebels on this occasion. Column after column would move up in the face of a withering fire. As one line would melt away before the burning grape, another would take its place, and advance with cheers to the harvest of death. The field became a vast slaughter pen, 3,200 Rebels having been killed on the field, and many wounded and prisoners fell into our hands. July 28th Hood threw his whole forces on Gen. Logan's 15th A. C. Again were these infatuated heroes "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves," and 5,000 more of the deluded victors of treason fell on this field of carnage. The bold rebel commander now lost 20,000 men in three battles of his own choosing. As a last resort, he sent his cavalry, to gain the rear, and cut Sherman's line of communication. Learning this movement, Sherman swung his army around Atlanta to the west, and destroyed the railroad connection of that place. Whole corps were sent out to protect their roads; in vain. Finding them all cut, and the position fllanked, the Rebel Gen. hurriedly left Atlanta, to meet the Union army at Jonesboro, where the enemy were totally routed, with great loss. The city was entered by the victors, Sept. 2d, and the campaign ended, having occupied 100 days, every one of which witnessed more or less fighting.

It was a moving fight continuing over 150 miles. Sherman garrisoned Atlanta, and pursued the enemy, until they were driven from his lines, and retreated west into Ala. Selecting 60,000 men, with light equipment and daring courage, he abandoned everything like a military base, and, Nov. 5th, started from Atlanta on a grand military raid to Savannah. Sherman's strong cavalry arm plundered every place he did not wish to take, and thus the Confederates were utterly confused. He took Fort McAllister, the key to Savannah, and next assailed the city in the rear. The authorities capitulated the city without resistance Dec. 21, 1864, and 1,000 prisoners, 150 cannon, and 30,000 bales of cotton were among the trophies captured. Jan. 14, 1865, he started into S. Carolina. Striking northeast he cut off all communications with Charleston.

On the 18th Sherman reached Columbia which was evacuated on his approach, the enemy first firing the city. He overtook the enemy at Bentonville N. C., fought the last battle of the war, and then effected a junction with Gen. Schofield at Goldsboro, N. C. From here he moved to Raleigh, and unfurled the National flag from the dome of the State house. Proceeding west, he overtook the enemy at Greensboro. While pushing forward to attack them, he was met by a white flag, with an offer of capitulation. A meeting was arranged with Johnston, the Rebel commander, which resulted in the surrender of the whole Rebel army. May 24th, the army appeared on a grand re-

view in Washington. The war was now over and the Nation rejoiced. Sherman who had so nobly shared its toils and dangers was spared to mingle in its triumphs. His army was disbanded, but the services of this great leader were deemed too valuable to be lost and he was assigned to the command of the Dep't. of the N. W., headquarters at St. Louis. He retired from the command of the army of the U. S. Nov. 1 1883. He died 1891. In person Gen. Sherman was tall and slender, with light hair, fair complexion, deep blue eyes, whiskers red and naturally short, nose long, and eyebrows heavily shading the restless and searching orbs beneath. Calm and reserved in his address, he impressed rather by force of character than by winning attractions. In conversation he was hurried, impatient and voluminous, little inclined to listen, but talked with much enthusiasm. Singularly constructed he was singularly great; a chieftain whose military renown will be preserved to the end of American history.

LUTHER BARNARD, of Decatur, Ill., was born June 20, 1844, a son of Calvin Barnard, who was a descendant of one of the early New England families. The grandfather was killed by the Indians in a bloody battle near Deerfield, Mass. Many of our subject's ancestors were in the revolutionary war. Luther's grandmother was Mary Nims, of English ancestry, and could trace her ancestors who lived in this country back to the year 1600. Her brother and father were in the war of 1812. The homestead upon which she was born was sold a few years ago by her brother, the grant to her ancestor being signed by King George III. of England; descending from generation to generation since. The sale above referred to being the first deed of the land since the grant from the crown of Great Britain.

Luther's early life was passed in Ohio upon a farm, and in attending school at times until he enlisted, Aug. 8, 1862, as a private in Co. G. 123rd Ohio Vol. Inf. He continued at Camp of instruction where the men were uniformed and equipped; left camp Oct, 16, and proceeded successively to the following points: Marietta, Parkersburg, Va., Clarksburg, Buchanan, Beverly, Rich Mountain, Huntsville, Phillips, Webster, and New Creek Station, now known as Keyser, remaining at the latter place until Dec. 17, then marched to Petersburg and Morefield, where he had his first skirmish; then moved to Romney, arriving there Jan. 10, 1863, going into winter quarters. During the following march his Reg. moved to Winchester, where headquarters were made, having heavy marching and skirmishing in the surrounding country; then participating in the battle of Winchester. which opened June 13. On the 5th Mr. Barnard and many others were taken prisoners and transferred to Libby Prison, where they were detained nntil July 16, when they were paroled, but for want of transportation continued in prison an additional two weeks. Their prison fare was bread twice a day, one corn loaf three inches square for four men and one pound of meat per day, divided between ten men, in which no allowance was made for bone. They had no covering of any kind during their detention. They dug holes in the sand to catch surface water, into which also flowed the filth from the sinks, but there was no resource for the men but to use the mixture to quench the terrible thirst. Each day the thousands of prisoners were counted, those too ill to pass in line were counted lying upon the ground, and during this ceremony Mr. Barnard saw on one occasion a rebel officer deliberately disembowel a prisoner.

Upon their arrival at Libby, Major Turner, the officer in charge, instructed them that when called to "fall in" they were at once to form in fours. The following morning before the men had finished sleeping, Turner passed through and called out to the men to "fall in." Some of the men were completely exhausted and could not fall in, whilst others did not do so as quickly as he thought they should, whereupon he fired upon them with his revolver, wounding one man and killing another, at the same time declaring that he would teach them to fall in at his command. Two of the boys cut open their canteens which was used to dip

water and drink soup from, and Turner being informed of this tied their hands behind them, then tied them up by the thumbs for half an hour, declaring that it was punishment for destroying property.

Soon after being captured Mr. Barnard was smitten with bowel trouble, which soon developed into chronic diarrhœa, which speedily reduced him in weight from 183 to 130 lbs., and this ailment has since clung to him. Finally he was paroled and went home where he remained until exchanged in October, when he rejoined his regiment at Martinsburg, Va. It was scattered then along the B. & O. R. R., guarding it until the following spring, when it with other regiments formed two brigades under General Sigel, marched to New Market, where they were badly defeated by the enemy, and forced, after a heavy loss, to retreat to Cedar Creek. The regiment then started upon the Lynchburg raid under General Hunter, participated in the battle of Piedmont, capturing about 1500 prisoners, moved then to Staunton and from there to Lexington, where they burned the Lexington University used previously as a rebel arsenal; captured several canal boat loads of provisions, destroyed what could not be utilized, then crossed the Alleghany Mountains and on to Charleston, W. Va.; thence by boat and rail to Harper's Ferry and then into Maryland. The regiment was next in the battle at Berryville, General Sheridan in command, Sept. 3; again at Winchester Sept. 19, during which Mr. Barnard was wounded by a ball passing through his hip, the regiment having lost in this engagement out of 188, officers and men, seven killed and forty-two wounded. Our subject, with his brother, who was wounded at the same time, was taken into Winchester, after having laid on the field for three days and nights without food or his wounds being dressed. Some days later with others, he was taken in army wagons over a rough road 42 miles to Sandy Hook, Md., the trip taking 24 hours. He was separated from his wounded brother, Henry C., when he was taken to Baltimore, the brother going to the Philadelphia hospital. It is simply impossible to describe his suffering on this occasion, caused by the shattered hip, from which since that terrible ride many pieces of bone have been taken. It was seven years before the wound healed. Later he was taken to Baltimore, where he remained until Oct. 19, when his brother came after him and took him home. He returned to Columbus the following April, where he was discharged May 11, 1865, by reason of disability.

He was unable to do anything for three years, but being somewhat improved, moved to Decatur in 1870, which has since been his home, being employed at his trade as an engineer.

He married Feb. 19, 1868, Mary E. Nims, and by her has three children, viz: Allison Frank, Charles Clifton, and Mary Diana.

Mr. Barnard is a member of Post No. 141, G. A. R., of which he has been Officer of the Day, and Senior Vice Commander; a Republican in politics, a pensioner and a Congregationalist in his form of worship.

ERSKINE M. HAMILTON, a United States Pension Attorney of Bloomington, Ill., hails from Schenectady, N. Y., where he first saw the light of day Jan. 8, 1839. His parents were F. H. and Ruth A. (Cady) Hamilton. the former a native of Brookfield, Mass., and the latter of Montgomery County, N. Y. In 1852, they removed to Steubenville, Ohio, where the father was engaged as a railroad contractor. The Hamilton family, which consisted of one daughter and four sons, verily, four patriots, was strong in its Union sentiment. Indeed, so staunch that when, in 1861, the electric wires flashed throughout the North the echoes of Fort Sumpter, there rallied forth from beneath its roof, the last of four able-bodied sons. All went forward in defense of the stars and stripes. Edward C. enlisted in Company F., 84th Ohio Inf., served until the expiration of his time, re-enlisted in Company B., 157th Ohio Inf., and died of typhoid fever while in the service. Arthur C. served his term in Company F., 84th Ohio Inf., then in Company C., 157th, and enlisted a third time, joining Company H., 195th

Ohio Inf. Chauncy A. was a soldier in Company H., 19th Ohio Inf., and served the term of enlistment. Comrade Hamilton, our subject, first enlisted in Company F., 84th Ohio Inf,, May, 1862. He was actively engaged in the campaign against the guerrillas along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, from Harper's Ferry to New York and Grafton. Next we find him in the Shenandoah Valley participating in all the maneuvers under Major General Tolbert. The regiment was mustered out at Camp Delaware, where it was reviewed by Governor Tod, who complimented the boys upon their efficiency and the value of the service they had rendered. Thus his term having expired he lost no time, but re-enlisted in Company B., 157th Ohio Inf. This was a three months' organization, and when its term expired he, like a true patriot, enlisted a third time, enrolling his name in Company H., of the 195th Ohio Inf. In this organization he served one year and was finally mustered out at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 18, 1865. Thus after over three years of active service our comrade returned to his parental roof at Steubenville, Ohio. Previous to his enlistment he had commenced the study of law, and on returning resumed his law studies in the office of R. S. Moody, and was admitted to the bar soon after.

In 1868, he was elected City Attorney of Steubenville, and at the expiration of his term, removed to Bloomington, Ill. Here he continued his profession for several years, but now gives his exclusive time to the prosecution of government claims. In this he has been exceedingly successful, and his services are fully appreciated by the old soldiers of this portion of the State. While the boys in the Hamilton family have all demonstrated their patriotism on the field of battle, their only sister, Miss Kate W., who resides with our subject, has doubly honored them by gaining fame in the literary world. She is an authoress by profession, and as such has attained renown. A missionary leaflet entitled "Thanksgiving Ann" has excited a great deal of favorable comment. She has written a number of books, and is a constant contributor to the *Youth's Companion* and the principal literary magazines of the day. Mr. Hamilton, himself, is a man of literary tastes. Politically, he is a Republican and takes an active interest in political affairs. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, also of the M. W. of America and belongs to the G. A. R. Post, No. 146. An affable and public spirited gentleman, he is a most worthy and respected eitizen.



THE subject of this sketch, William Henry Sunderland, Ottawa, Ill., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 17, 1851, and is the son of William and ————Sunderland. William Sunderland was a coal miner by occupation. William H. came to this country in 1856, in company with his sisters Mary, Eliza, Kate, Adelia, Anna and his cousin John, landing N. Y. In 1857, Mr. Sunderland and his sister Adelia left N. Y. and came to Ottawa, Ill., where after a few years' residence, Mr. Sunderland went to Chicago to learn tailoring, serving three years when he became night blind. He then went to the Southern part of the State and worked on a farm for eighteen months, at $10. per month, after which he left the farm for the East, to visit his sisters in Utica, only going, however, as far as Buffalo, where he enlisted in Co. E., 3rd N. Y. Cav., Apr. 23, 1863. The Co. went to Plattsburg, remaining there awhile in training for the war; they then went to Warlind, N. Y., and from there to Washington, where they received their arms and horses. The 3rd remained in Wash ington three weeks and were then ordered to Alexandria and from there to Fairfax Court House, where they were attached to the 3rd. Brig., 2nd Div., 20th. A. C. They remained at Fairfax Court House all winter, looking after the guerillas, principally Col. Mosby's, with whom they had an encounter in the Blue Ridge Mountains. At Fairfax Station they were again engaged with Mosby, when, after a hot and sanguinary fight, they were defeated. The Capt. (Fleming) was killed and Mr. Sunderland, with about fifty of the command, were

taken prisoners and taken to Harpers Ferry, While Mr. Sunderland was going for water one day as he was allowed to do, he succeeded by a very adroit move in effecting his escape, rejoining his Co. the same night, at Vienna. He had secured the confidence of Mosby who had given him chance to escape. From Vienna the Co. was ordered to Fredericksburg, where they remained during most of the summer.

Mr. Sunderland and his Regt. participated in that battle and were badly cut up; there were only ten of his Co. left, and about 20 of the Regt. fit for duty. They were ordered to Washington, where they were consolidated with the 16th N. Y. Cav., June 23, 1863. They were sent from Washington to Fort Buffalo, Va., where they remained about thirty days, having the satisfaction of meeting Mosby once more, and this time defeating him in a remarkable encounter. They only numbered 100 men, while Mosby had 1,000. The affair was a night attack. Again Mr. Sunderland and his comrades moved to Fairfax Court House and went into camp there, doing scouting duty about the country. They then went on a seven days' scout to Warrenton Junction, and had several skirmishes with the celebrated rebel Morgan, while out. At one time Mr. Sunderland, with a comrade, went out to look for something to eat. Entering a farm house Mr. Sunderland had secured a ham and tucked it under his arm, when the farmer succeeded in locking the two maruaders in. Mr. Sunderland knocked his unwilling host down with a sabre, and made his escape with his comrade—and the ham, although some rebels had come up and given chase. They followed him to White Plains, where Mr. Sunderland secreted himself in a negro's cabin, and succeeded in eluding his pursuers. He started out next morning after his Regt. which he overtook near Washington. They went into camp at Vienna, where they remained about five months, and while there they were engaged in scouting and various camp duties.

Another seven days' scouting expedition followed, this time to Culpeper, where they had a fight with the rebels. In this encounter Mr. Sunderland was wounded, receiving a bayonet thrust in the neck. He was sent to the hospital, but after remaining there two weeks, he ran away and joined his Regt. at Vienna. Then came another fierce engagement with Mosby at Naperville, where, after an all day fight, the Union forces succeeded in driving the enemy out. The Federals returned to Vienna, and next moved on Leesburg, meeting their old and formidable enemy Mosby again, and driving him out, after a hard fight. In this encounter five of Mr. Sunderland's company were wounded. They next had an encounter with Morgan, who retired after a little skirmish, not caring to hazard a battle with his former victorious foes. They followed him up a little, and then returned to camp, remaining there a week, when they were ordered to White Plains. There they had quite a number killed in a night encounter with a guerrilla force; and some of the boys becoming separated from the command, they had to shift for themselves. Mr. Sunderland went to a farmer's house, where he was acquainted, and the lady of the house secreted him in a barrel. The rebels searched the house, even tipping up the barrel, but they did not find him. They went away, but becoming suspicious again, returned and made a second search of the house. The lady had transferred Mr. Sunderland from the barrel to a soft place under the sofa, where he remained undiscovered until the rebels had departed. After breakfast next morning he started for camp, where he arrived all right.

Mr. Sunderland took part in the exciting scenes surrounding the capture and death of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln. While his Regt., the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, were in camp, a telegram arrived ordering them to go out in pursuit of Booth. The message came at four o'clock in the morning. The 16th started out and scouted all that day, and returned to camp that night.

Early the next morning they were out again, riding as far as Goose Creek, which they forded. In crossing, some of the horses were drowned. While out on this expedition, he



CAPT. CHRISTIAN RIEBSAME.

was taken sick. Subsequently they were ordered back to Washington and went into camp at Camp Lincoln. After a stay there of a week, they were ordered into Md., still in search of the assassin, and this time they were successful. They tracked him through information received from a negro. They went South according to directions, meeting a man, who said there was a stranger whom the doctor was attending, at a house in the neighborhood. It proved to have been Booth, but he had fled when they arrived there. They pushed on and crossed the ferry; then they made a search of a house near by, but were unsuccessful. Again moving on they saw a boy coming out of a barn. It proved to be the barn where Booth was in hiding. The boy had the key to the door. He confessed that Booth was inside, whereupon the men surrounded the barn, receiving orders to keep their places. The barn had taken fire somehow; they had discovered that fact when they first came. Corporal Corbet called through a crevice in the side of the barn for Booth to surrender. He refused, and asked for fair play; asked that they give him forty yards, saying he was wounded and could not get away. Corbet fired upon him then, hitting him in the back of the head, about the same place where the assassin's murderous bullet struck his illustrious victim. When the men finally entered the barn, Booth was dying. He left the following strange message: "Tell my mother I was fighting for my country." He asked for a drink of water, which was given him. He then requested that they press on his throat, as he was choking. His request was complied with. He asked the man to press harder. His object was then discovered—he wanted to be choked to death. The men brought the body back to Washington, taking Pool and Harris with them as prisoners. The 16th then went into quarters at Camp Lincoln, where they remained until they were mustered out, August 18, 1865. Mr. Sunderland received his discharge at Harrytown, N. Y., Sept. 4th. He subsequently went to Buffalo, N. Y., and from there back to N. Y. City, where he engaged as fireman of the Steamer "City of Boston," of the Inman Line; making three trips across the Atlantic. Subsequently he was engaged in various pursuits in different places about the country. In 1870, his adventurous spirit directed his footsteps toward the Pacific Slope. He visited almost every State and Territory West of the Miss., employed as chance or fancy might direct him, returning East after several years and locating at Ottawa. In 1878, he removed by wagon to Neb., where he purchased a 160 acre tract and commenced stock farming. This did not prove financially successful, and after six years of adversity, he sold out and again returned to Ottawa, and engaged in tiling. In 1890, he went to work for Mr. Scanlan, contractor, and is still with him. Mr. Sunderland was married March 10, 1891, to Mrs. Clara Shober, a daughter of Daniel and Maria Stephenson. Mrs. Shober had two children by her first marriage—George and Sadie. Mr. Sunderland's father is still living, but his mother has passed away. He is a a U. S. pensioner, and a member G. A. R. Post, No. 156. In politics he is a Republican.



Captain Christian Riebsame, a resident of Bloomington, Ill., is a native of Mutterstadt, Germany, where he was born June 1, 1839. When three years of age his parents moved to Speyer, on the beautiful Rhine, where Christian enjoyed the advantages of the excellent schools of that country. In 1853, the family sailed for America, landing at Philadelphia, Nov. 17th. Our subject resided in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, and finally settled at Decatur, Ill., in 1858. Here he loyally rallied forth under the folds of his newly adopted flag, and enlisted as a private in Co. B., 116th Ill. Inf., Aug. 11, 1862. The 116th Ills. Inf. was assigned to the 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 15th Army Corps, and served in the famous Army of the Tennessee to the end of the war. The regiment was never on detached duty, always forming a part of Gen. Sherman's moving and fighting column. At the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 28, 1862, he was pro-

moted to Sergeant, and for gallant and meritorious services at Arkansas Post, he received the epaulettes of a 1st Lieut. The sanguinary battle of Missionary Ridge created a vacancy in the next higher grade, and our comrade was honored with a Captain's commission, dated Jan. 24, 1864. Shortly we find the Captain on the Tallahatchie march; he then followed Sherman's Yazoo expedition, and at Chickasaw Bayou, and Chickasaw Bluff, Dec. 27-29, 1863, he received his first baptism of the enemy's fire. During this hot engagement the regiment acquitted itself most gallantly and received the highest compliments. Jan. 1, 1863, they moved on the expedition against Arkansas Post, where, Jan. 10 and 11, they fought the second battle, Company B. especially sustaining very heavy losses. Jan. 22, they landed at Young's Point, La., and assisted in digging the historical canal. Here the gallant 116th lost over 100 of its members by sickness. In the month of March they went up to Black Bayou and Deer Creek where they assisted in the rescue of Admiral Porter's fleet, having a desperate fight.

April 30, the Captain was engaged in the battle of Snyder's Bluff. May 14, he fought at Jackson, Miss., and May 16 and 17, he faced the hot fire of the enemy in the bloody charges of Champion Hills and Black River Bridge. Then followed the long siege of Vicksburg, inaugurated by the desperate assaults May 19 and 22, 1863. The next day after the surrender of the city, July 4, they started in pursuit of the rebels, chasing them beyond Jackson. After this continued round of hard duty, the survivors of the regiment went into camp on the Big Black River, remaining until Sept. 26, when they moved upon Chattanooga and participated in the memorable battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge November 23-25. After the victory and without being permitted to return to camp for blankets or overcoats, the heroic 116th was hurried forward to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside. The weather was very cold and while they could keep warm when marching, the suffering while camping at night was great. Rations also were very short, and when at last the regiment went into winter quarters at Larkinsville, Ala., Jan. 9, 1864, they all felt they had been on the hardest campaign during their service. In May we find the Captain starting out on the Atlanta campaign, and shortly, he fought in the tragic battles of Dalton, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, New Hope Church, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, assault on Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy Station. After the fall of Atlanta, the 116th went in pursuit of Hood. Returning they joined "Uncle" Sherman on the march to the sea, arriving near Savannah, Dec. 12, and participating in the storming and capture of Fort McAllister. A few days rest, and then onward through the Carolinas, chasing the enemy through swamps, through creeks, across rivers, skirmishing almost constantly until they reached Columbia, S. C. At Bentonville, N. C., March 19, our gallant Captain fought his last fight. Onward, onward, finally reaching Richmond, and May 24, amid pæns of victory, he led his company in the grand review at Washington. The great rebellion had closed and he was mustered out June 7, 1865. The foregoing briefly stated career of Captain Riebsame is a military record seldom equaled, and certainly never excelled in the annals of our country. A German by birth, his adopted country may justly feel proud to do him honor as one of her most loyal sons.

Captain Riebsame was married September 21, 1869, to Miss Bertha Trimter, who was born at Marklissa, Germany, June 7, 1843. By this union have been born five children, of whom are living Emma, Carl, Bertha and Edward. Captain Riebsame was a chartered member of the first post of the G. A. R. in the United States, organized April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Ill. He is an active and honored member of Wm. T. Sherman Post, No. 146, Dept., Ills., and is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Insignia No. 5932, and a life member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. He is a Mason, a Pioneer member of the North American Turnerbund and a worthy and highly respected citizen.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. Howe, may be found on his beautiful farm near Tonica, La Salle County, Ills, where he is always at home to his neighbors of the surrounding country, and by whom he is held in universal esteem. A G. A. R. member especially, will be well rewarded by a visit to his farm, and will always receive a right royal welcome, from Mr. Howe and his hospitable wife and interesting family. He was born in Roylston, Vermont, December 15, 1822, and received a common school education, improved however by a wide range of general reading. He removed from Vermont to Illinois in 1850. When he went West he had some money and it was his purpose to enter a quarter section near Tonica where he located; but owing to the long sickness of his wife, who died in January, 1851, followed by the sickness of his son, who also died, his means which he had brought with him were pretty much exhausted and accordingly he engaged at farm work for a time. Later he leased the farm of Asa Holdridge, who had taken a great liking to him, and continued to operate that farm for nine years, with financial success. In 1851 he had secured a soldier's warrant of 1812 service and by power of attorney, located it (one qr. sec.) in Allen Tp., and later purchased the tract. Subsequently he sold it at a good price. In 1858, having accumulated a fine sum of money, he purchased a quarter section in Vermillion Township which he has improved and where he now resides. He has an elegant farmhouse and substantial farm buildings. The grounds about his house are ornamented with fine shade trees which he planted. The Captain takes great pride in his home and has one of the best farms in the county and one of the most pleasantly located.

When the President's proclamation called for troops, Mr. Howe interested himself in the organization of a Company, but as La Salle County had by the time it was formed, enlisted its full quota of men, this Company was not accepted. In August of the following year, however, he again raised a Company which was accepted and he was mustered into the service as a Captain of Company B., 104th., Ills. Vol. Inf., having been unanimously chosen by a vote of his Company to fill that position. He received orders to report at Louisville Kentucky, where the Company was uniformed and supplied with arms and equipped with munitions of war. In the reorganization of General Buell's Army his Company was assigned to General Dumont's Division and was on the left of the Army in Buell's pursuit of Bragg; going first to Frankfort Ky., where he remained till Oct. 26th, then marched on to Bowling Green, Glasgow, Tompkinsville, and on the first of December, reached Hartsville, Tenn. Here the Brigade consisted of the 104th, Ill., 106th and 108th Ohio, two Companies of Cavalry, with two pieces of Artillery, in all about 900 men; three Companies of the 104th, being detached on other duties. The rebels under General Morgan with 3,500 men attacked them at Hartsville about daybreak, the 7th of December. The Brigade formed instantly with the 104th, on the left, and a charge was made by the enemy; the 104th, held its ground but the other regiments fell back, leaving them to hold the position alone. The 104th not only held its position but repulsed the attack of the Infantry and were driving them from the field when Morgan's Cavalry dismounted and attacked them on the right flank and in the rear, completely surrounding and obliging them to surrender. The battle lasted 1 hour and 15 minutes and the 104th lost in killed 44, and 150 wounded. Although this was the first engagement in which this regiment had taken part, it fought with desperation and effect and standing at the head of Company B., urging and cheering on his brave, courageous men, insensible to the danger of flying bullets, was the figure of our hero, Captain Howe. Had the other regiments stood their ground and fought with half the bravery of the 104th, there is no doubt the enemy instead of carrying them off as prisoners, would have been ingloriously driven from the field.

Mr. Howe with his regiment was marched to Murfreesboro, where they were all paroled with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel Hapeman and Major Widmer, who with 11 other officers were held as hostages. Captain

Howe after being paroled returned to Chicago with his regiment, where he did guard duty during the winter of 1862-3. He left Chicago April 14, 1863, with the regiment, going to Nashville; thence toward Franklin as an advance guard for the protection of that place. He was thus engaged for about a month, when he returned with his regiment to Nashville and went into camp for a couple of weeks. While at Nashville he made several trips to Murfreesboro in charge of trains. The regiment then moved to Murfreesboro and was ordered out on the Tullahoma campaign. Captain Howe's company was assigned as the skirmish company, and the greater part of the time was on the skirmish line. After this campaign the regiment went into camp at Decherd, Tenn., and while there Captain Howe, finding his health failing and being unfit physically for any violent excercise, having little hope of recovery unless he immediately sought rest and quiet, he reluctantly resigned his command Aug. 26, 1863. He regretted the necessity for taking this step, as he was a general favorite with his men, who had confidence in his bravery and good judgment, and in his honor as a gentleman. They felt assured they would be able with him as their leader to distinguish themselves on the battlefield even in an unequal conflict, and were willing to repeat the many acts of daring and bravery displayed by them on the field at Hartsville. Physically sick and much chagrined at being compelled to resign his command, he sought quiet repose on his farm, where he was nursed and attended by a loving wife, and two interesting children. He soon showed signs of improvement which gradually continued until he was partially restored to his former good health. He has since been engaged in farming. He has been married twice, the present wife being Armina H., daughter of Asa Holdridge, of Tonica, to whom he was married Feb. 15, 1853, and by whom he has two children, Viola, and Ellis.

Captain Howe comes from a fighting family; his maternal grandfather James Wallace having been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Besides serving his country faithfully as a soldier, Capt. Howe was selected as a Justice of the Peace for La Salle County, the duties of which office he has performed with becoming dignity and to the entire satisfaction of all those who regard high honor and integrity in the administration of justice as the bulwark of our constitution.

He was prominent in organizing the Post No. 93, G. A. R., at Tonica, and so universally respected by his comrades as to be elected a commander, taking an active part in all its business matters. He now holds an important position in the Big Bend Veteran Reunion Association, and has done so since its formation, in 1885. He is a Master Mason, member of Peru Chapter, No. 63, and a Knight Templar. When men congregate and discuss politics in La Salle County if you want to find Captain Howe, don't waste your time by searching among the Democrats.

ALFRED WHITFIELD, of Rutland, Ill., member of G. A. R., Post No. 292, enlisted in the army, July 15, 1861, as a private, in Company B., 11th Ill. Inf. This Regt. was first called into service under the proclamation of the President, Apr. 16, 1861, for three months' service, and was mustered out at Bird's Point where it had been on duty, and then re-enlisted for three years. The first expedition in which Mr. Whitfield was engaged was to Madrid, Mo., Sept. 9th and 11th. From there it moved to Charleston, Bloomfield and Commerce, returning *via* Cape Girardeau.

The forepart of Jan. 1862, another expedition was made to Charleston with some skirmishing with the Jeff Thompson's force. This was followed with a reconnoisance under Grant, of Columbus, Ky. Feb. 2, Mr. Whitfield embarked with his Regt. on transports for Ft. Henry. The Regt. did not take part in the lively and effective fight at that place, but was held in reserve. It made up for this, however, in the next battle which was Fort Donelson in which it came out with distinguished honors. It was heavily engaged with the enemy about five hours, and if hard fighting is to be meas-

ured by its losses the 11th should certainly take first place in that battle. Its loss in killed, wounded and missing was 329; of this number 72 were killed and 182 wounded.

The subject of this sketch was not spared; he was thrice wounded, once by a sabre cut in the head, was shot in the right leg and had a finger of his left hand shot off. He concluded from this that the rebels made a very commendable effort to disqualify him for further service in behalf of the Union. He was sent to the hospital at Paducah, Ky., remained there for a time and then removed to Mound City, and later to Cincinnati, Ohio. As soon as he was able to travel he received a furlough and went home. Though much disabled his thoughts were with the army that was fighting in the field for the maintenance of the Union and he longed to be once more with his comrades. This feeling became so strong that he left home and rejoined his regiment, then at Paducah, Ky. He was with his regiment in its movements for a time, but his old wounds troubled him so much that he was finally obliged to leave his regiment and abandon the cause he loved and had shed his blood to sustain. He was discharged at Cairo, Ill., March 18, 1862, on account of disability. He returned to Rutland and subsequently moved East where he lived for eleven years, then moved to Rutland, where he has since made his home. For some years past he has been engaged in the livery business.

Mr. Whitfield was born in England, Nov. 26, 1836. When he was six years of age he and his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Phila. Pa., where he was sent to school and where after he grew up he learned the blacksmith trade. In 1857, he moved West, locating in Chicago, and the year following he moved to Rutland, pursuing his trade there until he enlisted for the war. Since he left the army he has not been able to follow his trade. Mr. Whitfield was married in 1864 to Caroline McCuen. Two children have been born to them—Wm. H. and Caroline E. He has supported the Republican party ever since it was organized. At present he is officer of the Guard of the Rutland Post, and is the recipient of a pension. He is a man much respected in the community where he has lived so long. Frederick A., brother of Mr. Whitfield served in the United States Navy during the war.



Louis Bibel, of Bloomington, Ill., was born in Poland, in 1839, and came to America when a youth of 17 on the ship Rappahannock. He married a Southern lady in Chockland Co., Ala., and lived in Clark Co., Miss. Before the war he was a staunch abolitionist, and for his loyal sentiments was condemned to be hanged by the Miss. Regulators, but a Confederate officer of Union sentiments saved his life. He was placed in irons and his wife and children came to the prison to say good-bye to him before going to the "Democratic Slaughter Pen," as he very significantly calls the Confederate prisons. The officer to whom he owes his life, was Captain Lawrence, of Company F., 14th Miss., who was captured at Fort Donelson and confined in prison at Chicago. While there he did much for the Union cause by writing favorably of his prison life and contrasting it with the treatment accorded the Union prisoners.

Captain Lawrence came to Shubuta, Miss., as Provost Marshal of that district, and through his intervention Louis was forced into the Rebel army, was dragged off in chains and handcuffed to Columbus, Miss., and placed in the 37th Miss. Conscript Regt. Here he was shrewd enough to get into a band as musician under Professor Adam Goss, and never carried arms against his adopted country—in which statement he takes a great deal of pride. In the first battle between Corinth and Boonsville, Miss., Gen. Lytle was killed. While here having a hospital ribbon on his arm he pretended to be in search for Gen. Lytle's body, and intuitively became attracted by the gaudy blue of the Yankee soldiers, and kept so well to the front that he ran into the Union Army, first meeting the 14th Ill. At once he donned the blue jacket of a dead Yank, and thus in his gray

breeches, began his very interesting career as a Union soldier.

Previous to leaving the "Democracy," however, and while practicing in the bushes a controversy arose between some of the band and one Williams, the latter made the remark that the band was nothing but G——d Yankee spies. He had scarcely uttered the insulting language, when our subject struck him with his B-flat horn, smashing his nose, and leaving him *hors de combat.* While in Shubuta prison, before being executed by the rebels, Louie jumped the dead line, knocked a stack of arms over, which fell down stairs and wounded Owen Boughey and several others, his determination being to sell his life as dearly as possible and get "blood for blood." During Louie's sojourn as a resident of Shubuta, Miss., a little hamlet of 23 houses, 13 men were assassinated for expressing Union sentiments. Among these Mr. Bibel remembers Joseph Landrum, two brothers named Cooper, a merchant named Woods, "Coffee" West.

Few men have had such an exciting and blood-curdling experience during the war as Louie Bibel. His experience, though severe and disastrous, has only tended to increase his devotion to his adopted country. He concluded to try the Naval service for a time, but soon tired, and sought a re-enlistment in the infantry at Cairo, but failing walked all the way to Bloomington, Ill., where he at once re-enlisted under John L. Routt, (now Governor of Colorado), as Captain of Company A., 94th Ill. Vol. Inf. The Captain offered him $50.00 County Bounty, which Louis refused, as his object was to fight for his adopted country, and not for money, but accepted 5c and a drink, when about that time a big burly Democrat, named Louis Beck, offered him $50.00 to go back to the Confederate army. Louie told him he was a Union man and had recently left a vacancy for him in the 37th Miss. Conscript Regt. At this Beck struck Louis in the face, and Louis drew his pistol and remarked, "I have enlisted to kill Democrats, and I'll begin at Bloomington," and fired. Beck was wounded. The recruiting officer got Louis out of the difficulty, and in a few hours he was uniformed, defying the mob but not the law. He served until the capture of Mobile, after which he was appointed special Assistant Superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau, with headquarters at Indianapolis, also on the Tom Bigbee River. Served several months in this capacity, when, believing the way open to reach his former home at Shubuta, Miss., he resigned, and making search for his wife and children found them still at Shubuta in a destitute "Confederate" condition. While obliged to lay over at Shubuta awaiting the opportunity to get away, lying on the floor with one hand on a revolver and the other on a shot gun, about 12 o'clock at night he heard a rap at the shanty door; inquiring who was there, he was informed that it was Uncle Massy Jones' negro, warning him not to attempt to move that night or he would be assassinated. Three times during that night he received a similar warning. He decided to obey the warning, and telegraphed to General Millen at Meridian for rescuers. The general responded. and one of those guards, Ed. Cutting, is a resident of Bloomington to-day. Enlow, now deceased, was another. Under a group of about 25 men he conveyed an unreconstructed rebel, his wife, and two children to liberty.

General Kirby Smith, Commander of the Mobile district, gave him a pass for himself and family to New Orleans. His regiment was there ready to go home, but Louie was sick on a boat and unable to communicate with his command, and reached Bloomington two days behind his regiment, being again deprived of the pleasant reception accorded to the returned victorious warriors. But poor in purse, with impaired health and downcast in spirit, isolated from his Southern friends, he is satisfied to cast his lot among the people for whom the better part of his life was devoted, and for whom he endured so many trials, dangers and privations.

Here help was offered him by many of his former comrades in arms, and particularly by N. H. Winslow, who gave him a lot on which to erect a home, with the understanding that it was always to be his whether he succeeded in paying for it or not. His comrades loaned him

money to build a house. He went to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, where he remained three months. This institution he regards as a National blessing for those worthy ex-soldiers who have no homes of their own. He returned to Bloomington, owes no man a cent, and is doing well in his business.

Mr. Bibel was appointed, under President Johnson, as overseer of a lighthouse on Mobile Bay. General McNulta, Peter Folsom and General Orme deceased, were his recommenders and bondsmen. While Johnson asked if Bibel would submit to "My Policy," the said Bibel wrote, "To Andy Johnson, President of the United States, per accident, I'll see you dead, damned and in h—l before I'll submit to 'My Policy.'" At this time our subject was in great financial embarrassment, but he declined to submit to oppression even to secure a good position under the Government, a characteristic of the man all through his life. He is a member of G. A. R. Post of Bloomington, and was a charter member. He was a member for 20 years, and when a Democrat came into the post he withdrew.

ANCIL C. STEVENS, of Decatur Ills., who took a prominent part in the war of the rebellion, was born at Tompkinsville, Ky., April 18, 1824, and spent his early life on a farm in that State, until 27 years of age. His father was a farmer, and moved to Ky. when about 22 years old, and died in that State. The mother's maiden name was Lucretia Brown, a native of Tenn. of Scotch ancestors, her father serving in the War of the Revolution.

Ancil C. Stevens at the age of nine years attended school for two months, and that was the extent of his school privileges. In 1850, he moved to Ill., and lived one year near Vandalia, locating then in Macon County, where his residence has since been, except about four years when he was farming in Missouri. While in Missouri prior to 1861, Mr. Stevens was Captain of a Co. of Home Guards, organized for the protection of property, and when the Co. decided to unite with the rebel regiment he refused to go with it, and this embittered the company so that he was fired upon by the very men who offered him the command of a company then the regiment. This occurred subsequent to the surrender at Lexington, and deciding to leave that part of the country Mr. Stevens sent his team to Jefferson, and here joined by six other teams made his way to Louisana, Mo., crossed the river and came to Decatur. Here he raised one crop on a farm, and then enlisted. Aug. 4, 1862, in Company A., 116th Ills. Inf., which was mustered early in Sept., and in Nov., after equipment and instruction at Camp Macon, went *via* Cairo to Memphis.

In a short time the regiment marched on the Tallahatchie campaign as far as College Hill, and the supplies having been captured at Holly Springs, it returned to Memphis and took transports for Chickasaw Bayou, where it was first engaged in battle, losing a number of men. Boarding steamers, the regiment went up to Haines' Bluff then steamed down the Yazoo River to the Miss. and up that river to the White River and to Arkansas Post. Disembarked Jan. 10, 1863, and on the 11, made a charge and carried the works at the point of the bayonet. In this the loss was serious, and Sergeant Stevens was slightly wounded. After guarding the prisoners and burying the dead, the regiment again embarked and was landed at Young's Point, La., to work on the canal. Feb. 1, Sergeant Stevens was sent to the camp sick, where he remained until about March 15, when transferred by hospital boat, he was placed in the Van Buren hospital at Milliken's Bend and detained until June 1st. During this time he was made sutler for the camp, and ward master. He rejoined his Regt. and took command of his Co. during the siege of Vicksburg; then in the movement and battle to Jackson and back to camp Sherman. Subsequent to the engagement at Jackson and Bolton, in which the company participated, a change in the command was made—Col. Tupper taking command of the Brig., Lieut. Col. Boyd, command of the regiment and Sergeant Stevens resumed his position as Sergeant.

After a furlough home Sergeant Stevens joined his Regt. at Eastport, Tenn., and with it went to Chattanooga, crossing at Bridgeport and again at Lookout Point, reaching a place above Chattanooga about three miles above the mouth of the Chickamauga. Here the 116th Ill. and the 6th Mo., were detailed to man the pontoon boats to transport the soldiers to their positions. Muffling the oars the men pulled down along the west bank as quietly as possible, and when signaled, crossed to the east bank at the mouth of the Chickamauga, landed the men, one half on each side of that river, and at once commenced to excavate deep rifle pits. Sergeant Stevens and his comrades landed on the left bank of the Chickamauga, and in the first skirmish pit of the enemy, discovered five men and three officers playing cards.

At noon the pontoon boats were in order for the Union army to cross the river, and by 4 P. M. Gen. Sherman's army was all over and ready to move up the valley. That evening a movement was made about four miles, driving the rebels with heavy skirmishing from their camp as they were cooking supper. The 116th was now in the 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 15th A. C., under Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commanding the Div. Resting during the night after the skirmish the division was moved to the extreme left of Missionary Ridge, and Sergeant Stevens was placed in command of a skirmish line. The line was gradually extended with some opposition from the enemy and Sergeant Stevens here received a serious wound, which has ever since given him trouble. At Mission ary Ridge the entire valley was visible from the point occupied by Sergeant Stevens and he was enabled to witness the charge, which he states was the grandest sight that ever passed before a soldier's eyes. This was the only event of this character that the Sergeant ever saw during the war on account of his active participation in the many others where he was engaged. After this battle the regiment was ordered on a forced march to Knoxville to raise the siege where Longstreet was holding General Burnside. This being accomplished a return was made to Chattanooga and a march ordered to Larkinsville, Ala., where winter quarters were established. Here Sergeant Stevens was very sick for a month, but recovering, was detailed to drill 50 new recruits which had been received for the regiment, and this duty was so faithfully performed that these men took a place with the old veterans without difficulty.

In April Sergeant Stevens had charge of some 40 men detailed to chop cord wood, and made headquarters in an old log still house. The men received 50c. per cord and the officer $1 per day for this extra service in addition to their regular pay as soldiers. Starting in May on the march to Atlanta the first engagement was at Buzzard's Roost. Then at Resaca the regiment bravely made a dangerous and heavy charge in which the Col. was mortally wounded. At this charge the Major was in possession of the plans of the movement, but failing to keep up with the regiment it went 150 yards further than necessary, and this mistake gave the enemy an opportunity to pour a disastrous enfilading fire upon the regiment. When Sergeant Stevens had assisted the wounded Col. to the rear, he went back to join his company and overtaking the Major enquired the location of the Regt. and he said it had gone up the hill; passing on Sergeant Stevens reported to Captain White, the Senior Captain, that the Major was not coming up, and Captain White assuming command sent to ascertain where the enfilading fire came from, and this detail captured a number of prisoners. The Regt. then fell back to the position it should have taken at first and found temporary breastworks. The next day more substantial works were erected and the second night, Sergeant Stevens in charge of a picket line, received orders to advance the line at early daybreak. In this charge Sergeant Wm. Smith, color bearer, brought forward the regimental colors and Sergeant Stevens planted them, the first on the Fort, and as Sergeant Stevens and Sergeant Smith were holding the flag a gun shot struck their hands wounding both and carrying away a part of the flag staff, as can be seen now in

the Memorial Hall at the State Capitol. The enemy in retreat set fire to the bridge over Ostenula River and two men in Sergeant Stevens' company—Sergeant James Long and G. W. Lyon, went forward and extinguished the flames by carrying water in their hats, although under fire of the rebels. The army then came up and was enabled to pass over the bridge that thus had been saved.

After this came the engagement at Tunnel Hill and at Dallas. Then came Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain, where at the former place Sergeant Stevens had charge of the prisoners and finding some brother Masons among them, gained considerable information concerning the condition of affairs on their side. At Pumpkinvine Creek there was a heavy skirmish. July 22, during a skirmish near, Sergeant Stevens saw the men carrying back the body of Gen. McPherson, and in the charge one of the Sergeant's men who was shot dead fell on him and delayed him so the rebels near, called him to surrender, and refusing was fired at, but falling to the ground escaped both injury and capture. This force then moved around to the right of Atlanta, and in the engagement July 28, it repulsed seven charges in about four hours with fearful loss to the enemy. During the siege here the men lay in the lines until Aug. 31, when they participated in the battle at Jonesboro. Here Sergeant Stevens had charge of the first skirmishers that went into that place, and Gen. Nelson of the 14th Corps was the first general officer to enter the city. The next move of the command was to Lovejoy Station, which ended the campaign, and the men were sent into camp at Eastpoint, Ga., then followed Hood for a time and returned to Vining Station, until they started on the historic march to the sea, which perpetuated in song and story will stand out in prominent relief until the history of the nation is obliterated.

At Fort McAllister the 116th was one of the regiments in the Brig. detailed to charge the Fort, on which Sergeant Stevens and Sergeant Smith planted the regimental colors. The oyster beds and fisheries were also made to contribute, and soon materially changed the culinary department of the army, where short rations had for some time been the rule. Here Sergeant Stevens had charge of Gen. Hazen's Headquarter Guards for two weeks. From this point the troops embarked for Hilton Head and marched through the Carolinas. In the engagement at Columbia, Sergeant Stevens had charge of the skirmish line in the morning and crossing the Ogeeche River, camping near the Railway Depot, saw it burn. When the regiment returned it was accompanied by a number of Northern people who were glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of escape. At Bentonville there was a heavy engagement and the 116th performed good service in assisting to save the 20th Corps from a dangerous position. This was the last battle the 116th was engaged in, and it then went to Goldsboro and Raleigh, where Johnston surrendered, then on to the grand march to Richmond to participate in the Grand Review at Washington where it camped on Capitol Hill until discharged June 7, 1865.

Sergeant Stevens after his active and brilliant military service, settled on a farm near Decatur until 1887, when moving into the city he assisted in reorganizing the G. A. R., of which he was a member in 1868. He was engaged in real estate and insurance until 1885, when he assumed the duties of Justice of the Peace, which he continues to discharge. He was married at Tomkinsville, Ky., in 1848, to Susan M. Hammer, of that place, and has eight children: Wm. B., the eldest, died in Sulten City, Washington, Nov. 21, 1890, leaving a wife and four children. This son was left in care of the family during the father's absence in the army, and faithfully discharged his duty. The wife of Sergeant Stevens died October, 1866, leaving an infant one month old. Then he married Louisa H. Pope, of Macon County, born in Springfield, and she has one son, a promising young man who graduates from the Chicago Medical College in 1892.

Sergeant Stevens is a Methodist, a Republican, a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 8, A. F. & A. M., in which he was S. W. for one

year; a member of the G. A. R. Post, where he is Senior Vice.

This brief history of an active participation in some of the most prominent events of the Civil War, and the creditable service rendered by the gentleman, entitles him to the grateful esteem with which these scarred veterans should be regarded by those who enjoy those blessings these men sacrificed so much to secure.

HENRY HOLMES, of Ottawa, Ill., was born Nov., 1840, at Wayne County, Ohio, a son of John and Rachel Holmes, who have now attained the ages of 75 and 70 years respectively. His parents were born in Pennsylvania, and are of German descent. Mr. H, had six brothers, viz.: George Washington, Commodore Perry, Jeremiah S., John, Leander and Archibald. His mother having died in 1852, his father married again and had ten children by the second marriage. Mr. Holmes' brothers, Commodore Perry, Jeremiah and John, also became soldiers during the war of the rebellion, and were in the 19th Mich. Inf., and attached to the 20th Army Corps. The first named lost three fingers off the right hand at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and John was wounded at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, on the 20th of July. The latter recovered and rejoined his regiment, but Commodore Perry was disabled and unable to resume service. Our subject was brought up on a farm and applied himself to ordinary farm work until he attained the age of 19 years, when he determined to hoe his own road, and therefore started afoot, in 1859, to Pike's Peak, Col. At the present day such a decision and journey do not involve much sacrifice of money, time, or loss of sleep, and if they did, that country would have continued unknown. When Mr. Holmes concluded to go thither, he was forced to face a walk of over 2,000 miles, with its attendant trials, hardships and privations, but which journey he successfully accomplished. Those portions of Colorado he visited did not hold out much promise for him, consequently he retraced his steps, stopping at Mendota, Ill., on his return, where he hired with Chas. Pratt, driving blind ditches; was subsequently engaged in the ice business with L. P. Marsh, and there continued until his enlistment. He married Miss Ella Cummings on Christmas day, 1861.

His wife was born in August, 1838, at Watertown, N. Y.,—was the daughter of a Frenchman,—and by her marriage with Mr. Holmes the following children were born: George, Mamie, Belle, Harry, Bessie and Henry. His first wife having died the 2. of Feb., 1879, he married again Feb. 18th, 1880, to Emma Walthers. Two children were born of the last union, viz: Flora M. and William B. He enlisted on Dec. 6, 1861, at Ottawa, and the same day was mustered into the 53rd Ill. Vol. Inf. The regiment was shortly after ordered from Camp Cushman to Camp Douglas at Chicago, where it remained guarding prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. His regiment left Camp Douglas for St. Louis, from there was ordered to Savannah, Tenn., thence on to Shiloh, where it arrived the Monday following the commencement of that ever memorable battle of the same name. His regiment was detailed to carry off and bury the dead, but did not participate in the engagement. It also assisted in building fortifications along the line of march to Corinth, during which time it was continually attacked by the enemy. His company lost men, either killed or wounded, every day up to the time the rebels evacuated Corinth. On its evacuation his regiment marched to Grand Junction, then to Holly Springs. At the latter place it was engaged guarding the property of southern slaveholders. During his stay here Lincoln's famous Emancipation Proclamation was issued, whereupon the troops ceased guarding the property of those who were looked upon as traitors. From here his regiment proceeded to LaGrange, there went into camp for about a month, then started for Vicksburg, but was compelled to fall back upon Tallahatchie, a distance of 208 miles, by reason of its supplies following in the rear, having been captured.

During this march the regiment was constantly under fire from all sides, and being without rations was compelled to subsist on parched corn foraged on the march; and even on the arrival at Tallahatchie was compelled to exist upon similar food for eight days thereafter. From here it was ordered to Oxford where it remained until March and engaged in several skirmishes with guerrilla parties during its stay at the latter place. Then it proceeded to Memphis by transport, and then to Bird's Point, Miss., and was engaged in various marches and skirmishes along the Yazoo River towards Jackson. From here it was sent to Vicksburg. This regiment was stationed in the immediate rear of Vicksburg near Fort Hill facing the enemy's works and participated in the assault made upon that place on the 19th and 22nd days of May, and otherwise assisted in the siege until July 4th when the town surrendered. The regiment then marched to Jackson and was there engaged in the battle of July 12th, where all the regiment with the exception of 22 were killed, wounded or captured, and even the majority of those who escaped were wounded. There they remained in camp for about one week, when the regiment marched under Gen. McPherson to Meridian, Miss. amidst continuous firing from the rebel soldiers. Whilst at this point, the remnant of the regiment did some foraging, also, destroyed considerable of the enemy's property, then returned to Black River about ten miles in the rear of Vicksburg and went into camp until spring. Having rested during the winter months, the regiment became anxious to seek and conquer the enemy, and therefore, wished to be on the move, consequently it took transports to Natchez, and there remained in camp for over two months, but afterwards returned to Vicksburg where nearly all the men of the regiment re-enlisted. Mr. Holmes there had charge of his company under command of a Mr. Johnson, the former having previously been appointed a corporal; and was afterward detailed to drill recruits, being recognized as a good disciplinarian and drill-master. A squad of 18 non veterans and 50 recruits were afterwards detailed for special duty when Mr. Holmes was placed in command, and proceeded under orders. by transport to Cairo, thence to Paducah, Ky., where they successfnlly engaged a rebel force under Jackson. Mr. Holmes regards the charge he then made as one of the most successful and brilliant occurrences of the war, and had the honor to be in command of the Union soldiers who took part therein. He then returned to Cairo and afterward rejoined his regiment at Louisville and proceeded to Chattanooga and there joined General Sherman under whom they marched to Atlanta. He was engaged in the various battles of the Atlanta campaign preceding, and resulting in the evacuation of that city.

At the celebrated engagement on the left of Atlanta, on the 21st of July, his regiment charged the enemy's works twice when its losses were severe in killed and wounded. On the following day, the 22nd of July, the famous battle of Atlanta was fought and won. Mr. Holmes' regiment was in the thickest of the fight, and it was in the early part of that day and battle that General McPherson, who was in command, of the left wing of Sherman's army, and occupied a situation in full view of Mr. Holmes, fell dead pierced by a bullet of the enemy. His death recalls to Mr. H's mind the brave and military genius of General John A. Logan, who as next senior officer, assumed command and in a few well chosen words of encouragement, urged his men, who in perfect sympathy responded, to avenge the cruel death of the gallant McPherson. After the battle they buried the dead, reorganized what few soldiers were left of the regiment, and went into camp to obtain a well-earned rest. On the 25th, it was ordered to the extreme right, from which point, it watched the terrible battle of that day in progress, without participating. The regiment remained in line and kept advancing, covering its position by throwing up works until the 28th. Mr. H. was in the skirmish line on the 26th, on the night of the 27th, and on the morning of the 28th, and after being relieved, and whilst on his way to camp was wounded in the left leg. He lay

on the battle field for two days and nights, during which time both armies charged and recharged over and around him. Col. McClausan, after the field was recaptured, spared time from his duty and bound up his wounded leg. Long before relief arrived he became unconscious from pain and hunger, and in this condition was removed to Marietta, but continued unconscious until removed to Atlanta, where he remained until taken to Louisville, Ky. He was subsequently taken to Springfield, Ill., where he was discharged, June 26, 1865. For three years thereafter Mr. Holmes was unable to walk, and was continually in pain caused by pieces of bone being thrown off. Then a fresh cause of anxiety arose—in the contraction of the cords of the leg thereby drawing up the foot and causing a deformity.

Since his discharge he has been in such business as his crippled physical condition would permit. He first engaged in the ice trade, which he continued for 18 years, but was forced to abandon it, as too heavy to be handled except by a man blessed with healthy limbs. He is now owner of a livery stable which he operates successfully, affording a good living for himself and family. He is a pensioner, and receives $6 per month, which is a small compensation to him, in view of his many hardships, privations and sufferings, without considering in the computation, the loss of a leg.

MR. ROBERT MARSDEN, formerly private in Co. E., 127, Ill. Vol., and now a member of the St. Charles Post, G. A. R., is of English origin, having been born in Yorkshire, Dec. 7, 1843. Both of his parents,—Roger and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Marsden—were natives of the same shire. While yet a mere infant, in 1845, Mr. Roger Marsden sought a home in the new world, coming as far West as Chicago, where he settled. Upon the outbreak of the cholera epidemic he removed to St. Charles, Kane Co., where he carried on his trade of shoemaking, and where he died in 1864. His wife survived him 25 years, dying in 1889. Robert was the oldest of three sons, and up to the age of 19 attended school in St. Charles.

On Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted, and as a raw recruit, was sent to the camp of instruction at Chicago where he remained until Nov. 9. His Regt. was first ordered into the field at Memphis, and assigned to Gen. David Steward's command, being at first employed on picket duty for about two weeks. Their next service was a participation in the expedition to Tallahatchie, Miss., during which they were on the march almost constantly for ten days. On Dec. 19, the 127th descended the Miss. to the Chickasaw Bayou, and rendered efficient service in the campaign around that locality under Gen Sherman, sustaining some loss. Proceeding southward on Jan. 1, Arkansas Post was captured 10 days later, and from thence the command advanced to Young's Point, on the Miss. River opposite Vicksburg. Here they remained in camp during the rest of the winter. The monotony of camp life, however, was relieved by an expedition at once difficult and perilous. Commodore Porter had penetrated into what was known as the "Delta country" going up the Sunflower River, and Deer Creek as far as the Streter Bayou. While on Deer Creek he was hemmed in by the Confederates, who dammed the stream in both front and rear, effectually preventing his retreat. In response to his summons for aid the 127th with its brigade was sent to his relief. The journey was made by boat to what was supposed to be the nearest point on the Miss., and thence on foot, inland, over bottoms overflowed with water. For a mile and a half, the men were obliged to extemporize a road by cutting down sapplings which they interwined as best they could, with a view to keeping themselves as much out of the water as possible After extricating Porter from his unpleasant position, and having gathered such booty from the surrounding country as they could conveniently carry, the troops returned to Young's Point, where several of the Regt. died in consequence of the fatigue and exposure undergone on the expedition. Another expedition was made from Young's Point to Richmond,

La., where the men built a Fort and constructed a corduroy road along the river for the passage of the artillery. After rejoining the main body of troops, the Regt. dropped down to Hard Times Landing, where they crossed the river to Grand Gulf, Miss. After landing, a successful charge was made upon the Confederate works, by the troops who preceded their command, the defenders being driven from their trenches and their guns captured. The Union troops were sent on their way to Raymond, and thence they advanced to Champion Hills. During the battle at the latter point, the 127th was held in reserve but was exposed to a disastrous fusilade from the Confederates. At the conclusion of the engagement, the 1st Brigade marched to Black River, and on the following day to Vicksburg, arriving there in time to take part in the assaults of the 19th and 22nd of May, 1863.

The Regt. was next ordered to Camp, on the Yazoo River where it was assigned to provost duty until July 1, when it was ordered back to the works in front of Vicksburg. In the memorable fight which followed, the 127th played a not unimportant part and had the satisfaction of entering the city after its fall. On the night of July 4, the Brig. left Vicksburg enroute for Jackson, Miss., which place they captured, and, after which the 127th went to Black River Junction, where the Regt. remained in camp until Oct. In that month orders were given to proceed to Memphis and from there to Chattanooga, which city was reached after a most exhausting march, but not until after the battle of Mission Ridge. Gen. Burnside at this time was hemmed up in Knoxville by Gen. Longstreet, and Mr. Marsden's Regt. was among the troops that were dispatched to raise the siege. From there the 127th returned as far as Larkinsville Station and went into winter quarters. On May 5, camp was broken and the Regt. started on the Atlanta campaign. It participated in the engagements at Resaca, Adairsville, Big Shanty, Sandtown, Ezra Chapel, Rossville (where they destroyed the iron foundry), Keenesaw Mt., and other points. At Atlanta the command to which Mr. Marsden was attached was assigned to the support of DeGrasse's Battery. When McPherson fell, the 127th with a part of its brigade was ordered to the Howard house to resist the Confederate onslaught at that point. When the enemy broke and fell back the command succeeded in capturing 250 prisoners, when taking their former position. During their absence the enemy had captured the battery. The Regt. charged gallantly and after a short, sharp contest succeeded in reoccupying the ground, though at heavy loss. Of Mr. Marsden's Co., Corporal Ozro B. Pratt was killed, and Julius A. Green was wounded. Subsequently the Regt. was ordered to the Southwest of Atlanta with Sherman's flank movement to meet the Confederate forces at Jonesboro, Lovejoy's Station and other points in that neighborhood. Shortly thereafter - on Sept. 27 - Mr. Marsden came home on a 30 day furlough which was extended until after election. On his return he went as far as Chattanooga, and went from there to Bridgeport Station, where he remained until Jan. 19, his Regt. being with Sherman's army. On that day he with others was ordered to Nashville, where was formed a corps known as the Provisional Div. of the army of the Tenn., to which they were attached. Mr. Marsden was placed in charge of the commissary department of one battalion. The new corps took boat up the Ohio River landing near Mt. Vernon, whence they proceeded by rail to Annapolis, Md. Here the Western troops embarked under sealed orders, not to be opened until after Fortress Monroe had been passed. When the seal was broken, the men learned that they were bound for Beaufort, N. C., where they landed after having passed through a severe storm. The next objective point was Newbern, and here the division was attached to the command of Gen. Palmer of New York. An advance was made upon Kingston, Gens. Palmer and Schofield acting in concert, and the city was captured. The line of march was taken up to Goldsboro where a junction was effected with Gen. Sherman. There the Provisional Div. was dis-

banded and the men rejoined their respective commands. The army then advanced to Raleigh, the news of the assassination of President Lincoln being received by the troops the day before its capitulation. After the surrender of Johnston the army at once turned its course northward, passing through Richmond where the loyal citizens set out refreshments for the homeward bound soldiers. The distance from Richmond to Washington was covered at the rate of 31 miles per day, the Capital being reached in time for participation in the grand review. After the parade his regiment went into camp on the outskirts of the city, and on June 5, 1865, the regiment was mustered out and started for Chicago where the men were paid off. Mr. Marsden although actively engaged in some of the hottest contests of the war, escaped without a wound, nor had his exposure on the march and in the Southern swamps brought on any serious attack of sickness, he never having passed a day in the hospital during his term of service, although unable for duty for about six months. He once fell into the hands of the enemy while a little in advance of a foraging party but was released upon the approach of his comrades. On his return to St. Charles he learned the tinner's trade with Messrs. Butler & Gibb, where he remained until 1891, when he purchased the interest of the junior partner, of the then firm of Baker & Zabriskie, and is now a prosperous hardware merchant. He has been S. V. C. and J. V. C. of his post, and now (1891) holds the office of Post Commander.

Mr. Marsden was married March 14, 1869, to Ethel, daughter of Nathan H. and Marietta Dearborn, who were respectively natives of Plymouth, N. H., and Natural Bridge, N. Y. Mr. Dearborn was a member of the same family as Gen. Dearborn, who served with distinction in the war of 1812. He and his wife settled in St. Charles, in 1836, and there Mrs. Marsden was born and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Marsden have three children. In politics he is an independent Republican.

GENERAL GEORGE F. DICK was born at Tiffin, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1830. When two years old he removed with his parents to Cincinnati, where he learned the trade of a tobacconist. In 1855 he came to Attica, Ind., where he continued the business as a successful dealer until the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861. He assisted in raising a Co. for the 20th Ind , to which he was unanimously elected Captain.

Captain Dick served with that Regt. faithfully—was with it in all its fatiguing marches, skirmishes, battles and trying times until November 1, 1862. He was acting Major of the Regt. through the memorable Peninsular campaign of Gen. Pope, during which time the battles of the Second Bull Run and Chantilla were fought, and in Sept. 1862, was appointed Major. In the following Nov. he received the appointment of Lieut. Col. of the 86th Regt. From this time until his promotion Gen. Dick is found actively directing the movements of his regiment. Upon the formation of the Army of the Cumberland, General Dick was assigned to the Second Brig., 3rd Div. (Van Cleve's), 21st, A. C., and led his Regt. at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1st and 2nd, 1863. When the right of our army gave way, our Div. rushed rapidly to its support, and arrived in time to materially check the enemy. It was at this juncture that Gen. Rosencrans led a charge in person, which drove the enemy for nearly a mile. The Regt. lost in this battle, 24 killed, and 24 wounded; a total of forty-eight. On Jan. 14, 1863, after the battle of Stone River, he was promoted to the Colonelcy to succeed Orville S. Hamilton, resigned.

Soon after his promotion he was assigned to the command of the 2d Brig., 3d Div., 21st A. C., which command he retained until the reorganization of the army of the Cumberland. He was in command of the Brig. during the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, then fell back with the main army to Chattanooga, and was there on duty during the siege of that place, and later, led his command up the fortified and precipitous heights of Mission Ridge in the face of a crest crowned with rebel bayonets, and

through a hail of leaden musketry. So determined was the onslaught, that the men swept up the rugged hillside and over the enemy's works, regardless of commands. Through the severe winter campaign in East Tenn., he was ever ready to cheer and comfort his men in their greatest suffering, showing, though rigid in discipline, that he had a tender and an affectionate regard for the men who were so bravely enduring the hardships and privations incident to a soldier's life. He participated in the famous Atlanta campaign and throughout the many hardships and privations endured upon that terrible expedition; always encouraged his men by his own brave and soldierly conduct, inspiring confidence in them, and determination to prove themselves worthy of the reciprocated trust imposed in them by their gallant commander. He led the Brig. in all the important battles of the expedition, among these being Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, and Jonesboro. After a short rest at Atlanta, leading his Brig,, he moved toward Chattanooga to watch and pursue Gen. Hood, it being the policy of Sherman to drive that Gen. and his army as far North as necessary. The pursuit was not very vigorous, and, upon reaching Gaylesville, was discontinued. The 4th Corps was then assigned to the command of Gen. Thomas, and moving northward, Gen. Dick's Brig. took part in the battle of Franklin, on the 30th of Nov., and the 15th and 16th of Dec.

For a short time previous to the battles of Nashville, the enemy under Hood had been in position in front of Nashville, commanding its southern approaches. On the 15th of Dec. Gen. Thomas assumed the offensive. Thomas' line was formed with Wilson's cavalry on the right, then A. J. Smith, Wood and Steadman, Schofield's Corps being in reserve. After an opening fire from our batteries, Steadman made a strong demonstration on the right, the real attack being designed for the center and left. Wood carried the strong works in the center. Our batteries then advanced, and Smith assailed the hostile left. Schofield came up on Smith's right, outflanking the enemy, who began to give way. Our right was thrown between the river and the enemy's left, which was hurled back on the center. Wilson's cavalry now pushed forward, and our whole line advanced in the face of a hot fire. The enemy's works were carried, and he fell back in confusion. The next morning the fight was renewed with decided success, the enemy being driven from each successive line of intrenchments, and falling back to Franklin. The pursuit was briskly pressed, and the defeated and demoralized enemy driven across the Tenn. River, when our army ceased pursuit. Gen. Dick was thrice wounded in action, the first occasion being in the foot during the Peninsular campaign at Charleston Cross Roads. The others were at the battle of Pickett's Mills, Ga., where he was twice wounded; the first occasion being in the hip, caused by a piece of shell which first struck his sword, destroying its usefulness; then the broken fragments of the shell entered his hip, causing a severe wound which has been permanent in character. The old weapon which saved its owner from a terrible if not a fatal wound, is still preserved as a momento of the dark days of the rebellion. He also received during the same day a gunshot wound in the breast, but was not so serious as the other. Being incapacitated for active field duty, he was granted a furlough of thirty days, but long before his wound had healed, Gen. Dick was again at the front, cheering his men by his courage and gallantry, but being unable to mount a horse, performed his duties upon foot until sufficiently recovered to remount. He was a spectator of the great naval battle between the Merrimac and Monitor at Newport News. That same night having retired, was thrown from his bed by the explosion of the magazine on the ship "Congress," although it was supposed any danger from that source had ceased. The 20th Ind. enlisted an aggregate of 1403 men, of whom 1000 were killed, wounded or died in the service, whilst 114 were captured. Soon after the battle of Nashville he camped at Huntsville, until Nov. 16, 1864, receiving in the meantime his commission of Brevet Brig. Gen. of volunteers for meritorious condu

upon the field; then moved into East Tenn., subseqnently returning to Nashville, remaining there in camp until June 6, 1865, at which date he was mustered out of the service and at once started on the journey homeward.

Gen. Dick was married in Cincinnati, to Miss Anna Myers, removed to Attica, Ind., in 1855, and engaged in the manufacturing of tobacco. After the war, he removed to Bloomington in the fall of 1865, and then resumed his business until 1873, when he was appointed Postmaster at Bloomington, holding that office for twelve years. Subsequently he was elected Secretary of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Bloomington, a position which he held for three years when he retired from active life. He has a very handsome sword which was presented to him by the members of the 20th Ind., his old regiment, and which he prizes highly, and well he may. It is a very valuable keepsake, and yet in comparison with the one he carried, and which probably saved his life, his feelings and sentiments naturally make him have a preference for the latter.

The General had the misfortune of losing his first wife, she having died in 1878, leaving one child, Ella B., now wife of George B. Miller. He married again Oct. 8, 1881, Miss Emma R. Kemball, a native of New Hampshire, and three sons have resulted from the union, viz: Geo. F., Carl and Harvie. In politics, General Dick is always found taking an active part in the Republican party; is a member of the Veteran Union's Union, John A. Logan, Command No. 1; a member of Wait Barney Lodge, A. F. and A. M.; and of Evergreen Lodge No 265, I. O. O. F. of which Lodge he is a P. G., and has represented his district in the Grand Lodge of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

MR. MARTIN L. BURSON was born in Columbina County, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1839. His early life was spent in farming in Ohio where he attended school until his 19th year, receiving such education as the common schools at that time afforded. He went then to Cincinnati and attended a medical college for a time. The war fever in Indiana was at this time at its height, and as it appeared in epidemic form, young Burson did not escape its influences and, therefore, set out for Logansport, Ind., where he enlisted in September, 1861, and was mustered into service Oct. 17, 1861, in Co. H., 46th Ind. Vol. Inf., of which he was appointed 2nd Duty Sergeant, the regiment's Col. being Graham N. Fitch. It camped there for about two months, drilling and performing camp duties, from which point it moved to Indianapolis, then to Ky., crossing the Ohio at the mouth of Salt River, and went into Camp Wycliffe for a short time. From here the Regt. proceeded by boat up Salt River, and on to Cairo, there disembarked and remained for some days, then moved to Commerce on the Miss. River; then marched to New Madrid, which it succeeded in capturing. The Regt. was ordered to Ruddles Point whither it marched by night, drawing by hand its artillery, and arriving there in the midst of a violent storm. It immediately commenced to build a temporary fort, having selected a position about two miles from a clearance so it could not be observed in the daytime, and continued building the fort at night, the object being to cut off the rebel supplies. Here it was attacked by the enemy's fleet and two of its guns were silenced, but it held its works and had the disabled guns replaced by 12 pound rifle guns, by which it was enabled to hold the enemy at a distance until Gen. Pope, by a well directed effort had captured Island No. 10.

The Regt. next moved on transports to Fort Pillow, remaining there only a few days, when it steamed to Memphis, which city it assisted in capturing. It remained there about ten days, then proceeded down the river to St. Charles, situated at the junction of the White and Miss. Rivers. The instructions to Mr. Burson's commanding officer was to capture St. Charles, and in attempting to take possession of it, a sharp skirmish took place with the rebels, resulting in the surrender of the town to the Union troops. After remaining there a short time, the regi-

ment was ordered to DuVall's Bluff, continued there over night, then returned to Helena, Ark., where it went into quarters for the winter of 1862–3, doing guard and garrison duty. There the subject of this sketch was promoted to 1st Sergeant. In the early spring it proceeded by boat to Moon Lake, cutting timber and clearing out the bayou through to the Yazoo River, then returning to Helena, they sailed down the Miss. River to Milliken's Bend, disembarked, and marched through to Grand Gulf, crossing the river on their route, near Vicksburg, May 1, 1863. The regiment engaged the enemy at Fort Gibson, and then took part in the sanguinary battle of Champion Hills, May 16th, where the Doctor's brother, Perry, was killed. Gen. McClernand was now the commander of the Corps, and Gen. Hovey had charge of the Div. Dr. Burson's Regt. was placed in the front when the lines were established around Vicksburg. His Regt. participated in the assaults made upon the rebel works on May 19 and 22, respectively, and were continuously under the enemy's fire until the surrender of that city July 4, 1863. After the fall of Vicksburg, Dr. Burson received a commission as 2nd Lieut. but was not mustered in, as the Co. had not sufficient men to install that officer. His Regt. joined Gen. Sherman's army on his Jackson expedition, and was skirmishing almost daily along the line of march, in one of which its 1st Lieut. was wounded. They participated in the battle which gave the last named place into the hands of Gen. Sherman. After the evacuation of Jackson., the Regt. marched back to Vicksburg; it then went into camp for a short time, and afterwards took transports to New Orleans, stopping a few days on the way to Natchez.

Leaving New Orleans a little later the Regt. crossed the river to Algiers, then on by rail to Buricks Bay, where it again made a stop for a few days; then took transports for Texas, remaining there, Matagorda Peninsula, two or three weeks. The Regt, then returned to New Orleans camping close to Lake Pontchartrain, and there the Regt. re-enlisted with the understanding that the men should be furloughed for 30 days. The furloughs were written out and signed, but withheld in consequence of the celebrated cotton expedition contemplated by Gen. Banks. Dr. Burson accompanied his Regt. up to the mouth of the Red River by boat, marched from there to Pleasant Hill, and then by a forced march to Mansfield, where it was engaged in deadly conflict. For several hours of this engagement, Dr. Burson commanded his Co. and by his gallantry and boldness won the esteem of his superior officers, and the compliments of the men who fought under him. His Co. fought with desperation and bravery whilst the amunition lasted, then with a wild rush advanced and engaged in a hand to hand conflict, and only ceased their work of slaughter when ordered to withdraw. From here the regiment fell back to the 19th A. C., marching the entire night, covering 18 miles, and absolutely without anything to eat. From here it moved to the mouth of the Red River which occupied 28 days.

It was daily engaged in heavy skirmishes with the rebels and was obliged to build dams for the purpose of raising the water in the river to allow the gunboats to pass, and this was accomplished only by working both day and night. It crossed the Red River near its mouth and marched to the Miss., where it again took steamers for New Orleans, and on arrival, was, with the others of his Regt., presented with his furlough hitherto withheld, and thus permitted to start for home. On arriving at Logansport, the Regt., received a grand reception from the citizens of that town. Those who had followed the movements of the Doctor and his Co., had not failed to appreciate the valuable service they had rendered, and also recognized the fact that their gallantry and bravery had shed luster upon the town which produced so able a lot of men. His leave of absence having expired, he returned to Indianapolis and there rejoined his Regt., went to Cincinnati, then up the Ohio River to Big Sandy River, with forage for Gen. Burbridge's army, which the transports attempted to ascend, but by reason of the shallowness of the river were obliged to push the boats with poles for a long distance. They finally arrived

at Prestonsburg, Va.; from there were ordered back to Louisville, Ky., where the Regt. camped for a period and then took up its march to Lexington, and went into camp, occasionally performing provost duty. It remained here until the spring of 1865, when it moved to Louisville, Ky., and was there mustered out of the service, Nov. 5, 1865. At Lexington, Ky., Dr. Burson was discharged by reason of promotion about June 19th, and was at once mustered in as 1st Lieut., after which he commanded his Co. a part of the time and also Co. I.

He was also selected on several occasions to perform special detached duties. After being mustered out, he proceeded to Indianapolis, thence to Plymouth, Ind., where he entered Dr. West's office, where he remained for about 18 months. He removed to Streator, Ill., in 1869. Immediately on arriving at Streator, he opened an office and commenced the practice of his profession, which he has successfully and honorably carried on, growing year by year in the respect and confidence of his patients, until now he has a large and successful practice.

Dr. Burson is the son of Dr. James Burson, a native of Va., born in 1813 of Irish descent, who was at one time of Van Wert County, Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Feana Dickey, also of Irish descent, and who, besides the Doctor, had four children—George, Henry, Commodore Perry, and Wm. B. George, the first named, is Judge of the Circuit Court in Indiana. He enlisted in the late Rebellion and was Capt. of Co. H., 46th Ind. Vet. Vol. Inf., and commissioned as Maj. of 1st Ark. C. R. Henry was a soldier in the 100th Ill. Inf., and was killed at the battle of Chickamauga, April 6, 1862. Commodore Perry was born in Van Wert, in 1844, and was also a soldier in the 46th Ind. Regt., and was killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863. Dr Burson was married at Joliet, Ill. to Sophono Goodenough, in October, 1867, and four children have blessed the union —Clara M., Laura G., Markus V., and infant, all of whom are living except one. Dr. Burson is a member of the Streator Post No. 68, G. A. R., and surgeon of the same. He is a Republican.

CHARLES MCCREADY, of Earlville, Ill. enlisted as a soldier in the Union army at Earlville, Dec, 10, 1861, and was mustered in as a Corporal of Company D., 53rd Ill. Vol. Inf. He went with his regiment, Feb. 27, 1862, to Chicago where the organization was completed, and in the mean time, assisted in guarding the Confederate soldiers captured at Fort Donelson. On March 23, he proceeded to St. Louis, then to Savannah, Tenn., and on April 7, arrived at and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He afterward moved with his regiment to Corinth, and took part in the siege of that place, and as a reward for meritorious conduct the regiment was presented with Springfield rifles. Subsequently the regiment moved to Bolivar, Tenn., where it arrived Sept, 13, and camped until Oct. 14, when it again moved to Hatchie Bridge, and on the following day engaged four times its number then retreating from Corinth. While crossing the Davis' Bridge on the Tallahatchie River, a Union Regt. was forced back through the lines of the 53rd, but the latter moved steadily forward regardless of the terrible fire from the enemy, held the bridge and road for upwards of two hours, thus allowing the troops to cross and be placed in position and thereby forcing the rebels back. The loss of Mr. McCready's Regt. in this battle was 16 killed and 49 wounded. His next move was back to Bolivar, remaining there until Nov. 4, when he marched to La Grange, and afterwards moved with Grant's army south to Cold Water, Holly Springs, Waterford, Abbeyville, Oxford, and Yocona Creek where he remained until the 27, then joined the march northward toward Tallahatchie River. His regiment spent the early part of the winter at Macon, Tenn., and the latter part at Memphis, remaining there until May 17, 1863, when it embarked for Young's Point.

On the 20, his Regt. moved to Haines' Bluff, and on the 25, to Vicksburg, having been placed on the left of the 13 A. C., with Major Ord commanding, and to which his Div. was attached. He continued in the siege of Vicksburg until its surrender, and on the following day accompanied Sherman's army against Jack-

son, Miss., where on the 12th, his regiment—before the Union lines closed around—was ordered to charge the rebel works, which it did gallantly, but with disastrous results. It entered the contest with 250 men and officers, and emerged with 66 men left. The color bearers were all either killed or wounded with the exception of our subject, who carried from the field the colors, saturated with the blood of Sergeant Poundstone, the bearer. After this battle the regiment remained inactive, stationed first at Nashville, then at Natchez, and afterward returned to Nashville where the men reenlisted, and on the 23, of the same month started on the Meridian Campaign, which when completed, it returned to Vicksburg. The Regt. was then sent to Ottawa, Ill., arriving March 23, and was furloughed for 30 days. Mr. McCready rejoined his Regt., and with his Div. moved up the Tenn. River to Clifton, then marched *via* Huntsville and Decatur, joining Gen. Sherman's army at Kingston, Ga. He was afterwards engaged in the siege of Atlanta and in the engagements there on the 19, 20, 21, and 22 days of July, in which time his Regt. lost 101 men in killed and wounded. He was also engaged in the action at Jonesboro, then went with the army as far south as Lovejoy's Station, and afterwards took part in the reconnoissance toward Sandtown.

About Oct. 15, our subject was detailed to accompany the body of Quarter Master, Lindley, to his late home at Ottawa, which he did. He then rejoined his regiment near Atlanta, and participated in the "March to the Sea." Dec. 10, his regiment closed upon the enemy's works around Savannah, the city soon after, falling into the hands of the Government. While there, the Regt. was consolidated with the 41st Ill., which had been reduced to 222 men, the latter Regt. afterward forming Companies G. and K. of the 53d. It then embarked for Beaufort, S. C., and afterward to Pocotaligo. In the organization for the campaign through the Carolinas, the 53d had a place, and set out on that expedition, Jan. 29, 1865, moving by way of Orangeburg, Columbia, Fayetteville, and Cheraw, and participated in the battle of Bentonville, March 20th and 21st, in which the Regt. lost 1 killed and 6 wounded. Leaving here he marched to Goldsboro, Raleigh, and Jones Station, and after the surrender of Johnston, marched with the army to Washington and participated in the grand review. His Regt. was then sent to Louisville, Ky., where July 22d, it was mustered out of service and sent to Chicago, where the men received their final pay and discharge on the 22d of the same month.

During the siege of Vicksburg, our subject was taken sick, and went into a hospital, but recovered sufficiently at the end of one week to enable him to return to his Regt., and was promoted to Sergeant.

Mr. McCready was born at Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., July 22, 1838, and was the youngest of a family of 12 children, 9 of whom are now living. He had three brothers in the war of the rebellion, they having enlisted in N. Y. regiments.

He married in 1864, Miss Pauline Smith, who died six years afterward. In 1871, he married again, Miss Belle Sealey. After his discharge, he removed to La Salle County and engaged in farming for four years, when he sold out and took up the horse business, which he followed until the year 1891, then sold out and became the proprietor of the Wallace House, at Earlville, which he has since conducted. He has been a successful business man, and everything he has touched resulted favorably, from a financial standpoint. He is in receipt of a small pension, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN W. REDMAN, of Decatur, Ill., was born in Ohio, Nov. 22, 1842. The family was originally of Virginia Colonial stock. His father was Thompson Redman, and his mother Euphenia McVeigh, a native of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch was the only member of his family in the military service during the Rebellion. He enlisted in Aug. 1882, in Co. K., 122d Ohio Inf. Under the command

of Colonel William Ball, the Regt. Oct. 1 went by rail to Martinsburg, Va., thence marching to Winchester, and remaining there during the winter. While here Mr. Redman participated in several skirmishes with the rebels. In April, 1863, Lee attacked the force of Gen. Milroy, and the 122d Ohio was engaged in action for two days, doing the most desperate fighting, but were finally surrounded and had to cut their way through the lines of the enemy, falling back to Harper's Ferry. While on the retreat to Harper's Ferry Mr. Redman was detailed to prevent a surprise. In the performance of this duty he was wounded by being shot through the leg, and with a comrade, also wounded, came across a negro who was hauling manure in a cart, who drove them to Harper's Ferry; thus preventing their capture.

Mr. Redman subsequently went with his regiment to N. Y. City, during the threatened riot there, being in quarters near Broadway for about two weeks. Here he was taken sick with typhoid fever, but remained with his Regt. until their arrival at Alexandria, when he was sent to Wolf Street Hospital, where he was confined for about six weeks. When he began to recover he was seized with an almost unappeasable appetite, and the cook permitting him to go to the table he so overloaded his stomach as to bring on a relapse and his detention for six weeks longer. He rejoined his regiment, then at the front, and went into winter quarters near Brandy Station, Va.

The Regt. had heen assigned to the 2d Brig., 3d Div., 6th Corps. They took part in the campaign around Richmond in the spring of 1864, and were in action during the battle of the Wilderness, where Mr. Redman in a charge upon the enemy's works on the third day was wounded by a minnie ball, which struck his canteen, passing through it and through his cartridge belt, breaking two of his ribs, and lodging near the spine, where it still remains. He fell in the act of scaling the works in the morning and remained in a helpless position on the ground until the following evening. There was a small stream near where he was lying, which he finally reached by dragging himself along with great difficulty, obtaining water to allay his thirst, and bathe his wound, by pressing the canteen into the running stream. He could draw himself along the ground but could not raise his body from a recumbent position. He was finally approached by a rebel soldier, who turned him over with his bayonet, and reported to his comrades that he was too far gone to be moved, after which he left him. A rebel chaplain next came up to him and examined his wound taking from it pieces of leather, tin and clothing, which he was allowed to keep, and which he afterward brought home. The chaplain exhibited great kindness, praying over him and returning several times to see him and make his burden less heavy. The battle raged furiously above and around him, and when finally his men got possession of the ground, he was removed on a stretcher to the field hospital, where he remained without attention, the wounded being in such numbers as to cause much delay in being properly cared for.

They were at last loaded into a wagon and driven at full speed until about 10 o'clock the next day, when it was discovered that two of the wounded had died. Mr. Redman's wound was not dressed for five days and he was swollen to more than twice his normal proportions. On his arrival at Fredricksburg, he was placed upon a brick hearth in a large hotel building which had been converted into a hospital, without blanket or other covering, using his shoes for a pillow. That evening he was given surgical treatment but the Surgeon was too busy to probe for the ball, which doubtless might have been extracted at that time. Upon the news of the approach of Lee's army, he with other wounded men was conveyed to Washington and placed in Lincoln Hospital, where he was kindly cared for. As the wound was now nearly healed the Surgeon did not deem it prudent to probe for the ball. His broken ribs were never set, the consequence being that they have large and irregular joints. After being here about thirty days he was allowed a furlough to go home to Ohio, and returning to the hospital at Washington, was detailed for duty in preparing dead bodies for

interment. He rebelled at this obnoxious task and requested to rejoin his regiment, but they offered to discharge him to which he objected. This led to his being transferred to Company B., 14th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. He was, however, excused from duty on account of disability. During his stay in Washington he attended Ford's Theatre on the evening of President Lincoln's assassination, and saw Booth when he emerged from the box after firing the fatal shot. He also attended the trial of the conspirators, including that of Mrs. Surratt. He was mustered out at Washington, D. G., in Aug., 1865, and returned to Zanesville, Ohio.

He continued at home unable to perform any labor until the spring of 1866, when he went to work on a farm. Removing in the fall of 1867, to McDonough Co., Ills., he settled on a farm, remaining for four years, and going to Edgar Co., where he also farmed for four years, thence returning to Douglass Co., where he still owns the farm. He removed to Decatur in the fall of 1889, and at present is engaged in the loan business.

In the fall of 1865, he married Sarah Leasure, of Zanesville, Ohio, and they have had four children—Alonzo, Ellsworth, Harrison and Josephine. Alonzo died from the effects of becoming overheated at a threshing machine; his son Harrison was kicked to death by a mule, and his wife is hopelessly insane. These calamities have conspired to cause him to give up a pleasant and lucrative business.

He is a member of the Decatur Lodge, G. A. R., No. 141, and is a good Republican, and an honorable and influential citizen.

WARREN H. LIGHTHRT of LaSalle, Ill., commenced his soldier life by enlisting in the Union army for the war of the Rebellion, at Dixon, Ill., Jan 5, 1864, and was mustered into the service at Springfield as a private in Company D. 46th Ill. Vol. Inf., joining the regiment at Freeport, Ills., where it was on its return furlough. Returning after its holidays, having in the meantime, been recruited and comprised 987 men and officers. From Freeport, it went to Cairo, Ill. by rail, thence to Vicksburg by boat through to Camp Hebron, ten miles east of Vicksburg, where it joined the 2nd Brigade, 4th Division, 17th A. C. From March 10, to April 16, the regiment was in camp of instruction, and on the last named date marched to Big Black Ridge, twelve miles east of Vicksburg and reported to Brigadier General Devens. On April 25, it moved to Vicksburg and encamped near Battery Ransom, nearest the city, doing garrison duty, and subsequently went on an expedition to Yazoo City, Miss.; thence to Liverpool, Sartaria, Haines' Bluff, and on to Camp Vicksburg, remaining in camp at the latter place until July 3, when it started on the Jackson expedition. Before reaching Jackson it was engaged in a skirmish with the rebels, and again in returning, met a large force of the enemy, and an engagement ensued which was continued on the following day, the 7th, and afterwards pursuing its march, reached Vicksburg on the 9, having sustained a loss of 43 men on the expedition—3 killed, 36 wounded, 1 captured and 3 missing. The regiment next advanced by boat down the river, disembarking at Morganzia Bend, La., where it did guard duty for some time.

Shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, he was detailed on special duty in connection with the army, and so continued for some months, and during the same time was mustered out and immediately re-enlisted. He was wounded in the battle of Jackson, by being struck in the right leg, but refused to go into the hospital, or accept a furlough beyond that allowed to all of the veterans. He continued with his regiment during the spring, summer, and autumn of 1865, and was mustered out of service Jan. 20, 1866, and on February 2, was finally discharged at Springfield, Ill.

He was born at Harrison, Ill., in September, 1847, and was the son of Luther and Tryphena Lighthrt. His father was a railroad contractor, and the work had such a fascination for the son that he studied civil engineering, and fol-

lowed it for many years, in the employ of the Chicago, Dubuque & Minn. R. R. Co., in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the year 1883 he removed to La Salle, where he has been in the employ of the Illinois Central railroad company as clerk.

He was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Richard and Mary E. Patterson of Freeport, Ill., Feb. 13, 1871. They have six children—Walter P., Jerome B., May, Fannie, Frank, and Luther. He is a member of the John Davis Post No. 90, G. A. R.; of the A. O. U. W.; and in politics is a Democrat.

FREDERICK C. HELD, Deputy U. S. Revenue Collector, for Freeport, Ill., enlisted in the army, for the late war in 1863, but for some reason was refused. Subsequently he concluded to make another attempt and accordingly enlisted Feb. 1, 1865, and was mustered in as a private in the 46th Ill. Vol. Inf., and continued with his regiment until the close of the war. He joined his Regt. at Fort Gaines, Dauphin's Island, Ala., and March 18, 1865, commenced the march with the Corps to Mobile, and on the way thither participated in the terrible assault upon and capture of Spanish Fort, and Fort Blakely, arriving at Mobile April 12, 1865. May 12, the Regt. moved to Meridian, Miss., afterwards returned and embarked for New Orleans and later proceeded to Alexandria, Natchitoches, and Shreveport, on the Red River. Subsequently it moved to Grand Ecore, La., where it did Garrison duty, until Nov., when it returned to Shreveport, then to Baton Rouge, La., and Springfield, Ill., for final muster and discharge. The men were mustered out at Baton Rouge, Jan. 20, 1866, then started for Springfield, Ill., arriving there on the 27, and were finally paid off and discharged, Feb. 1866.

Mr. Held was born at Lippedetmold, Germany, Aug. 26, 1844, and is a son of Christian and Amelia (Fritzmuer) Held, who emigrated from Germany to America, during the year 1856, and located in Freeport, Ill., where they are both now spending the evening of their days at the matured age of 74 and 78 years, respectively. They are the parents of two children besides our subject, viz: Amelia, wife of Isaac Myers, of Lancaster Township, and August S. Held, Vice President of the Freeport Stone Manufacturing Co. The parents have been life long, consistent and honored members and liberal supporters of the German Lutheran Evangelical Church, and their good names are respected by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance.

Our subject came to this country when only twelve years of age, adopted Freeport as his future home, and after receiving at home and in the State, a good education, he became Clerk for A. F. Honkmurger & T. K. Best, and was clerking until he went into the army.

He has been twice married, the first occasion being Aug. 16, 1868, to Caroline Legran, by whom he has three children, viz: Gracie J., Cora A., and George A. A. Mrs. Held died in Sept. 1886. He married on the second occasion Olive Lichtenberger, May 3, 1888, a daughter of Cyrus and Hattie (Hooper) Lichtenberger, who were among the first settlers of Jo Davies County.

Mr. Held is a member of the Odd Fellows order; a charter member of the Knights of the Globe, in which he held the position of Captain; a member of the John A. Davis Post, No. 98, G. A. R., at Freeport, in which he was elected Commander in the year 1890. He is an outspoken yet reasonable Republican, and was appointed to his present position in Sept., 1889. Although he is of the political faith indicated, being an all round good, jovial gentleman, he has been twice elected in the Democratic city of Freeport, as its Treasurer, a fact which indicates louder than words can express, the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow townsmen, irrespective of creed, faith or politics.

Faithful as a Government officer, enterprising and public spirited as a citizen and genial as a true born gentleman, it scarcely requires to be said that he is respected and admired by the citizens of Freeport, as also by the people of Stephenson County.

ALANSON N. HOLMES, of Sycamore, Ill. In the war of 1812, Nathan Holmes, the father of our subject, being enthusiastic in his patriotism and devotion to the Republic, responded to his country's call for soldiers, offered his services, was accepted, and passed through many of the important battles of the war of 1812. He subsequently married and became the head of a family of nine children, viz: Ebenezer H., Thomas, Nathan, Julia, Temperance, Janet, Mary, Elizabeth and Alanson, the subject of this notice. The brave, ambitious, military spirit of the parent appears to have been transmitted to the son, and when the Governor of this State called for 100 day volunteer men, Mr. Alanson N. Holmes was one of the first to step forward and enlist, in May 3, 1864, in Co. H., 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., at Milton, DuPage Co., Ill. He rendezvoused at Elgin, and was mustered in, June 16, 1864. His regiment occupied some time in drilling and preparing themselves for the anticipated contests. About the 27th of the same month it was ordered to Columbus, proceeding by way of Cairo. When the men enlisted, the only danger they anticipated, was that arising from the bullets of the rebels, but while at Cairo, even a more disastrous enemy threatened their ranks with even more deathly results than many regiments experienced by exposure in open battle. The heat became unbearable, and 16 men of Mr. Holmes' Regt. were victims of sunstroke. He proceeded on to Columbus, arriving there the latter end of the same month, where they went into camp for about three months. While at this point, he was compelled, by reason of a persistent, wasting sickness, to rest, while his Regt. made a raid up the Ohio River and captured horses, cattle, and some merchandise. The Regt. however, returned in about ten days, and he rejoined his comrades and did picket duty until the latter part of September. From this place it was ordered back to Camp Fry, Chicago, and was there mustered out, Oct. 12th, 1864, paid off and discharged.

Mr. Holmes was born in Fairview, Pa., in 1832, and has been a life long Republican; so far, has not received a pension, but looks forward to receiving one shortly, as a partial compensation for his many hardships endured during the short period of his service.



THOMAS CRINIGAN, of Ivesdale, Ill., is a representative of the race from "dear old Erin," whilst he is a patriotic and devoted American, born at Glen Grove, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1846, a son of William and Ann Crinigan who were of Irish ancestry. He was brought up on his father's farm, but in the year 1850, with his parents moved to the Western Prairies locating in Ill., near Peru in La Salle Co. Receiving an ordinary country school education, young Crinigan was at an early period of the Rebellion, overflowing with ambition to enter the army and was permitted to do so Jan. 18, 1863, when he enlisted in Co. C., 14th Ill. Cav. He went to the front and soon met the Southern rebels in a heavy skirmish near Covington and again at Buzzard's Roost and Lexington. With his Regt., Mr. Crinigan marched through Cumberland Gap into East Tenn., and so on through Powell's Valley, where several severe skirmishes with the enemy took place, but finally he passed on to Knoxville. In the spring of 1864 he participated in the campaign against Atlanta, and was always found fighting in many of the most desperate encounters of that death-dealing expedition, where his comrades were falling thick and fast around him, yet young Crinigan fought right along displaying courage and bravery, equaled by few and surpassed by none. In the engagement at Sun Shine Church, whilst fighting with desperation, he with many others became separated from the command and was captured, July 29, 1864. He was taken to Macon, Ga., then that slaughter pen, Andersonville, was selected as his abiding place, where for four months he suffered all the tortures and privations that man could endure: in fact only those of iron will and rugged frame did endure it, as thousands of prisoners died there from starvation. Subsequently he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., where instead

of his surroundings being improved, and as if to overflow his cup with bitterness, there was added to his previous privations that of being cast into an open field without shelter, and the cold raw winds penetrated his enfeebled body and made life almost unendurable. After the end of two weeks he was again transferred to Florence, S. C., where all the bad and vicious systems of the prisons were united in this one. One of the Co., who was a prisoner with Mr. Crinigan, John W. January, whose inhuman treatment became notorious, was one of the instances which indicates to some extent what prison life at that time meant. The flesh literally rotted off January's feet and to rid himself of the decaying members, he used a knife, severing the cords and letting his feet fall by his bedside. Mr. Crinigan took it for granted January had died later in prison, and it was not until 18 years afterward, the former knew the contrary, hence paid him a visit. When our subject entered the prison he weighed 168 lbs,, but on being released was reduced to 92 lbs., which occurred Feb. 23, 1865, having spent in that involuntary exile upwards of seven months. When discharged it was not considered probable he could long survive. He was granted a furlough and went home, then went to St. Louis, but he was still too feeble to join his Regt., and was sent to Springfield where he remained until July 12, 1865, where he was discharged with his Regt.

He returned to his home in Peru where he continued three years, and in 1868 removed to Campaign Co., locating at Ivesdale where he engaged in farming for some years, but his health, completely shattered by his prison life, would not permit him to endure physical toil therefore he abandoned it. He is a G. A. R. member, and one of the charter members of his lodge. He has filled many of the offices in his Post, among them being Junior Vice Commander, as well as many offices of his municipality, among the many being Town Clerk of Ivesdale. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Crinigan was married in 1872 to Miss Ella Joyce by whom he has seven children, viz.: Annis L., Mary E., Kittie P., Ida L., Gertrude E., Lillian F., and Thomas Jr. True to himself, patriotic to his country, Mr. Crinigan for his bravery and devotion to the Union cause, enjoys the esteem of his fellow comrades.

EDWIN A. ESTABROOK, of Sandwich, Ill., enlisted for the late Rebellion April 19, 1861, at Sandwich, rendezvoused at Cairo, where he was mustered into the service as a private in Co. C., 10th Ill. Vol. Inf., his enlistment being for three months. His regiment was engaged upon garrison duty at Cairo during its whole term, in the meantime making expeditions towards Columbus, Ky., and to Benton, Mo. On Aug. 29th Mr. Estabrook re-enlisted and was mustered in for three years service, in Co. H., 10th Ill., and soon moved to Mound City, Ill., where the Regt. passed the winter, taking part, in Jan., in the movement of Grant's forces towards Columbus and Paducah. In Feb. it moved to Bird's Point, Mo., and on March 1st had a brisk engagement with Jeff. Thompson's troopers, near Sykestown, Mo., taking several prisoners. It now joined in the seige of New Madrid, captured it, then crossed the river in advance of Gen. Pope's army, and intercepted rebels retreating from Island No. 10, whom it assisted in capturing, in all about 6,000 men. It next participated in the operations against Corinth, having a brisk fight May 3d, forced a passage through the four mile swamp, losing several men in killed, wounded and missing. After entering Corinth, Mr. Estabrook and his Regt. pursued the retreating Rebels to Boonesville, then returned to Corinth and lay in camp at Big Springs until July 21st, when they marched to Tuscumbia. Leaving here they marched for Nashville via Florence, Athens and Columbia, losing five men killed by guerrillas on the march, and remained at Nashville until July, 1863, with occasional movements into the surrounding country. Garrisoned Fort Negley until they marched to New Fosterville on July 20th, thence to Bridgeport, Ala., in Aug. On Oct. 1st they made a forced march of 28 miles up the Sequahatchie valley,

driving out Wheeler's cavalry, where they had raided and destroyed about 1,200 loads of supplies. They took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, then pursued Hardee's retreating column, the rear guards. They followed the retreating army to Ringgold, then returned and started for Knoxville to relieve Burnside, but before reaching there Longstreet withdrew, hence Mr. Estabrook's command returned to Rossville and went into winter quarters. In Jan., 1864, Mr. Estabrook re-enlisted and was granted a veteran furlough, when he returned home. His Regt. reassembled, and on May 2d broke camp and moved with Sherman's army towards Atlanta. During the campaign our subject participated in the following battles, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, Kenesaw Mountain, besides many other very heavy skirmishes. After the fall of Atlanta he followed Hood northward to Galesvllle, and after the Regt. was recruited, took part in the "March to the Sea," which ended with the taking of Savannah. Jan. 9, 1865, his Regt. moved towards Beaufort, S. C., thence to Pocotaligo, crossed the Salkahatchie River, where the crossing was contested by the enemy, and a sharp contest ensued, causing a loss of 40 men to the Regt. At Snicker's Bridge they encountered the enemy and had a lively contest. They then moved on through the Carolinas, having constant skirmishes with the enemy until Goldsboro was reached. They took an active part in the battle of Bentonville and suffered the loss of 60 men, killed and wounded, then moved to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh, and, after the surrender of Johnston, on to Washington, via Richmond, where they participated in the Grand Review.

Mr. Estabrook was mustered out of the service July 4, 1865, paid off at Chicago when he returned to his home in Sandwich. Whilst his Regt. was at Nashville he was taken with typhoid fever and confined to the hospital for eight months. He has always resided at Sandwich where he has followed different callings, but principally been engaged in merchandising. He had one brother in the army during the war who served with him in Co. H., 10th Ill., from Feb., 1864 until Aug., 1865, and was wounded at Kenesaw Mountain June 19, 1864. He is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R.

ELMER E. FITCH, Editor of the *News*, Galva, Ills., was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Aug. 13, 1846. His parents were George and Deborah (Boleyn) Fitch. His father was a descendant of Gov. Thomas Fitch of Conneticut, and his mother's progenitors were from highly respected settlers in Pennsylvania and Virginia. His mother's father, Eli Boleyn, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and while serving in Western Ohio, had the toes of both of his feet frozen, necessitating his discharge. His grandson, the subject of this sketch, remembers to have heard him relate how he amputated his frozen toes with a chisel. George Fitch, the father of Elmer E., died when his son was yet an infant, and his mother brought him up to hard labor on the farm. He had two brothers, one of whom served in an Iowa and the other in a Pennsylvania regiment, as did his sister's husband, who was killed at the battle of Gcttysburg.

Elmer E. Fitch enlisted in the service of his country Aug. 14, 1862, the day succeeding his 16th birthday, in the 38th Regiment, Iowa Inf., at West Union, Iowa. His regiment was ordered to Dubuque and thence to St. Louis, going into winter quarters at New Madrid, Mo. In June 1863 they went to Vicksburg and were there during the siege co-operating with the 13th Corps. The position of Mr. Fitch's command, in a swamp full of malaria, was the cause of the loss from disease of over 600 out of the 1,000 men with which it entered the service. After the fall of Vicksburg, the command moved up the Yazoo River, returning to Port Hudson, where fever broke out among the troops, many succumbing to its ravages, at one time details from other regiments having to be made to bury the dead of the 38th Iowa, only 30 men being reported for duty. Mr. Fitch was of the number thus daily reported for duty.

The regiment subsequently spent two months at New Orleans to recruit, and was then ordered to Brownsville, Texas. It was while here that they witnessed the engagement at Matamoras between the French and Mexicans, on the opposite side of the river from their position. From Brownsville they went by transport to Fort Morgan, assisting in the capture of that point, and thence to Louisiana, where the regiment was consolidated with the 34th Iowa. The command afterward participated in the action at Blakely, Ala., charging that stronghold at sunset, Apr. 9, 1865, and capturing several thousand prisoners. They thence moved on to Selma, Ala., where they encamped for two weeks, then returned to Mobile where they encamped for some time. While here they witnessed the accidental blowing up of the ordnance depot, which laid the lower part of the city in ruins and killed quite a number of people. The regiment did good service for several days in going in among the bursting shells, where the city's police and firemen refused to go, and fighting the fire, and saving the property of the citizens from the flames. From Mobile the regiment went to Houston, Texas, where they were mustered out of the service and returned to Davenport, Iowa. Here the men received their final discharge and returned to their homes. Mr Fitch, with the exception of about nine days in the hospital from sickness at New Madrid, Mo., was not during the whole period of his service absent from his regiment. After his return home he attended the Upper Iowa University, and subsequently, the State University from which he was graduated in 1874. On graduation he was appointed principal of West Hill School at Burlington, Iowa. The following year he came to Galva to assume his duties as the Superintendent of the schools of that town, filling that position for eight years. He served for a time as Superintendent of Schools of Henry County, Illinois.

In 1883 he purchased the Galva *News* and has since been its editor and proprietor. He was appointed under the present administration, Postmaster. He is a Republican and his paper is the advocate of the principles of his party. He married Rachel Helgesen, daughter of Thomas Helgesen, of Decorah, Iowa, and three children have been born to them: George H., Rachel L. and Robert Haines, all now attending school. Mr. Fitch is a member of G. A. R. Post, No 33, of Galva, and Past Commander of the Post, and is in every true sense as faithful a conservator of the duties of citizenship as he was of those attaching to a soldier.



Austin M. Dustin, of Kewanee, was born in Orleans Co., Vt., Oct. 17, 1845, and settled near Mason City, Ills., with his parents in 1857, where the family home was made until it was changed to French Grove, Peoria Co. Here the young man, only 16 or 17 years of age, enlisted in Co. G., 77th Ills. Vol. Inf., and went into the army as drummer, as he could not be accepted as a soldier on account of his size. He carried a drum four months and then received permission to exchange positions with a man in the ranks named Anderson. At Covington, Ky., this regiment started in pursuit of John Morgan, and went on to Louisville, and down to Memphis. Here it took boats and steamed down the Mississippi River and the Yazoo with General Sherman, and was at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. It then went to the White River, to the Arkansas Post, where Mr. Dustin was on the skirmish line, and the regiment lost heavily. The Post was taken and the command moved back to Milliken's Bend, where it worked on the canal across the point. A march was made to Ft. Gibson, where the 77th was in the fight, and then followed on to Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge.

In this march they once came to a bayou where the water did not appear deep, but was found deep enough to nearly drown the men, and wet them thoroughly. At Vicksburg Mr. Dustin was in the great charge of May 22, was in the fort for an hour, and crawled into the porthole of a cannon just after it was fired.

The men in his charge finally fell back under cover of night after severe loss; Co. G. mustering that night only about 36 men, as some had remained in the fort.

This regiment was in Vicksburg during the whole siege, and was engaged in undermining, and blowing up the rebel forts, many of which were already prepared to be exploded July 4, but as the enemy surrendered, it did not become necessary to carry the plan into execution. Leaving Vicksburg it assisted in the 2d battle at Jackson, and moved to New Orleans. While here Mr. Dustin was detailed on Capt. Smith's force as provost guard of the city. With his regiment he was on the Red River expedition, and afterwards at the siege at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. At this latter place Mr. Dustin was sent with an order to Gen. A. J. Smith, when on the way his horse stepped on a torpedo that the rebels had concealed, and it exploded blowing the entire hind quarter of the horse away and throwing the rider several rods down a hill. The shock rendered him nearly senseless, but he secured a mule and delivered the order. The next movement was to Mobile, and the pursuit and capture of Gen. Dick Taylor, who was brought to Mobile. There was no further fighting, as this campaign virtually closed the war, and the soldiers were rapidly discharged and sent to their homes.

Mr. Dustin returned to his home and in about a year located in Kewanee, where he now resides. In 1874, by an accident in a threshing machine he had the misfortune to lose his right arm, and received other serious injuries which nearly cost him his life and greatly disabled him, but he has so far recovered that he accomplishes much more than many men who have never been injured.

He was married and has one child—Nellie May. His wife's name was Lydia H. Hart, who was a daughter of Thomas W. Hart. Mr. Dustin is a Republican. Was elected Justice of the Peace, and has served as Town Collector for 5 years. He is a member of Post No. 143 G. A. R., and he and his wife are both members of the M. E. Church.

This gentleman has proved himself faithful and competent in the discharge of the responsible duties that have been entrusted to him by his fellow citizens, and fully merits the confidence and honor he has received.



Lucius H. Tilden, of Waupansee, Ill., the youngest son of Isaac and Minerva (Sherwood) Tilden, and a descendant in this country of Isaac Tilden, who was born in Sitnats, Mass., in 1670, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., April 23, 1841, where he lived until he was 11 years old, when his parents made their home in Grundy County, Ill., where they lived the remainder of their years. They had a family of 7 children. Here Lucius grew to man's estate, and Aug. 7, 1862 enlisted as a soldier in Company D., 127th Ill. Vol. Inf., which was mustered into service Sept. 6, 1862, and was sent to the field, first at Memphis and took up the trail after "Old Pap Price." Mr. Tilden was with General Sherman at Chickasaw Bayou, and shortly after was taken sick with measles, and for this reason was with the boats when the "boys" were in the fight at Arkansas Post. The regiment was then sent to Young's Point just above Vicksburg, and was employed on "Old Ben Butler's Canal." While working here the water burst through the banks and the men were compelled to flee to the levee. On account of sickness, Mr. Tilden was left behind when the regiment went on its expedition by the way of Grand Gulf and Jackson, Miss., to obtain a position in the rear of Vicksburg. He was afterward sent to Clear Creek in charge of his physician as he was just able to get around, having been reduced to less than 100 pounds in weight from the result of Chronic Diarrhea. About this time his people at home sent him some pills composed of laudanum, Venice turpentine and bread crumbs, which appeared to benefit him, as they did others that used them. An attempt was made to induce him to join the invalid corps but he refused. After the fall of Vicksburg, the regiment went east of the town about 14 miles and remained sometime, after

whilch it was sent to Memphis, Tenn., then to Iuka, Miss., and from thence to guard a train to Chattanooga, Tenn. This was remembered as the pleasantest march during the whole service in the army, as there was good water, fine weather and other pleasant surroundings, such as chickens, pigs, sweet potatoes and honey. Under these favorable conditions, Mr. Tilden soon recovered his heath. These soldiers were soon sent forward and they assisted in the engagement at Missionary Ridge. They were then forwarded to Knoxville, Tenn., to relieve General Burnside.

In this movement they were forced to march 35 to 40 miles per day and were placed on short rations, subsisting 21 days on 5 days rations. To add to the sufferings of the situation, the weather was so cold that fires were necessary to keep the men from freezing at night. Many became footsore and some were nearly naked before supplies could be obtained. Soon after a winter camp was made at Larkinsville, Ala., where the forces remained until spring, when the Atlanta campaign was inaugurated. Here Mr. Tilden was left with about 40 others to take charge of the quarter master's supplies. From this point they were soon moved to Dalton, Ga., where they were held for some time. The detachment soon united with its regiment, which was in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, and Peach Tree Creek, after which Mr. Tilden was detailed to serve in Battery A., 1st Ill., and in this branch of the service was in the battle of Atlanta where the battery lost 25 men, 75 horses, and 4 pieces of artillery. The division, attempting to hold both sides of the railroad, had been weakened by having three regiments sent to another part of the field. When these regiments returned to fill a space between the 16th and 17th A. C., they retook the works and saved Battery H., 1st Ill., and the left section of our own Battery. This was on July 22nd. On the 28, at Ezra Chapel, Mr. Tilden's Corps lost very heavy, the "Johnies" having charged 7 times. The next fight was at the battle of Jonesboro, and from this the march was to Eastport. This command was then sent to the relief of General Corse and was in the famous party that signaled "Hold the Fort for we are coming." A return was made to Chattanooga, and from thence a movement was made to Nashville and to Fort Negley, returning again to Chattanooga about Feb. 20, where the artillery was supplied with horses, and fine quarters were erected which were said to be the best equipped in that camp. The boys went to the hill at Missionary Ridge and split 30,000 "shakes" and cut logs to build log houses for themselves and stables for the horses. They remained here until June 17, when they were discharged and sent North, arriving at home about July 1, and shedding off the blue, became citizens again.

Mr. Tilden returned to his home in the country and was married April 10, 1866 to Miss Lucie E. Willis, to whom he had been engaged some time while both were waiting until "the cruel war was over." To this soldier and his wife four children have come and all are living—Lillian E., now a young lady teaching school in the home neighborhood; Guy W., a young man of 18, living at home; Mary E., attending school; and Roy E., a boy of eleven years.

Mr. Tilden in 1879, purchased the fine farm near the village of Wauponsee, on which he now resides surrounded by evidences of competence and excellent management, which will insure a comfortable and peaceful old age. He votes with the Prohibitionists but will not accept a nomination for office. He is a Methodist and a member of the G. A. R.

MAJOR ALLEN F. MILLER, a prominent citizen and Postmaster of Galva, Ill., was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., on the banks of the Keuka Lake, and lived there until about six years of age. His parents William B., and Esther (Ford) Miller, a daughter of Dyer Ford, who married Louisa Morris, whose parents were residents of Greenfield, N. Y. The Ford family is an old New England family of French extraction. William B. Miller was a son of Allen Miller, whose father

was Samuel Miller. The Miller family is of old Scotch descent, and for generations were represented in the English army and navy.

Allen F. Miller was left an orhpan at an early age, and following the inherited instincts of his ancestors was for some time inclined to travel, but after a few years made his home with his maternal uncle, Hon. M. M. Ford, of Galva, Ills. In 1861, Mr. Miller was in Mo., but when the old flag was fired upon at Ft. Sumter he started North on horseback, reached Iowa in the summer of 1861, and later joined the 16th Iowa at Davenport, which was soon after ordered to the field and met the enemy in battle at Shiloh, where Maj. Miller received a wound from a piece of shell, which crippled him for life.

He was subsequently placed on the open deck of a steamer and lay there that night while the boat was used to transport Buell's men across the river for the next day's fight. He was then sent to Hamburg landing and to St. Louis, remaining until in Oct., 1862, when being somewhat improved he left the hospital and reached home the 19th. When wounded Mr. Miller weighed 150 lbs., but when he came home his weight was less than 90. His condition when arriving at home was such that he was unable to move except by dragging himself a few inches at a time with crutches, and was bent so that his back was in a semi-horizontal line from the hips. He has improved somewhat, so that he is able to walk with the aid of crutch and cane.

In 1865, Mr. Miller was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln, and held the office 18 years. During that time he was an active citizen, and organized a company known as the Grant Sharpshooters, and also assisted in organizing the 4th Regt., Ills. Nat. Guards. He was elected Captain of company H. and received his commission from the Governor, and later was promoted to Major of the regiment. After leaving the postoffice, Mr. Miller engaged in business, and had stock and land interests in the west, his stock ranch being located near the Niobrara River in Nebraska. These interests he closed out a few years ago and purchased land in Northern Iowa, where he is interested in raising horses and cattle.

Mr. Miller is, as his family has been for some time, a Republican in politics. His grandfather Dyer Ford was what was known in early days, a conductor on the "Underground Railroad," which may be stated was assisting the fugitive slaves on their way to Canada where they would be free.

Mr. Miller notwithstanding his crippled condition is a gentleman of ability and energy. He has served one term as Town Collector of Galva, has also been admitted to the bar of the Court of Ills. He is a member of the G. A. R., and the oldest Past Post Commander of Post No. 33, being one of the charter members.

JAMES A. MCGREW, of Pekin, Ill., was born in Pa. May 6, 1817. When 17 years of age he started west, settling in Pekin, Ill. This was at a time long before railroads had intersected the State. At the time of the Texas troubles Mr. McGrew joined the army and served his country with the famous Sam Houston, and participated in many of the battles of that war. He was in the battle of Alamo in which Davy Crockett lost his life, as also in that of Colorado River, when the Chief Bowles was killed. After that war was terminated he took up 640 acres of land on the banks of the Colorado River one mile below the City of Austin, granted to him on condition of his residence thereon for one year, before his title would become absolute. He grew weary of life there, abandoned his land and returned to Pekin. Subsequently with four others he descended the Miss. River on a flat boat to New Orleans, then went to Galveston and many other points in Texas.

He was married in 1841 to Miss Clifton, daughter of Nathaniel Clifton of Newport, Ky. When the late Rebellion broke out he became pilot upon the gunboat "Carondelet," assuming that position before the Siege of Vicksburg. He ran his boat past the Rebel batteries at Ft. De Russey and up the Red River to assist the

Union batteries, going as far as Snaggy Bayou. He participated in the battle of Nashville assisting the land forces. He obtained a leave of absence, visited Washington, called upon Gov. Johnson and Gen. Thomas, by whom he was cordially received. He rejoined his ship and continued with it until June 20, '65, when the ship went out of service at Mound City. He returned to Pekin where he embarked in the grain and coal business. Afterwards he went to Colo. for a year, where he had an interest in a gold mine. Since then he has followed various avocations. He has three children, viz.: Lillie, wife of Martin Schenck, Nathan, and Lydia, wife of Dr. Van Horn.

In politics he is a Republican, his first vote, however, being cast for Henry Clay. He is a member of the G. A. R.



Our present subject, John C. Frederick, of Pekin, Ill., was born in Germany Nov. 19, 1838, and 15 years later came with his parents to America and settled in Pekin. When the late war broke out he was the second man in that county to enroll his name in response to President Lincoln's call for troops. He went to the front, proceeding as far as Cairo, where he was engaged in various duties, until his term of enlistment had expired. Returning home he enlisted as a private in Co. A. 44th Ill. Vol. Inf., and again returned to the field, receiving on the way thither his arms and accoutrements. Shortly before the battle of Pea Ridge the 44th was sent towards the mountains, in the Indian Terr., and after a heavy day's march the men had just laid down for a much needed rest, when they were hurriedly called to arms and started upon the march back which occupied all night, arriving in the morning just in time to take their places in the Union lines and engage in the bloody battle of Pea Ridge. For three days this contest raged, and finally the Rebels were driven from the field. On the last day of the battle Mr. Frederick had a narrow escape from severe, if not fatal injuries by the bursting of his gun which exploded in his hand. His Regt. then went to Batesville, thence to Cape Girardeau a long and weary march occupying 12 days, and on arrival took transport for Pittsburg Landing. It joined Halleck's Command, moved to Corinth, then to Rienza where it remained several months and then was employed in guarding the R. R. near Cincinnati and Louisville, threatened by Morgan. He was an active participant in the engagement at Elizabethtown, driving the Rebels from a spring, but later they received heavy reinforcements, and compelled the Union forces to retire. After that battle the 44th started out for Nashville and on the march Mr. Frederick became sick, caused by the terrible dust inhaled and raised by the troops as they marched along. He was laid aside from active duty for a few days only.

During the great Stone River Battle, in which he took an active part, Mr. Frederick saw what he could not believe possible, and certainly would not repeat had he not witnessed the occurrence. It was an artillery private setting astride a cannon which he was attempting to save, drawn by one horse. The man had one leg shot off above the knee but not entirely severed, and the foot was dangling upon the ground as the owner moved solemnly along. Our subject then set out upon the Chattanooga campaign, during which he took part in the battles of Tullahoma and Chickamauga. In the latter battle whilst Mr. Frederick with his Regt., was leading an attack upon the rebels he was wounded by a bullet in the neck, exposing the jugular vein and rendering him senseless. His comrades being forced to fall back he was found by a rebel officer who gave him water and tied a moistened handkerchief over the wound. Rebel Jackalls however found him in that condition and robbed him of all his belongings, even to the handkerchief, covering his wound, at the same time threatening to bayonet him. The ball which struck him also struck and killed comrade Kopp, who stood behind him, both falling together. The regimental surgeon was taken prisoner at the same time and to whose kindness and skill, our subject attributes his recov-

ery from the terrible wound. He was taken to Dalton, then to Atlanta, Richmond, Belle Island Castle, Libby, Scott Prison and Danville. where nearly all the prisoners had smallpox with the exception of Mr. Frederick, although he slept with two of the boys whose cases were severe. He was next moved to Andersonville and there remained until the close of the war. With the thousands of other prisoners there confined he took scurvy rendering him unable to walk. In the spring of 1865 he was sent to Vicksburg to be exchanged, then proceeded to Springfield where he was discharged. It is impossible to give in detail the sufferings he endured whilst in the Rebel prisons, and it would be simply sickening to truthfully describe his personal condition. He married Miss Anna Ahrends by whom he has two children, Charles and William, the former now deceased. Mrs. Frederick died in 1877. He married again, Miss Josephine Haefle and two children have resulted from the union.

Since the war he has been an Alderman for his town, Street Commissioner, City Marshal, and in 1890 was elected Sheriff of the County upon the Democratic ticket. At the time he was wounded he was Orderly Sergeant of his Company. It is needless to say that Mr. Frederick must be a popular and deservedly respected citizen, otherwise he would not have been selected to the many public positions which he has been called upon to fill.

RICHARD BRACKIN, father of Patrick Brackin, of Lemont, Ill., was a native of Longford County, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1848, locating in Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he remained 6 years and then removed to Lemont, Ill., and there continued until the time of his death which occurred in 1888. His wife's maiden name was Catherine Murphy, who was also a native of Ireland. They had the following children besides the subject of this sketch; Rose, Mary, Rose (2nd of the same name), Kate, and Mary (2nd of same name). Patrick, our subject, was born in the County of Longford, Ireland, March 10, 1846, and emigrated to this country with his parents. He attended the public schools where he acquired sufficient education to fit him for an active and successful business life. Having come to this country when young, he grew up with it in perfect sympathy with its institutions and laws. During the early years of the rebellion, he longed for the arrival of the time when he would be old enough to enlist, which period came, and on Feb. 16, 1865, he joined the army for one year, or during the war. He rendezvoused at Camp Fry, Chicago, and was mustered in there a day or two after as a private in Co. D., 147th Ill. Vol. Inf. About one week after, his Co. received orders to go to Dalton, Ga., and join the Army of the Cumberland, which it did and was attached to and became a part of the 1st Brig., 2nd (Independent) Div. of the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Gen. Thomas. The Regt. then went to Tunnell Hill, Ga., and was detailed on guard duty, protecting the railroad and tunnel, where it remained about three months, when by command it went to Resaca and followed Gen. Sherman's army in its march to the sea, during the progress of which it engaged in provost duty and guarding the railroads. From Resaca it was ordered to Americus, Ga., where it remained two or three months, then removed to Savannah where the Regt. was mustered out, in Feb. 1866, and in the latter part of this month, was discharged and paid off at Springfield, Ill. During the greater part of his service he was selected by the company and detailed on special guard duty. He was promoted to be a Corporal at Americus. Immediately after his discharge, he returned to his home in Lemont, where he has resided ever since. He was in the employ of Bodenschatz & Earnshan Stone Company for 9 years, and on the organization of the Western Stone Company, was offered the position of Division Superintendent, of quarry No. 1, which position he still holds. He married, Jan. 10, 1877, Miss Amelia Sophie Reardon, at Lockport, Ill., who is a native of Lemont, but of Irish descent. They have the following children: George, Arthur Edwin, Albert, Fred

erick, Edmond Emmet, and Leonard. Arthur Edwin, and Edmond Emmet are dead.

Mr. Brackin was a member of Joseph B. Rood Post No. 158, G. A. R., before it disbanded. He is at present a member of the village board of Lemont; belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, No. 242, of Lemont, of which he is Treasurer; is also a member of and is Financial Secretary of Stone City Lodge Independent Order of Mutual Aid.

B H. MOSHER, a member of the famous "Eagle Brigade," enlisted at Panola, Woodford Co., Ill., Aug. 18, 1861, in Co. I., 47th Ill. Vol. Inf., which formed a part of the brigade that carried the war eagle, "Old Abe" through the war. Mr. Mosher was mustered in at Peoria, Ill. as a private, and went to St. Louis Sept. 25, then was ordered to Jefferson City, then went in pursuit of "Old Price" driving him out of Springfield, and returned to St. Louis *via* Boonville and St. Charles. The 47th then joined the Army of the Mississippi, under Gen. John Pope, and was brigaded with the 8th Wis., 11th Mo., 5th Minn., and 2d Iowa battery. It then proceeded down the Mississippi on the steamer "Hawkeye State" to Saxton, Mo., and to Island No. 10. March 2, 1862, the force arrived at New Madrid and began the siege that ended in the capture of that place. It was in the engagement that captured the boat "Ohio Belle," taking some 5,000 rebel prisoners, and was then ordered up the river to near Pittsburg, to reinforce the Army of the Tenn. At the battle of Farmington, Miss., Mar. 9, there was a heavy loss, the Regt. losing its commander, Col. Miles and 56 men, killed and wounded. May 30 and 31, Mr. Mosher was on picket duty during the skirmish before the rebel works at Corinth, and while making his way up the railroad, discovered that the trains going out were loaded with rebel soldiers. He concluded that the enemy was evacuating the place or preparing to make a flank movement, so he had these facts reported to Gen. Pope, who gave orders to advance at daybreak. Mr. Mosher remained at or near Corinth until the middle of August, then took part in the Tuscumbia Valley expedition, returning from this with his command bringing the first contrabands of the war, numbering about 15,000, which was certainly a good beginning. At Iuka, Miss., the Regt. was engaged Sept. 19th, and lost about 50 men. It continued in pursuit of the retreating enemy for a time, then returned to Corinth taking a conspicuous part in the battle there, Oct. 3rd and 4th.

On the first day at Corinth the brave Col. William A. Thrush was killed while bravely leading his men in a charge, and in these two days the Regt. lost 30 killed, and over 100 wounded. After these battles and losses, the force was pushed on in pursuit of Price and Van Dorn up the Hatchie River to Ripley, and so closely were the rebels followed that they abandoned an artillery train and nearly all their wagons and baggage, which fell into the hands of the Union army. Returning to Corinth from this successful pursuit, which dispersed the rebel forces, the 47th lay in camp until Nov., when it was formed with the 15th A. C., commanded by Gen. Sherman. Mr. Mosher was at Holly Springs and in the skirmish at Coffeeville. At Farmington Heights he received an injury by being ruptured which nearly ended his army life, and when the Regt. went down the river to invest Vicksburg in Feb., 1863, he was left at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., to be discharged on account of disability. When he was examined for discharge the surgeon said, "If you have 20 or 25 dollars you can get discharged." Such meanness and treachery disgusts the honest soldier who had from true patriotism given so much, so he told the surgeon to go to that locality where it is stated that winter does not come and water is hard to get, and said, "I am not trying to buy my way out of the army." Refusing to take a discharge, he rejoined his Regt. near Vicksburg, where it remained in camp until ordered to advance toward Vicksburg, took part in the battle at Jackson, capture of Haines' Bluff, and went down the Yazoo River to Young's Point. After this Mr. Mosher was sick for some time

but was able to be at the final surrender of Vicksburg. In recounting these incidents he says, from April 24 to July 4 he was not beyond the sound of the enemy's guns. Mr. Mosher was in that close engagement at Champion Hills before Vicksburg was reached, and was about this time detailed to serve at the headquarters of Gen. Palmer, but he asked to be relieved as he preferred to be in the ranks with his comrades. He was examined again, Aug. 18, 1863, and ordered to be sent to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and arriving at St. Louis Dec. 29, 1863, went to the Alexander Barracks and was assigned to Co. H., 8th Regt., 1st Bat. Vet. Reserve Corps, where he served on guard duty until the expiration of his enlistment, Sept. 3, 1864,

B. H. Mosher was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Nov. 20, 1840, of old Revolutionary stock. His mother's father, Benjamin Packer, was in the war of 1812, and the father of Benjamin Packer was in the war of the Revolution Mr. Mosher's father's father, Samuel Mosher, was a soldier in 1812, and the father of Samuel Mosher, was a Revolutionary veteran. Therefore it is not difficult to determine where Mr. Mosher obtained his brave and soldierly qualities. He removed from New York when 14 years of age, and with his parents located in Mich., and after three years came to Ill., in the spring of 1857, settling at Panola, Woodford Co. In 1864, on coming out of the army, Mr. Mosher made his home at Buda, Ill., where he has since resided. He grew up on a farm until going into the army, and for some four years after the war he was associated with others as contractor and builder until 1871, when he engaged in merchandising and has contiued to the present time in that business. He was instrumental in organizing the G. A. R. Post at Buda, and served five successive years as its Adjutant, and was also Commander in 1890. Is a prominent Odd Fellow and in the Masonic order; is a Knight Templar, belonging to the Princeton Commandery. In politics is a Democrat.

Mr. Mosher was married Jan. 8, 1866, to Julia Curtis, a Michigan lady. One of the chief characteristics of this gentleman is a hatred of sham and meanness. He is thoroughly upright and honest, and is determined and outspoken in his views and convictions. His friends are never uncertain in regard to his position, and he has a creditable reputation for unquestioned honor, integrity and enterprise.

W. B. WAGGNER of Fisher Ill., commander of Post No. 300, enlisted in the Union Army Aug. 19, 1862 and became a member of Co. E, 121 Ohio Vol. Inf. Sept. 11th he was mustered into the service then started for the front passing through Covington, Louisville and on to the ever memorable battlefield of Perryville. During this battle Mr. Waggner was detached and guarded the amunition train, then went upon garrison duty for the following five weeks. He next moved to Lebanon Ky., where he was taken sick, placed in hospital No. 1 for two weeks when he rejoined his command at Columbia, Ky., and under orders moved back to Lebanon, Ky. Here an asthmatical trouble forced him to return to the hospital, but soon again he joined his command and moved thence to Franklin, then on to Shelbyville where he was assigned to Provost guard duty. He then went to Fayetteville, Tenn., and was detailed a drummer, and started upon the Chattanooga campaign, under Gen. Steadmam, and when within one mile of Ringgold they opened fire upon the town from their big guns, which was promptly replied to by Gen. Longstreet who had recently arrived there and so hot was the fire, the Union forces found it convenient to retire. Mr. Waggner participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mt., and Mission Ridge, in all of which he bore his full share of the dangers encountered, and the privations endured. At the first named battle his Capt. was severely wounded and Mr. Waggner was the first to reach his side and assist him to the field hospital. After the battle of Chickamauga his Regt. made a forced march to Lookout valley to assist Gen. Hooker's command then de-

ployed at that place, and after successfully performing that duty they were ordered to fall back to Raccoon Ridge where they went into camp, from which they soon had to move, marching for Knoxville to relieve Gen Burnside, but before arrival the siege was raised, therefore they returned to Rossville near Chattanooga where they made their winter quarters. Mr. Waggner rested with the army during the winter, 1863–4 during part of which time he endured many hardships and privations from cold, hunger and exposure which can only be understood by those who have seen service in time of war. On the arrival of spring the armies are again placed in motion with that of Sherman on his famous Atlanta Campaign, and we find brave young Waggner at his post and participating in all the marches, skirmishes and battles of that successful expedition, which closed with the occupation of the city of Atlanta. His next move was with the same army upon the march to the sea. during which Sherman's whole army lived by foraging off the country. Under those circumstances it will not be surprising to know that the men were frequently without rations, and at the best of times were upon short allowance.

Savannah was finally reached, passed into government control, and soon thereafter Mr. Waggner's command started upon the march through the Carolinas and were actively engaged in the battle of Bentonville. He then went to Goldsboro, Raleigh and Holly Springs, N. C., and then started upon a forced march of 180 miles for Richmond, upon which he was engaged for 7 continuous days. The Rebellion had about the time he arrived faded out, therefore his Regt. started for Washington, where it took part in the Grand Review, arriving home June 8, 1865, after a service of three years.

Mr. Waggner was born in Ohio in 1843, a son of Jacob and Rebecca Waggner; the father died when our subject was but 7 years of age. After his father's death he lived with his grandfather, Joseph Laycox, until he entered the army. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, remained there until 1870, when he returned to Rantoul, Ill., where he worked as a tinsmith and afterwards became engaged in farming. In 1883 he removed to Kansas where he was employed for 6 years, then returned to Ill., and located at Fisher where he has charge of the tinning business in the principal hardware store of that town. In 1874 he married Miss N. Elizabeth Campbell by whom he has three children. William E., Lucia and Louis. In politics he is a Democrat. His brother Joseph also served in the army and was a member in the northwestern Independent Rifle Regt., and afterwards the 44th Ill., in which he served for three years.

GEORGE WALTERS, of Princeton, Ill., enlisted at the first call of his country as a soldier in the Union Army at Harrisburg, Pa,, April 21, 1861, in Co. I., 15th Penn. Vol. Inf. He at once went to the front, and July 2, in the same year, was taken prisoner at Falling Water, Va., and confined in the rebel prisons at Winchester, Va., Richmond, Va., New Orleans, La., and Saulsbury, N. C., for a period of eleven months and one day.

In this manner he was detained as a soldier nearly a year after his term of enlistment had expired. After gaining his liberty, was discharged in New York City in June, 1862, and re-enlisted Aug. 9, 1864, in Co. F. 200th Pa. Vol. Inf., and was assigned to 9th A. C., commanded by Gen. Parkes.

In this service he was in the battle of Fort Steadman, at the capture of Fort Hill, and then joined the 9th A. C. under Gen. Grant, and was present at the surrender of Gen. Lee. He was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., June --, 1865, after participating in the Grand Review at Washington.

George Walters was born at Jonestown, Lebanon Co., Pa., March 5, 1842, learned the trade of shoemaker, and at an early age went to Princeton, Ill., where he has since resided and worked at the same business. He was married in Sept., 1868, to Leah Wolfersberger, and has had three children, two of whom are living, whose names are: Florence Elizabeth and Roger William.

THOMAS CROSSLEY, of Princeton, Ill., enlisted at Princeton. Ill., Oct. 12, 1861, in the 9th Ill. Cav., and was mustered in at Chicago under Colonel A. G. Brackett.

Mr. Crossley went to St. Louis and began active service in the field, but was soon returned to Princeton to recruit men for the regiment, which he rejoined at Helena, Ark. He was a non-commissioned officer, and most of the time was on detached duty while in the army. Becoming sick with chronic diarrhea and heart disease, was for some time in the hospital at Helena, Ark., and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and receiving a Surgeon's certificate of disability and his discharge, returned to Princeton and resumed his employment of farming.

In 1871 he entered the flouring mills at Princeton, owned by his father, George Crossley, and became manager.

Thomas Crossley was born in Clearmont Co., Ohio, Aug. 18, 1840, and when 14 years of age came with his parents to Princeton, where he was a farmer. He spent two years in California, and was for a time in the butcher and stock business, before going into the mills.

He was married in 1866, to L. C. Jones, a native of Ohio, who came to Princeton when five years of age with her parents. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crossley, named Frank, Charles and Maro.

C. E. MILLER, of Earlville, Ill., was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was the youngest of a family of seven children. His father, Henry Miller, was a native of the same State. Father and mother are now deceased. Mr. Miller was raised at home until about the age of 11 years, receiving such educational advantages as were offered in those days by the common schools. At the above mentioned age he went to La Salle Co. to live with a brother who was a farmer, where he was occupied in farming, and attending school during the winter. Subsequently he hired out as a farm hand, and was thus employed up to the time of his enlistment, July 26, 1862, being then 18 years of age. He was mustered in at Iowa City, Iowa, as a private in Co. D., 22d Iowa Inf. The Regt. rendezvoused for a while at Iowa City, and leaving the State Sept. 14, went first to Benton Barracks, then to Rolla, Mo. It was stationed there and in other points in Missouri until March, 1863, when it joined Grant's army for the campaign against Vicksburg. It was assigned to Lawler's Brig. (2d) Car's Div., 13th A. C. Its first engagement was at Port Gibson—which was the opening battle of the Vicksburg campaign—when it lost two killed and twenty-one wounded. It was held in reserve at Champion Hills, but was in action at Black River, where the command carried off the honors of the day. It then took part in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, sustaining great loss, among the killed being Mr. Miller's brother George H. Mr. Miller was in the long siege of Vicksburg, and after its surrender was with his regiment in the pursuit of Johnston to Jackson, and took part in the battle at that place, returning after the defeat of the enemy to Vicksburg. In August the Regt. then in Washburne's Division moved to New Orleans, and served in that department the 12 ensuing months. The regiment was first stationed at Algiers, from which place it embarked on transports for Port Lavaca, Tex., where it went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1864 it returned by the gulf to New Orleans, and was ordered to join Bank's Red River expedition. Mr. Miller took part, and suffered with the other soldiers engaged in that ill-advised and unfortunate campaign. Upon the return from that expedition the 22d was placed in the 19th Corps, and with it proceeded to Virginia, landing first at Bermuda Hundred, from there it moved to Washington, where it went into camp for a while, and then moved to Harper's Ferry. The next service of the regiment was with Sheridan in his Shenandoah campaign, in which it took a prominent part, participating in the action of Winchester and Opequon; the memorable battle of Cedar Creek, and was in the fight at Fisher's Hill; after the latter fight following the enemy up as far as Strasburg. At the battle of Win-

chester Mr. Miller lost his knapsack containing his diary, the loss of which he regretted exceedingly as it contained much valuable memoranda. From the Shenandoah Valley the command was ordered to Baltimore, and from there on transports to Savannah, Ga., to relieve Sherman's army then preparing for the campaign of the Carolinas. From Savannah the Regt. marched to Augusta, where it remained sometime, and then was ordered back to Savannah, where it was mustered out of the service, sent to Davenport, Iowa, paid off and the men discharged Aug. 4, 1865.

During the period of his service, although in some of the hardest fought battles, where shot and shell were whizzing about him, he passed through the service without a wound, and was only in the hospital one week from illness. After his discharge Mr. Miller returned to his nome in Earlville and once more engaged in peaceful pursuits. He was married Dec. 2, 1866, to Ellen Bristol, and by her has had five children of whom Lee E., Jennie, Ray and Josie are living. Mr. Miller has an interesting family in which, as an affectionate, devoted husband and father, he takes great pride. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 475, of Earlville, and is at present honored by his comrades with the office of Commander. He takes an active part in all G. A. R. matters, and is much thought of and respected by his fellow comrades, as well as by the community with whom he has so long dwelt.

GEORGE H. KNOTT, of Elgin, Ill., was born in Leicester, England, Feb., 8, 1838. Subsequently he came to this country and enlisted in the Union army, Aug. 15, 1862, at Elgin, and was mustered in at Chicago Sept. 6, as a private in Co. C., 127th Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. continued in Chicago for a time then proceeded to Memphis ,went into camp, and became attached to the 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 15th A. C. Leaving Memphis it joined in the Tallahatchie expedition to Boles Mills, and returned to Memphis, after having several skirmishes with the enemy. Its next move was on the Chickasaw Bayou Campaign, where it was heavily engaged with the rebels. Moving to Young's Point, it soon went to Arkansas Post, engaged and defeated the enemy, and was the first to plant the stars and stripes upon the rebel works. Returning to Young's Point, it engaged in the visionary project of attempting to dig the Butler Canal, which was abandoned. The Regt. then went to Deer Creek, assisted in the relief of Admiral Porter's gunboats, escorted them up the Mississippi River and then returned to the camping ground.

Mr. Knott subsequently took part in the Vicksburg Campaign, proceeding to Richmond, La., where he did garrison duty about a week, being appointed acting orderly Sergeant, which position he held until the expedition terminated. Then moving to Hard Times Landing, he proceeded to Raymond, Miss., and the following day took part in the Champion Hills battle. He then marched with his Regt. direct to Vicksburg. Here they assisted to close the lines about the doomed city, and participated in the assaults upon that town May 19 and 22. Before the first assault Mr. Knott and his lieutenant approached the rebel works and passing through a gap, reached within a short distance of their lines. A hazardous enterprise indeed, and the fact being reported to the Div. Commander this gap was filled out with part of the 13th A. C. The day following the 2nd assault, the 127th was detached and went to Chickasaw Bayou, having been so ordered by Gen. Sherman, as a recognition for meritorious services rendered during the assaults mentioned. After a rest of a few days it returned and continued in the trenches before Vicksburg until the surrender of that Southern stronghold. It then went to Black River, from there to Helena, where with the sanction of Sherman it looted the stores, and then continued on to Memphis where the men assisted repairing the R. R. Then followed the overland march of about 300 miles to Chattanooga, where later they took part in the battle of Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge. It then went to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville and on his being relieved, returned to Larkinsville

where it went into camp for the winter. On the way thither whilst fording a stream Mr. Knott's mule laid down, and to avoid danger he waded the stream, unincumbered by his stubborn mount.

In the following spring he joined in the Atlanta campaign and was in all the battles fought up to July 22. Among the number may be mentioned Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, where he was captured and taken prisoner to East Port, and whilst there observed Sherman's chief scout peddling bread as a rebel. He was afterwards taken to Andersonville, where he was confined until exchanged Sept. 19, 1864. During his 61 days of confinement in that living tomb, he lost 80 pounds in flesh, weighing but 65 pounds when he was freed. He reported for duty at West Point, proceeded to Chattanooga and thence to Nashville, where he engaged in the battle at that place. He returned to, and wintered at Chattanooga, where he was mustered out June 14, 1865, and paid off at Louisville.

Mr. Knott has four children, viz.: Lillie M., Emma E., George R. and Leon Sherman. He was wounded in the war but has never applied for a pension. He has been Commander twice of Post No. 49, G. A. R., at Elgin, and was during his war service in 25 battles, besides many raids, expeditions and skirmishes,

ALEXANDER MANAHAN, of Elgin, Ill. It was in the early days of the rebellion that Mr. Manahan's patriotism assumed a practical shape when he suddenly, without consulting any one, enlisted in the Union army at Aurora, July 20, 1861. He remained at Aurora a few days and was ordered with his Regt., the 36th Ill. Inf. to Rolla, Mo., where it remained until the January following. There his Co. was drilled and occasionally sent in pursuit of bushwhackers. From there it started in pursuit of Price and passed through the State of Mo. into Ark., where it was engaged in a sharp skirmish at Bentonville, March 1st. He then marched to Pea Ridge, arriving there March 6, and on the following day participated in the Pea Ridge engagement. His Regt. occupied the right and supported a battery, and there the rebel McCullough was shot and killed. On the morning of the second day of the battle, his Regt. was placed in the center, and in the afternoon it occupied the left. Col. Greusel was, during this battle, Brig. commander, and Gen. Curtis, Corps commander. During the engagement the men captured about 400 rebel soldiers. They followed Price and camped the first night in the valley below Keittsville. The pursuit was subsequently abandoned and the Regt. sent to Cape Girardeau; from there to Pittsburg Landing, and followed the retreating rebels to Corinth and thence to Boonville. His Regt. then returned to Corinth, thence to Rienzi, and established a permanent camp, where it remained about six weeks guarding the railroad. After this it was ordered to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, Ky., remaining three or four weeks expecting an attack from Bragg. Buell with his command arrived at Louisvjlle and joined the brigade before the rebel Gen. could reach there. The 36th Ill. Regt. started in pursuit of Bragg Oct. 1st, skirmishing all the way along to Perryville; was engaged in Perryville battle Oct, 8th, 1862, and occupied the center of the line.

It afterward pursued the enemy as far as Crab Orchard, then retraced their steps and moved to Nashville, where it halted for four or five weeks, when it was again started in pursuit of Price. The armies met at Stone River, and a desperate and bloody conflict occurred, commencing Dec. 20, 1862, with skirmishes, and later with an advance all along the line, which continued for four days, then fell back to Murfreesboro where it wintered. The following year it participated in the battle of Chickamauga, under Rosencrans as commander, with W. H. Lytle as Brigade commander, and Gen. Sheridan as Div. Commander.

Our subject's Regt. also took part in the battle of Chattanooga, which occurred Sept. 17, 1863, also in an engagement fought at Lookout Mountain, and was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, terminating in the fall of that

city. After the fall of Atlanta, his Regt. was attached to Gen. Thomas' command. Its next move was to Franklin, where it was attacked by Gen. Hood, whose army outnumbered that of the Union forces three to one, but, notwithstanding the disparity between the opposing armies, by reason of the greater numerical strength of the rebels, the latter were defeated. Mr. Manahan's Regt. returned to Chattanooga, then to Nashville, where it remained for upwards of a month. It also engaged in the battle precipitated by Hood's attaek on Nashville, where he suffered a severe defeat, then retreated and was followed by the 36th regiment for about 50 miles, when the pursuit was abandoned, the latter returning to Nashville. Here Mr. Manahan was taken with rheumatism and compelled to go into a hospital, where he remained for five weeks, at the expiration of which time he was discharged, Jan. 25, 1864, paid off at Louisville, and mustered out of the service. Whilst at New Market, Ky., comrade Manahan lay down at night in a cornfield. It had thawed during the daytime and at night there was a heavy frost. When the sound of reveille awoke him in the morning, he discovered his hair frozen to the cold earth. Calling to Maj. Geo. Sherman, he stated his predicament, and who, at his suggestion, cut his hair with a pocket knife, whieh Mr. Manahan carried through the war and still prizes as a relic.

After his discharge, he proceeded to Elgin, Ill., engaged in farming and photography, and enjoyed a comfortable living for himself and family. He married July 5, 1872, Rebecca Dumser, by whom he has five children, Charles F., Nellie A., Clara M., May E. and Grant D. Mr. Manahan is a member of the National Union G. A. R., and a Republican in politics. He is a Past Commander of the G. A. R. Post at Elgin, and a worthy citizen in the community in which hè lives, respected and esteemed by his townsmen. Mrs. Manahan is an enthusiastic member of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 3, of Elgin, she having called the first meeting for the purpose of organizing a corps, auxilliary to the Post of which her husband wsa commander.

John A. Gruver, of Rantoul, Ill., enlisted as a private for the late war at Paxton, Jan. 5, 1864, and became a member of the 10th Ill. He was mustered into the service at Danville then went to Springfield, thence to Little Rock, Ark., where he joined his Regt. Whilst proceeding thither by boat, he was taken seriously ill and soon after arrival at his destination, was sent to the hospital where his illness developed dangerous symptoms, which for several months threatened to result fatally. Month after month passed, with Mr. Gruver in the hospital and many times he despaired of his life, but as the spring of 1865 advanced he began to improve. The disease, however, had settled in his eyes, and even when he was otherwise physically able to leave the hospital his sight remained very much impaired. About May 1, 1865, he rejoined his Regt. which had just returned to little Rock from the Red River expedition, and soon after accompanied it to New Orleans, thence to Mobile where he was present when that city surrendered. He then went with his Regt. up the Red River to Shreveport, La., and on July 8, left for San Antonio, Tex., where he arrived Aug. 1. Here he continued to be engaged in subjugating the hostile Indians until Nov. 22, when his Regt. was mustered out and sent north via Galveston and New Orleans reaching Camp Butler Jan. 1, 1866, when he received his first pay and was discharged. The trip from Shreveport to San Antonio occupied four weeks continuous riding on horseback, and on reaching the latter place Mr. Gruver, with 10 others, was detailed to carry dispatches to Indianola, occupying another week which made the fifth week he was continuously in the saddle.

Mr. Gruver was born in Iowa in 1837, his parents being among the first settlers in that State. His father served as a soldier of his country in the Black Hawk war. When the son was eleven years of age, and as there was a large helpless family he was compelled to go forth and earn his own living. He learned the blacksmith trade which he followed principally until he entered the army. He had two broth-

ers in the same war, one of whom was three times wounded yet survived and returned home, the other was also wounded. His two brothers-in-law, Joseph Charles, and Christopher Stacker, were both killed in the assault upon Vicksburg. After the war Mr. Gruver returned to Paxton, but after a short stay removed to Iowa, where he continued until seven years ago, when he returned to Ills. settling at Rantoul. The disease of his eyes contracted when in the service, continued to grow worse, finally blinding him, in which condition he remained for many years. Being thus rendered helpless, he applied for and obtained a generous pension of $75 per month. Some short time ago he consulted an oculist who advised an operation upon the eye, which was performed and was partially successful, in that Mr. Gruver regained sufficient sight to enable him to move around without an escort, but not sufficient to embark in business.

He has been three times married, the last occasion being in 1890 to Mrs. Jessie Boten, a lady of German birth. He has been enabled to provide himself with a comfortable home and has accumulated sufficient of this world's goods to spend the evening of his days in peace and plenty, surrounded by many warm friends and acquaintances. He is a Republican.



Captain Sylvester S. Newton, one of Wyanet's most prominent men, raised a company which afterward formed Co. F. of the 151st Ill. Vol. Inf. and of which company he was commissioned Chaplain. The regiment was mustered in Feb. 23, 1865, at Quincy, Ill., and proceeded at once by rail to Springfield. There the men received their arms and accoutrements, and then set out for Nashville, Tenn. Shortly they started for Dalton, Ga., arriving March 13, and engaged for some days in drilling, as also in picket and guard duty. April 23, Colonel Woodall with a body guard of several men was detailed to proceed under a flag of truce to Macon, Ga., via Atlanta to communicate with Maj. Gen. Wilson, and also carry terms offered to the rebel Gen. Warford for his surrender, together with that of his command. This mission was executed with credit and dispatch and evoked the compliments of Brig. Gen. Judah, who was at the time commanding the brigade. Following up the object of the trip to Macon, they proceeded on May 2nd to Kingston, Ga., by way of Resaca and Calhoun, where they arrived on the 12th, after a toilsome march. They marched into this town with the precision of regulars, and on May 13th, 14th, and 15th received the surrender of Gen. Warford and his command, 11,000 men, who were immediately paroled and given their freedom. The Regt. was divided and sent on guard and garrison duty at different places, Capt. Newton's company being sent to garrison Rome. On the last day of July, the Regt. was ordered to report at Columbus, Ga., a distance of 250 miles. Arriving Aug. 5, they went into camp about a mile distant from the city. Aug. 24, Capt. Newton was detailed with a command of 35 men to go to Hamilton, as provost-marshal of Harris County. Whilst there a large number of discharged rebel soldiers after "taking on board" a copious supply of Southern liquids, which did not flow in streams, concluded to have some fun, and, among other amusements, decided to clean out the "Yanks" who occupied quarters in the town.

Whilst in a hilarious condition, they approached Captain Newton's tent, but a casual glance into the barrels of thirty shining rifles caused a paleness and languor to creep over faces, a few moments before beaming with color and determination, producing at the same time a feeling of sickness to grow upon them, extending from the soles of their boots to the linings of their hats, but gravitating towards and having its prominent place about their stomachs, sobering and terrifying them to such an extent that they began tumbling over each other in their desperation to get beyond the reach of the Yankee bullets. It need hardly be stated that this amusement was not repeated. Next day Capt. Newton prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city, which, being observed, contributed largely to maintaining that good order and peace which afterward set-

tled down upon the pleasant city of Hamilton. In the marches before spoken of from Dalton to Ringgold, as also that from Nashville to Memphis, the Captain and his men endured terrible suffering. The latter march, a distance of 45 miles was done without rest, and at its termination the men were so tired that they lay down on the snow-covered ground and slept without protection amidst a driving rain. The former was performed when the ground was covered with water and the streams all swollen, many of which they were compelled to ford and then leave their clothes to dry upon their bodies as they marched along. The men did not, however, complain much about fording streams so long as their heads protruded above the ripples, as the march was performed under a continuous heavy rain, consequently fording streams did not add anything in degree to their universal discomfort. Captain Newton continued in the service until Jan. 24th, 1866, when the Gov't, for want of other employment for him or his men, had them mustered out, and he afterward was discharged and paid off at Springfield.

While in Georgia he purchased, with some others, a large cotton plantation of 4,200 acres, and subsequent to his discharge proceeded there to assist in its operations, but his strong views in favor of the North, which he did not hesitate to express, made him an unsuitable subject to reside in the Southern atmosphere, especially while the war fever exercised such a controlling influence over the Southern population. Finding his property in danger, and his person none too safe, he concluded to abandon the plantation, and was thankful to have escaped with his life, leaving 1,600 acres of cotton, 500 acres of corn and 150 of rye growing finely.

His grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, while his father, Caleb Newton, was in the war of 1812. His brother, F. S. Newton, entered the Union army and served in the 7th Kan. Reg., during the entire war, and for bravery was promoted to be Captain of Co. D., 7th Kan. Vol. Inf., and now resides at Lincoln, Neb.

Our subject was born in Courtland Co., N. Y., April 29th, 1826, residing there upon a farm with his parents until 1846, when he came West and engaged in farming, which he has adopted as his life calling. He purchased, many years ago, the farm near Wyanet, upon which he resided for many years, but eight years ago removed into town, still continuing his farming operations with abundant success.

Captain Newton married, in 1850, Miss Eliza Stratton, of Bureau County, by whom he has ten children, viz.: Tryphena M., J. Wesley, Metta O., S. Nathan, Emily M., Abram C., L. Eddy, S. Darlene, Earle E. and Lenny L. He is a Republican, and a member of Post No. 198, G. A. R., at Buda. He is a genial and honorable gentleman, consequently highly respected by his many friends and acquaintances.



James McCormick Wilson, of Aledo, Ill., was one of those soldiers that, owing to unfortunate circumstances beyond his control, was not able to display patriotism in the heroic manner that others were permitted to enjoy. Filled with the devotion of his country, and a desire to repel the arrogant foe that would disrupt the National Union, and destroy the prosperity, if not the life, of the Republic, Mr. Wilson with a number of his associates, enlisted in July, 1862, as a private in Co. K. 102d Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Knoxville, Ill., Sept. 1st. In about two weeks the Regt. started South, and soon found service in gaurding against the guerrilla bands and bushwhackers in Ky. It reached Gallatin, Tenn., in Nov., and went into winter quarters. After some weeks' service in this locality, the Regt. moved South and was actively engaged.

As the result of severe marching and exposure, Mr. Wilson suffered from inflammatory rheumatism, and was compelled to leave his regiment and go into the hospital at Scottville Ky., and on account of resulting disability received his discharge from the service at Gallatin, Tenn., Feb. 3, 1863. While thus deprived of the satisfaction of participation in the active warfare and battles of the rebellion, Mr.

Wilson demonstrated his willingness to make any sacrifice that might be required, and for this expression of the motive and incentive he is entitled to the credit that is due to all who, in those perilous days, manifested their integrity and devotion to the cause of the Nation.

Mr. Wilson, in connection with his army experience, thus relates an incident in which he participated, which will probably be appreciated by those who were acquainted with the facts: "I was one of a detachment of soldiers sent by the brigade commander to a certain point to perform some sort of duty, that never was clearly ascertained, under an energetic Captain, brave enough, though new in the service as we all were, who unfortunately lost all the men in his detail, but not in battle, except myself and a comrade. I being sick and unable to walk saved so much of the command on that service, the comrade having been detailed to assist me."

James McCormick Wilson was born at Fayette City, Fayette Co., Pa. Dec. 1, 1822. His parents, now both dead, were David B. Wilson and Mary (McCormick) Wilson. The father was born April 17, 1773, near Winchester, Va., and the mother's native place was Uniontown, Pa., where she was born in 1793. The grandfather, John Wilson, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, born Aug. 16, 1725, and his wife, Jeanette, was born about 1730, near the same place, and emigrated to America, landing at New York, Aug. 25, 1771.

Mr. Wilson's early life was passed on a farm, and he attended school some of the time at a log schoolhouse, the spaces between the logs being filled with clay as was common in the early pioneer history of the country. He learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, also was employed in cabinet making, and later was a dealer in furniture. Previous to his enlistment he began the study of law, which was resumed after his return to Aledo, from the army. He was soon admitted to the bar, and secured an extensive practice, where the business qualities and ability were manifested and brought the honors and responsibilities of important positions. Mr. Wilson has been almost constantly in office. He was Postmaster three years, Clerk of Circuit Court four years, Master in Chancery four years, and Judge of the County Court four years, also member of the County Board of Supervisors three years, and in addition to this long public service he has established a fair law practice in the courts of the State.

Judge Wilson was married at Flat Woods, Pa., Nov. 23, 1853, to Mary Smith, daughter of Robert and Rosetta Smith, who are of Scotch and Irish descent. The children of the Judge's family are six daughters, as follows: Sarah Caroline, Mary Rosette, Nanna M., Araminta Jane, deceased, Cora, Cordelia and Fannie Leona. Denominationally he is a Presbyterian, and has represented his church in the Session Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly.

Judge Wilson in politics is a Republican, a member of Warren Shedd Post, G. A. R., a prominent Mason in the Royal Arch and Knight Templar degrees, and a public spirited citizen whose influence has been felt in the affairs of his locality. He is a worthy example of the advantages given in this country to the enterprising and persistent young man who may win his way from the lowest position to the highest place in honor and influence. From the roughly hewn plank seat in the log schoolhouse to the Judicial bench Judge Wilson has passed, and now ripe with years he stands crowned, not only with honors and competence, but the respect and confidence of his fellow men who have found him able, upright and faithful in every trust, and under all circumstances.

ALEX. T. CALHOUN, of Aledo, Ill., Superintendent of schools of Mercer Co., Ill., and one of the prominent members of the Warren Shedd Post No. 262, G. A. R., was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1840, and is a son of James and Betsy (Carnahan) Calhoun, both natives of Alleghany Co., Pa., and both of Irish descent. The mother's father came to America prior to the Revolutionary

war, and served three enlistments in that war, acting as Captain of a company of scouts or Indian fighters; after the Revolution he lived near Pittsburg, Pa. The father of Alexander Calhoun was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Mercer Co., Ill., in 1843, and died at New Boston, in Aug., 1847, aged fifty-one years. The mother died in 1877. To James and Betsy Calhoun eleven children were born, of whom eight are living and are thus mentioned: David, Ann, wife of Andrew Lorimer, a farmer residing at New Concord, Ohio; John K., James H., Joseph C., Samuel C., Elizabeth and Alexander T. The parents were members of the U. P. Church.

Alexander T. Calhoun came with his parents to Mercer Co., Ill., when he was two years old. Was reared on a farm, receiving an education in the district schools, and later attended high school for two years.

He resided at home until July 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. H., 84th Ill. Inf., at Sunbeam, Mercer Co., under Capt. John C. Pepper, and was mustered into service at Quincy, Ill., Sept. 23. The Regt. was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and assigned to the 10th Brig., 1st Div., 21st A. C., under Gen. Crittenden. Here Mr. Calhoun was sick with billious fever and lay in the hospital about four weeks, but rejoined his regiment at Glasgow, Ky., where he suffered from chronic diarrhœa, but continued with his command about two months, when he was compelled to go to the hospital at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained until Feb., 1863, when he rejoined his Regt. at Murfreesboro, in time to participate iu the Tullahoma campaign, and was afterwards in the movement against Chattanooga, and took part in the battle at Chickamauga, where two were killed and 12 wounded in his company.

The 84th Regt. was in what was known as the "siege" at Chattanooga, and was with Gen. Hooker at Lookout Mountain in "the fight above the clouds." After this the force moved across the valley, and participated in the latter part of the conflict at Missionary Ridge, and continued in pursuit of the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., returning to camp at Whiteside, Dec. 4, 1863. Co. H. was transferred to the 3rd Brig., 1st Div., 4th A. C., on the reorganization of the army in Jan., 1864.

This division of the army left camp at Whiteside and moved through Chattanooga to Cleveland, and then forward to Buzzard's Roost, and there had an engagement Feb. 25, after which a camp was formed at Cleveland until May 3, 1863, when the advance was made on Atlanta, during which the men were under fire every day until Sept. 8th. The 84th Regt. took an active part in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign, such as Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Pine Mt., Kenesaw Mt., Smyrna Camp Ground, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station, after which it remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until Oct. 7, when it was ordered to Rome, Ga., where it was lying when Gen. Sherman started on his historic march to the sea. It was then ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Pulaski, Tenn., where it remained until Nov. 23, when it fell back before Hood's advancing columns in the direction of Nashville, participating in the battle of Franklin, Nov. 25th, and in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16. From this point the 4th A. C. was in the advance in pursuit of Hood's retreating army. The 84th Regt. arrived at Huntsville Jan. 6, and was assigned to Provost duty until March 13, 1865, when it was transferred by rail to Knoxville, and marched from that point to Bull's Gap, 80 miles distant. This place was held by this command until Lee's surrender, and it was sent by rail April 19, to Nashville. June 8, 1865, at Camp Douglas, Springfield, Ill., an honorable discharge was given to these faithful veterans of an active service, who had escaped death in the camp and battle, and returned to enjoy the blessings of peace that they had sacrificed so much to secure and maintain. The 84th Regt. when mustered in had 939 men, and when mustered out showed a list of 339; and of these missing and absent 112 were killed in battle or died from wounds received in action,

Co. H. entered the battle of Stone River 52 strong, and after two hours' fighting, retired with a loss of 12 dead and 15 wounded. When

it had served 18 months, it had received 96 wounds. It originally mustered 98 men and officers, and the Mercer Co. monument bears the names of 32 of the company—being ⅓ of the entire strength of the company.

At the end of his service in the army Mr. Calhoun returned to his home in Mercer County, from which he had been absent three years, and gave his attention to farming operations, in which he has been interested since. He resided about eight years in Taylor Co., Iowa, and was while there employed in teaching. In 1882, returned to Mercer Co., Ill., and purchased a farm, but not being personally able to perform farm labor he has given the greater part of his time to school work. Politically Mr. Calhoun is a Republican, and has always given support to the principles of that party. The charaeter and ability of this gentleman have received recognition, and he has been honored with many expressions of public confidence. For five years he was Assessor in Millersburg Township, and in 1890 was elected by a flattering majority to the responsible positions of County Superintendent of Schools. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Knights of Pythias.

Alexander T. Calhoun and Elizabeth Emerson were united in marriage Sept. 17, 1868, and have a family of six children, whose names are: Belle, Orr C., Lee, Reid, Clare, and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Calhoun are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are widely known throughout the country as highly cultured and genial people, of kindly sympathies and refinement, which with integrity of character and social standing give them an enviable position in the esteem of their many friends and associates.

WILLIAM BORING, a most royal son of war, whose valiant service on the field of battle cost him a leg, is a citizen of Homer, Ill. He enlisted at Springfield, Ill., April 17, 1861, in response to the first call for volunteers, in Co. I., 7th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in as a private. At the expiration of the regiment's three months' service, which was spent principally in guard and drill duty at Alton, Cairo and Mound City, our comrade immediately re-enlisted in the same organization. The command soon proceeded to Cairo, then to Ironton, Mo., returning overland by forced march to Cape Girardeau, thence going into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Ky. About Feb. 1, 1862, came the order to break camp. Then they marched to Fort Henry, and onward to Fort Donelson, where on Feb. 13, 1862, our soldier faced the enemy's deadly fire and performed gallant service in the sanguinary battle of that place. On the evening of the 15th, came the first and desperate charge on the enemy's stronghold. During the fierce and and bloody conflict, while bravely serving where shot and shell were flying the thickest, our loyal comrade was struck by a cannon ball, which in an instant severed his right leg below the knee, totally shattering the bone and leaving the limb suspended only by a single muscle. In its wide and deadly course of destruction this demonlike ball killed his comrade before him and carried with it the leg of two others. Mr. Boring states that when the fatal ball struck and carried away his leg he experienced the feeling of stepping into a hole, and not until he attempted to gather himself up did he realize he had lost a leg. His shattered limb was amputated in the field hospital. He had sacrificed a limb, but did so amid the pœns of victory. He was soon transported to Mound City, where he remained in the hospital until the latter part of April, when he was transferred to Jefferson Barricks, St. Louis, where he, alas, had to submit to a second painful operation, brought about by not having received proper care and treatment, leaving the bone so exposed that it protruded several inches. Words are but hollow in trying to portray the intolerable pain suffered by comrade Boring, it being a thousand times worse than the first. His general health had grown much impaired, and his physical condition so weak that the surgeons at first refused to proceed with the operation. But with grim death staring on the one side and small rays of hope on the other, Mr.

Boring insisted on a procedure of the operation. Chloroform was administered in as large quantities as would be safe. As the saw reached the bone, our invalid came to, but like a brave soldier manfully stood the excruciating ordeal which meant the agonies of a thousand deaths. He remained in the hospital until July 17, 1862, when he returned home near Springfield, Ill. Although the surgeon advised him not to, Mr. Boring was determined to take his discharge. Thus ended the soldier's career of one of America's brave and true sons. Mr. Boring was born and reared near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1837, a son of Geo. W. and Nancy (Artelony) Boring. His father who did good service in the war of 1812 was of Scotch ancestry, while the mother's antecedents were English. After the war, our subject learned the shoemaker trade, but in 1884 moved to Homer, and has since followed the butcher business. He is a member of the G. A. R. since 1882. Has been officer of the day, S. V. and J. V., of the Post at Homer. He was married in May, 1863, to Louisa J. Wise, who was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., and to this union have been born four children: George A. (died in infancy), Sarah J., now Mrs. J. W. Nickles, Ella, now the wife of E. J. Eaton, and Nellie now Mrs. Wm. E. Cotton. The latter two were twins. In politics Mr. Boring is Republican. He is respected and esteemed as a true soldier, and a good and worthy citizen.

ALEXANDER CRAIGMILE of Gifford, Ill., commander of Simon Cameron Post No. 679, enlisted in the army at Chicago in Feb. 1865 and became a member of Co. "D" 156 Ill. Vol. Inf. under Capt. William Blanchard. He proceeded to the front to Nashville, Tenn., then to Chattanooga and thence to Dalton, Ga., where he was on detached duty during his stay at that place. Subsequently he removed to Columbus, Tenn., thence to Memphis, where he was taken violently ill and compelled to go into an hospital where he remained for upwards of a month. Having entered the army at a late day of the war, he had not the opportunity of taking an active part in the terrible struggles which had occurred previous to his enlistment. This however was no fault of his, as he had long before that time offered his services, but on examination by the army surgeon, was rejected on account of his health. He was finally mustered out of the service at Knoxville, Tenn., in Oct. 1865.

He is one of the charter members of the Post at Gifford; of which he is its present commander, having previously filled the office of Adj. in the same institution. Mr. Craigmile was born in Scotland, near Aberdeen, in 1843, immigrating with his parents to Upper Canada when but a child and with them in 1852 removed to Ill., locating on a farm near Hinsdale, Ill. In 1872 he removed to Champaign Co., purchased a farm near Gifford, upon which he has since resided and where he has by a frugal and industrious life, and honest methods accumulated sufficient of this world's goods to satisfy the wants and necessities of a modest man. Owing to his popularity he has been selected to fill the principal offices of his county, such as Assessor, Collector and Supervisor. In 1874 he joined the Benedicts by marrying Miss Agnes Calder, a native of Canada and 6 bright, intelligent children now adorn the home of comrade Craigmile A. Homer, Erva J., Mary, Archibald, Eunice and Charles. We find in Mr. Craigmile a gentleman of industry and unquestioned integrity, always commanding the respect and confidence of his many acquaintances and the admiration of his intimate friends.

WILLIAM R. BUZZELL, now a farmer residing near Hampshire, Kane Co., Ill., was born at Stafford, Vt., in 1845. His father was Aaron Buzzell, a farmer, whose birthplace was Vt. The grandfather, Rev. Aaron Buzzell, of English ancestry, a Baptist minister and a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was born in Vt. and spent his life in that State.

The mother's name before marriage was Mary Dow, whose father, Daniel Dow, was a farmer who lived and died in Vt. His ancestors came to America in the Mayflower, and he is of the same family as the distinguished Neal Dow, and the eccentric Lorenzo Dow. The parents, Aaron and Mary Buzzell, in 1856 moved from Vt., and made a new home on a farm near Hampshire, Kane Co., Ill., where the mother died in 1884 and the father in 1889.

William R. Buzzell, next to the youngest child in a family of seven, passed his early years upon a farm, receiving such educational advantages as the country schools afforded, and at the early age of 16 enlisted, Aug. 12, 1862, at Chicago, in Co. B., 88th Ill. Inf. But a few weeks were spent in camp for necessary drill when the Regt. started for the field of war, making temporary halts at Jeffersonville, Cincinnati, Louisville, where orders were received to move in pursuit of General Bragg, who was overtaken and given battle at Perryville, which is remembered as the first fight in which the 88th engaged, and where a few men in Co. B. were first wounded. From this field the Regt. was sent to Nashville, but Mr. Buzzell was detained at Bowling Green about two weeks, rejoining his command at Nashville, and soon after marched with it to Murfreesboro, where it was in the skirmish line during the first day and fought the whole of the second day, going after the battle into camp for the winter near Murfreesboro.

In the spring the first movement made was in pursuit of Bragg, who was followed toward Chattanooga, halting a few days at Bridgeport for a skirmish with the rebels who had destroyed the bridge, before starting for Chickamauga under command of Gen. Sheridan. Arriving at Chickamauga the division for a time lay in front, but when the Federal lines were broken, it filled up the gap, and also took part in the charge on Vine Ridge. After laying two months at Chattanooga, Comrade Buzzell, with his Regt., participated in the terrible charge on Missionary Ridge. The relief of Gen. Burnside was the next object, and the 88th was ordered to Knoxville and then to Strawberry Plains, where a camp was occupied for a montn or more, when a backward movement was made to the Tenn. River near Knoxville, where some time was spent in transferring prisoners and supplies and performing garrison duty. Orders then came which sent Mr. Buzzell and his regiment to Chattanooga to join Gen. Sherman in the Georgia campaign, which was a continuous fight all the way to Kenesaw Mt., where Mr. Buzzell was seriously wounded June 27, and taken to the hospital at Nashville, from which in Aug., 1864, he was furloughed home. The Presidential election being now at hand his furlough was extended to enable him to vote at home, and in Dec. returned to Nashville, but still being too weak for duty was made Corporal and remained in the hospital until May 13, 1865, when he was discharged and returned home.

In 1866, Mr. Buzzell married Susan A. Dow, a cousin, and a native of Vt. Her parents were Royal and Susan Dow, whose lives were spent in Vt. Royal Dow was a son of Daniel Dow, already mentioned. Mrs. Buzzell had two brothers in the army, Franeis R., now at Minneapolis, Minn., who became a veteran, serving through the war, and Henry C., who enlisted for nine months, and re-enlisted for three years; was in the service to the end of the war, but died soon after returning home.

Mr. Buzzell was engaged in farming for some years after his military duty closed, but in 1878 went to Chieago and spent about 6 years on a street ear line, when he returned to his brother Daniel's farm, at the old home, which consists of 260 acres of land, finely located ¾ miles from Hampshire. He is a charter member of Miller Post, No. 453, G. A. R., in which he is officer of the day. He served as Township Collector one year, but is not ambitious for office, preferring to improve the broad acres of his beautiful farm, which shows every evidence of thorough cultivation and skillful improvement.

CAPTAIN ALEX. MURCHISON. of Kewanee, Ill., was born in New Kelso, Locharron, Scotland, July 7, 1831, where he was reared and received his earlier education. His

parents were Alex. and Ann (McKensie) Murchison, who emigrated to the United States when our subject was sixteen years of age, his birthday occurring while he was on the Ocean. The family went immediately West, locating at Elmira, Stark Co., Ill., where the father engaged in farming, and where both mother and father died.

When the war broke out and the President issued his call for troops to put down the rebellion, Mr. Murchison left his plow in an unfinished furrow and enlisted. Captain Murchison was quite familiar with the manual of arms and other military matters, having as early as 1857 assisted in the organization of a private company at Elmira, to compete for a prize, for the best drilled company (mounted). This company became quite noted for its proficiency in drill, and in 1859 it was organized as an independent military company with Charles Stewart as Captain, and the subject of this memoir as 2d Lieut. Under the first call, however, the company was not able to get into the service. June 12, a dispatch was sent to the captain to report to Chicago. He was away at the time, and Lieut. Murchison called the "boys" together, 86 of whom responded, and after consultation, completed arrangements and started for Chicago, arriving there June 12th. There the company was filled up, and was mustered into the U. S. service, at Camp Long, as Co. B., 19th Ill. Inf., Captain Murchison going in as 2d Lieut. After remaining in camp for awhile the Regt. received orders to move to the front, and July 12 tents were struck, and it proceeded to Quincy, thence to Palmyra, Mo., where it was engaged in guarding the railroad between Hannibal and Palmyra. July 27, it received orders to meet the enemy concentrating under Pillow at Bird's Point. Arriving, it was detailed to take a position six miles below, at Norfolk, where its duties were quite difficult and arduous. From there, Mr. Murchison with his command moved back to Bird's Point, and then to Ironton, from which point the command as a part of Gen. Prentiss' expedition, started toward Dallas and Jackson. From the latter place it moved to Camp Girardeau, then to Cairo, From there the command moved across the river to Fort Holt, Ky., and then down the river to Ellicott's Mills. While there the 19th received orders to proceed to Washington, D. C., Sept. 16, 1861, they proceeded by two trains on the O. & M. R. R., toward Cincinnati. When about 46 miles East of Vincennes, Ind., the second train containing part of the Regt., with the staff, during the night, went through bridge No. 48, which spanned Beaver Creek, killing in the smash 24 men, and wounding 105. This horrible accident changed the course of the regiment. It was sent to Cincinnati to await orders, and subsequently into Ky. to look after the enemy that had then assumed a formidable front. It reached Lebanon Junction by rail, where after thousands of miles of travel by river and rail, it went into a permanent camp.

From there it moved Oct. 22, on to Elizabethtown, went into camp at Bacon Creek. While in both camps it was engaged almost constantly in drilling, and it became known afterwards as one of the best drilled regiments in the service. The first movement made then was to Bowling Green, where it assisted in the capture of a large amount of rebel stores. It then moved in the rear of Buell's army at Nashville, arriving there March 4th, where it was left on guard duty, while the main army moved to Pittsburg Landing. While at Nashville Mr. Murchison was promoted to the captaincy of Company B., and soon after his promotion the Regt. moved to Murfreesboro, thence to Shelbyville and to Huntsville, Ala., taking possession of the Memphis and Charleston R. R., thus breaking the enemy's direct communications at Corinth. It was constantly moving about in that section of country holding strong, stragetic points, having frequent skirmishes with the enemy, and finally with the Union forces concentrated at Nashville and formed a part of the garrison under Gen. Jas. S. Negley.

From Nashville, Dec. 10, it moved out on the Franklin Pike and on the 26, it took part in the general movement toward Murfreesboro, then held by Bragg, Capt. Murchison, took

part in that great battle, and distinguished himself for the gallant manner in which he handled his company, which lost 18 men, in killed and wounded. The 19th performed effective service and received merited praise from the commanding officers. Its next important operations were in the Tullahoma campaign. After its arduous service in that campaign it crossed the Tennessee Sept. 8, to take a hand in that of Chattanooga. It was engaged in all the movements leading up to the engagement at Chickamauga, and then participated in that battle. In that fight Captain Murchison was quite severely wounded on the head, and was soon after taken sick, but recovered in time to take command of his company and participate in the Atlanta campaign, leading his company in all the engagements the Regt. was in, up to that at Marietta.

At Buzzard's Roost, Feb., 1864, being the ranking Captain, he was in command of the regiment to the left of the railroad, in front of Rocky Face Ridge, where he skirmished all day with the enemy. The command then returned to Chattanooga, and subsequently met the enemy at Rasaca, June 12. The Regt. was near Marietta, when the time of enlistment was up; it had not vetaranized, as there was not enough men left to do so. It had depleted its ranks through its hard service to this extent, leaving its brave dead on many battlefields and was sent to Chicago, where it was mustered out July 12, 1864.

Captain Murchison after his faithful and hard service in behalf of his country returned home to Kewanee, and engaged in farming. In 1866, he was united in marriage to Margaret N., daughter of Rev. N. C. Weed of Stark Co., Ill., formerly of Penn. Mr. Weed was a native of N. C., of an old American family, distinguished for the part it had taken in the wars of this country. Mrs. Murchison's maternal grandfather Robert C. Campbell died from wounds received in the war of 1812. His widow married John Marshall, who was a comrade in arms with her husband.

To Captain Murchison and his wife were born three children. Alex. C., a dentist in Kewanee; Lorena, now Mrs. Wm. Plamer, and Frances. Mr. Murchison has a happy pleasant family in which he takes great pride. He is a Republican in politics, and while he does not aspire to office he has accepted the position of Supervisor, and School Director, as a matter of duty to the community in which he resides and which he has been so long held in confidence and esteem. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post of Kewanee, No. 142 and its present popular Commander.



ELIAS SHOCKLEY, of Galesburg, Ill., was born Jan. 1, 1844, at Milford, Del., and removed with his parents to Stark Co., Ill. in 1849, where he continued until the war. He enlisted in the army Aug. 12, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in Co. B., 95th Ill. Vol. Inf. His first experience in battle was in Mississippi, going from there to Lake Providence, where he assisted on the famous Butler Canal, and after that project was abandoned went to the rear of Vicksburg, doing his first heavy fighting at Black River Bridge. Subsequently he joined in the assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, and advanced until the regiment planted its colors in the rebel rifle pits where the Colonel fell wounded and was supposed to be dead until he turned up next morning, after lying in the pits all night. Shortly after this Mr. Shockley was wounded in the left foot, sent back to Memphis and when his injuries had improved, was taken with a violent illness, necessitating his remaining for several months. He obtained a furlough and came home for a time, and returning, joined his regiment at Vicksburg in its return from Natchez. In the spring of 1864 he participated in the Red River campaign, taking part in all the engagements of the Regt. without missing a day from duty, but at the expense of his constitution, as he, by the exposure and fatigue endured at the time was made unfit for any physical exertion for years afterward. His weight at the beginning of the campaign was 168, and at the close only 130 pounds. Notwithstanding his sickness he

joined in the plundering Sturgis raid, during which the Regt. lost nine officers and a large number of men, who even before being shot were more dead than alive. Unable longer to bear up, he was sent to the hospital, obtained a furlough and went home where he soon improved, and once again joined his Regt. at Eastport, where his only rations for a time was small quantities of corn. He next went by steamer to New Orleans and by vessel across the gulf to Mobile, landing at Dauphin Island, and later, participated in the siege of Spanish Fort, occupying thirteen days, then the engagement of Fort Blakely, which closed the ever memorable rebellion. He afterwards went to different points, among the number being Montgomery and Opelaka, and then was sent home for final discharge. He returned to his home at Toulon where he lived until 1881, when he removed to Galesburg.

He married Miss Lizzie, daughter of John McMullen, of Missouri, and has one daughter, Ida, wife of Oscar Durant. Mrs. Shockley died in 1883. He subsequently married Miss Eliza Read of Lake Geneva, Wis. He is a Republican and a member of James S. Post No. 45, G. A. R.

JOHN L. BARBER, of Seneca, Ill., who made an honorable record in the late Civil war, was born at Hadley, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1840. His father's name was Zina Barber, born Nov. 16, 1809, in New York and married to Huldah Dean. To these parents were born eight children—Emily E., Charles W., Sally, Carrie, John L., Cicero, Alden, Ruth, and Roselle. Of these three brothers were in the service of their country. John L., in the Cavalry Company attached to the 53d Ill. Inf. Cicero died at Wier Bottom Court House, May 20, 1864, and Alden, wounded at Deep Bottom, May 16, 1864, was captured and died at Richmond, Va., June 18, 1864, but his remains were never identified.

John L. Barber, in his boyhood days, attended the district school in his native State, and worked in a mill in the lumber business. In the latter part of 1851, the father and family moved to Ill. and made a home on a farm near Marseilles, where John L. now resides. In his new home he went to the district school in the winter months and devoted his time during the summer to farm work until he reached the age of 18 years, when he assumed charge of the farm at his father's death. He continued in this work until the call of country became more imperative than all other duties and he enlisted Jan. 18, 1862, at Ottawa, Ill., in what was known as Co. A. Cavalry, 53d Ill., going into camp at Ottawa, the enlistment of muster rolls bearing the same date. The company was sent to Camp Douglas for guard duty over prisoners until March 24, when it was sent to St. Louis, where it drew horses and was mounted. After remaining a few weeks for preparatory duty it boarded the steamer "Continental," which was Gen. Halleck's headquarters, and was detailed as one of the companies composing the General's body guard.

The objective point was Pittsburg Landing which was reached April 11th, and on the 13th, disembarked, going into camp at headquarters. The company continued in this duty until Gen. Halleck was sent East, which was about July 24, when the army was in the vicinity of Corinth. When that place was evacuated Co. A. was assigned temporarily as body guard at Gen. Grant's headquarters, in which it was retained until Sept., when it was relieved from detail duty and assigned to the regular cavalry service. While at Corinth it was sent on scouting duty and about Sept. 13th, broke camp to move out to Chevalle, where it remained until Oct. 3d, doing outside picket and scouting duty.

When the battle of Davis' Bridge, on the Hatchie River occurred, this company was in action and returned to Corinth. On the evening of Oct. 2, Mr. Barber was detailed as an orderly, to serve at the headquarters of Colonel Oliver, who at that time commanded the brigade. After the battle of Corinth the retreating enemy was pursued in force. Later Mr. Barber was relieved from detail duty and rejoined his company, which he found camped in what was known as the "bone yard," where

it remained until late in Nov., and was then ordered to Smith's Bridge on the Tuscumbia River, where winter quarters were erected and a stockade made. It lay in camp here until Dec. then went to Glendale and was held until April, or May, 1863, when the company was placed in the 15th Ill., Cav.

From Glendale the company was ordered out with one day's rations, but was absent three weeks and during the time was engaged at Barton Station, and reached a point about 18 miles East of the Tuscumbia River, and returned to Corinth to go into camp. Here Mr. Barber was detailed to go out with Captain Spencer, of Gen. Dodge's staff, with a flag of truce, on this duty he camped two days with the enemy's pickets and returned to Corinth, where he remained until into August. During this time the rebels made a raid on the camp, and on the retreat were pursued to the vicinity of Iuka, Miss., where battle was given. This fight lasting about an hour and forty minutes, resulted in the rout of the enemy. In August a movement was made to Memphis where transports were boarded for Helena and the Regt. lay there doing all the scouting for the post, also camp and garrison duty until January 1865.

In May 1864, Mr. Barber was sent to hospital at Helena, and at the end of five weeks was given a furlough for 30 days to visit his home at Marseilles. Returning to the hospital at Helena, although unfit for duty he was detailed for service at headquarters, for about six weeks, when he was sent to sick quarters suffering with ague and dysentery. He was detained here until January 1865, when he reported for duty and took transport to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., thence marched to Brownville near Little Rock, where he was mustered out Jan. 17, 1865. Returning to Ill. Mr. Barber took charge of his mother's farm, where he still resides.

He was married Dec. 25, 1871, to Amanda Brodbeck, a lady of German descent, and they have had eight children, all of whom are living. Their names are, Vic, Alden C., Lora E., Lucia M., Gertie M., Edith A., Carrie E., George Z., and Leslie D.

Mr. Barber is an influential Republican. He is a prominent member in a number of orders and organizations, holding active membership in the I. O. O. F., in which he is Past Grand. Is a member of the Joseph Woodruff Post, No. 281, G. A. R., and is also an A. F. & A. M., belonging to Seneca Lodge, No. 532.

Mr. Barber was pensioned on account of injuries to his eyes, and has suffered much from the disability that kept him in the hospital so long a time, and remained for years after his return from the army, in a state of debility and danger.

This gentleman continues to take an active interest in local and national matters, and makes his influence felt, in a quiet and unostentatious manner, in the locality in which he resides.

R. F. BURRILL, of Urbana, Ill., Senior Vice Commander of Black Eagle post 129, enlisted as a soldier in the late war as a member of Co. I, 74th Ill. Inf. Aug. 4, 1862. In the early days of Oct. with his Regt. he started for Louisville, Ky., where it was assigned to Jeff. C. Davis' Division. He participated in that long and tedious campaign after Bragg; was present and held in reserve at the battle of Perryville and followed the wanderings of his Regt. until the last day of that year when he was actively engaged in the terrible conflict at Stone River, which raged with desperate fury until the 2d day of the following month. Soon after this Mr. Burrill was overtaken with sickness and placed in a hospital at Murfreesboro, where his illness necessarily detained him for the following 4 months. Recovering he rejoined his Regt. at Winchester, Tenn., and joined in the Chattanooga campaign participating in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, then started for Knoxville with a view of raising the siege instituted by Gen. Longstreet, against Gen. Burnside. On an expedition up the Little Tenn. River, whilst at Morgan's Ferry Mr. Burrill and three of his comrades were taken prisoners, Feb. 22, 1864. He was first detained

in Greenville jail and finally at Belle Island and in Richmond, Va. After one year's terrible suffering in rebel prisons Mr. Burrill was liberated on the 22d day of Feb., 1865, it being the anniversary of his capture. He was sent to Benton Barracks, where he was granted a 60 days' furlough, returned home to recuperate his health and gain his wonted strength so sadly broken down in those horrible Southern prisons. On the expiration of his furlough he returned to Benton Barracks and was sent to Springfield Ill., and discharged June 12th, 1865, by reason of telegram from War Department, after a service of two years and ten months, of which one year was spent a captive in Rebel prisons. The monotony of prison life was to some extent relieved in his case as he was permitted to minister to the wants of other prisoners who, from injury and disease were unable to assist themselves, and when it is known that there were many hundreds of such, readers may conclude Mr. Burrill's time was fully occupied.

He was born in Massachusetts Feb. 22, 1841, son of John and Mary (Francis) Burrill, who when the son was 7 years of age, removed to Stephenson Co., Ill., where the father engaged in farming. The son continued upon the farm until he entered the army. After the war he went to Lincoln, Ill., engaged in the carpenter business with his brother, and in 1868 removed to Champaign Co., where he returned to farming. Four years later, owing to troublesome fever, he concluded to move farther west settling in Nebraska upon a homestead, where he remained three years. He soon, however returned to Urbana, where he became employed at school-teaching, farming and working at his trade in turns until 1889. That year Mr. Burrill with characteristic enterprise started a windmill and pump business at Urbana, which business has been fairly remunerative to the owner. Mr. Burrill not having met his ideal for a wife; has so far remained a contented happy bachelor, but is liable to be seized with the matrimonial fever at any time.

FRANCIS M. SNYDER of Urbana, Ill., enlisted in the army July 22, 1862 as a private in Co. B, 76th Ill. Vol. Inf. He went to the front at Columbus, Ky., thence to Bolivar, Tenn., where he remained for four weeks then moved to La Grange, then commenced a long series of skirmishes through Tenn. and Miss. accompanied with continuous heavy marching. With his Regt. he participated in the assault upon Vicksburg, under Col. S. T. Busey now a member of Congress from Urbana, then went to Jackson Miss., where he was actively engaged in the battle at that place and then returned to Vicksburg. He next joined in the Meridian campaign during which he was continously exposed to rebel fire either in general battle or in heavy skirmishing. Mr. Snyder was from his boyhood days a proficient musician, consequently was about this time detached and assigned to duty with the regimental band Co., which removed him from the ranks but not from danger. He then moved to Natchez, and the 14, 15, and 46 Ill. veteranized and returned home on a furlough. Although Mr. Snyder had not at that time veteranized, he also was granted a furlough and went home. Owing to the exposure and hardships endured whilst in the service his health began to give way and in consequence the furlough was extended an additional 30 days, at the expiration of which he was about to join his command at Huntsville, Ala., but was again ordered on detached duty at Paducah, Ky., where he remained for seven months. He subsequently rejoined his Regt. near New Orleans but was again assigned to the musical department of the command. His Regt. soon embarked for Fort Morgan, upon the transport "Gen. Peabody" and when two days at sea bad weather was encountered and the ship became disabled. It became evident that unless the ship was lightened all must perish, and as they had on board 2,000 mules it was decided that these animals should be sacrificed. To Mr. Snyder, that was one of the hardest sights of the war, and he hopes never again to be the unwilling witness of such a scene.

The neighing, and futile, attempts of those

poor animals to again board the ship melted the hearts of numerous old soldiers who had fought in many a bloody battle field, when their comrades were falling dead around them. The dangerous position of the ship was not at all exaggerated, therefore the necessity of sacrificing the poor mules could not be avoided—it was not "a question of the survival of the fittest," for the reason that, even if all the human lives had been sacrificed, the mules would have met the fate which overtook them. The relating of this incident, even at this distant day, causes the eye of comrade Snyder to moisten, and he cannot repeat it without visibly displaying his human and kindly emotions. The strong wind and storm abated, the ship was again headed for New Orleans, where the Regt. embarked on other boats and crossed the Gulf to Barancras, Fla., and afterwards to a point near Mobile. Mr. Snyder took part in the siege and assault at Spanish Fort, as also in the engagement at Fort Blakely, which was the last battle of the Regt. and practically the last of the war. At the close of the war he went to Galveston, Tex., was mustered out Aug. 22, 1865, and finally discharged npon his arrival at Chicago. He then returned to Urbana, where he has since resided.

Mr. Snyder was born at Honesdale, Pa., Nov. 19, 1834, a son of Dr. Jacob F. Snyder, a prominent physician of his day. When he was but a child his parents moved to Terra Haute, Ind., where he received the rudiments of an English education. He abandoned school when 16 years of age, and commenced to learn the printing trade, and in 1850 removed to Urbana, where he set the first newspaper type set in that county. In 1870, after a long experience in that business, he started the Urbana *Republican*, but misfortune soon overtook the enterprise, his printing office having been consumed by fire, in which he also came near losing his life. He was taken from the burning building in an unconscious condition, and after lying at the point of death for some two weeks he recovered. He had fought and won other battles, therefore Mr. Snyder was not disposed to surrender on meeting with even this terrible loss. He moved to new quarters, and soon the newsy *Republican* was again keeping the citizens of Urbana informed upon the questions and news of the day. He established a fine and lucrative business, with every prospect of a propitious future, but the fates had decreed otherwise, and again all his worldly possessions were swept from his grasp by fire. His health was not robust since the war, and now having his worldly possessions swept from him for the second time, he was compelled to abandon his newspaper business, which he fought so hard to establish. In 1885 he was elected Clerk of Urbana Township, and in 1889 Police Justice, both of which he still holds, having had them tendered to him owing to his popularity with his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Snyder is the present commander of Black Eagle Post No. 129, G. A. R., having held the position of adjutant of that post for seven years. He is a prominent member in all G. A. R. matters, and holds a relatively conpicuous position in the Odd Fellows Order, holding at the present time a commission as Assistant Inspector General for the Division of the Lakes. Before the war, Mr. Snyder was a Democrat, but his opinion changed at the time of the war, since which time, he has been a strong Republican. He married June 21, 1860, Miss Clara Goodspeed, a most estimable and cultivated lady, and 8 children have resulted from the union, all of which are living except one.

The many important offices Mr. Snyder has held in the Odd Fellows order and G. A. R., as also public positions which he has by popular vote been called upon to fill, testify in eloquent language to the universal respect in which he is held by his brethren in those Societies as also by his fellow townsmen.

ISAAC N. HARDING, of Urbana, Ill., was born in Tioga Co., Penn., Jan. 19, 1830, a son of Joseph M. and Permelia M. (Hayden) Harding. His father was in the U. S. service in the war of 1812, in defense of sailors rights, and his grandfather, Samuel Harding, enlisted

in the Revolution for American Independence, at the age of 16, and served to the close of the war. As a citizen of the new born nation he became a prisoner until his death, at the ripe age of 84 years and 6 months. His paternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Love Mayhew, was born on Martha's Vineyard, a descendant of Col. Markwell Mayhew, who could boast of a truly noble pedigree, being a descendant of the merchants of South Hampton, England, who in the days of Charles the First obtained a grant in the Vineyard, planted the first English Colony there, and were the first white settlers. Col. Mayhew was a man of blessed memory who spent his life in the service of God and man. He taught white men to live in peace with their red-skinned brethern. He practiced the faith he preached among the Indian tribes, and became the progenitor of a family that recorded among its members six successive generations of able and devoted ministers who are still remembered as the "Venerable Mayhews." Joseph M. Harding was a man characterized for his brave and liberal views, an excellent scholar, and for many years followed the profession of teacher. It was under the tuition of his father that our subject received his early training which so abundantly fitted him for the responsible duties in life, which he has been called upon to fill, and which he has performed so well. He also became a teacher of district schools, and later a solicitor for a publishing house, and was engaged as an agent in various capacities up to 1861. In the spring of 1861 he emigrated to LaFayette, Ind., and in May, 1861, was enrolled in the army for three months under the President's first call for 75,000 troops. The quota being previously filled he was obliged to return home. A few months later he enlisted in the 40th Ind. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec., 1861. He went with his Regt., to various points in Ky., to Bowling Green and Nashville at the time the enemy was evacuating. Then to Pittsburg Landing where he was actively engaged in the terrible battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862. Then followed the move on to Corinth. For six weeks the "boys" skirmished and were under fire constantly, advancing a little each day, until finally Corinth was evacuated. From there they moved to Iuka, Tuscumbia, Decatur, Hindsville and Stevenson, Ala. Then onward, to Tullahoma and McMinnville, Tenn. At the latter named place, our comrade being ruptured and otherwise disabled for duty, he was discharged and sent home Aug. 1862. Returning to Indianapolis he was employed in the U. S. arsenal and embraced every opportunity that presented itself for the Union cause. Being desirous to do what he could in putting down the Rebellion and save the Union; he re-enlisted in May, 1864,, in the 132d Ind. Vol. Inf., to act in the capacity of a hospital nurse.

He faithfully served in that position, until his already injured constitution again succumbed, and he was placed in a hospital at Nashville, Tenn., later transferred to Madison, Ind., then to Indianapolis, where he was mustered out with his Regt.

We now find young Harding retiring from the war, permanently injured, with his general health impaired, all brought upon him owing to his patriotic devotion to his native country, whose flag he was only too willing to save. In 1865 he located in Springfield, Ill., which State he has made his home since. For the past twenty years he has lived in Champaign Co., where he is engaged in the papering and painting business. Mr. Harding was married in 1872 to Miss Elizabeth D. Gillespie. He is a member of the G. A. R., and the Christian Church.



JACOB T. FORRER, Corpl. of Cottage 12, I. S. & S. H., at Quincy, Ill., is a native of Switzerland, born Sept. 5, 1830. He lived there till 21 years of age, when he came to America, and lived the first year in New Orleans, afterward going to Peoria, Ill., where he enlisted in Co. A. 11th Ill. Cav. in Col. R. G. Ingersoll's Regt., on Oct. 1, 1861. He served with that Regt. until disabled by a fall which

broke his right shoulder and he has been disabled thereby ever since. This occurred at Pittsburg Landing, in which battle he participated. Was discharged from service July 12, 1862, then he returned to Peoria where he remained until he came to the "Home" four and a half years ago. He was never married. His parents were John and Mary (Wirth) Torrer. Their lives were spent in Switzerland, four children were born of this union, three sons and one daughter. One brother, John L., was a teacher in his native country, where he died in 1870. Nicholas L. was a wagon-maker by trade and came to America in 1854. He enlisted in Woodford Co., Ill. in the 17th Ill. Inf., and served three years. Has not been heard from by subject since 1865. The sister, Mrs. Eliza Smith died in Peoria, Ill., about 10 years ago, leaving a family of 7 children. His mother died in 1836, and the father remarried, and died 1844. Subject is liberal in his political views voting for measures rather than for men. At the "Home" he is honored with the appointment of Corporal in his ward, a position which gives him some authority, and brings some recompense from the State. Not a pensioner.

SERGT. JOHN TULLY was born in Marion Co., Ill., April 11, 1825. There is but one living native of Marion Co. who is an older resident of the Sucker State. His parents were Mark and Susannah (Ingram) Tully, who married in E. Tenn., and removed to Ind., and in 1821 to Ill., and settled in Marion Co., where both died. One brother and two sisters of subject are now living, the balance of a family of fifteen have crossed the dark river. Our subject lived in Marion Co. until his marriage, March 6th, 1849, the lady being Miss Sarah E. Elston, a native of Vincennes, Ind. She died in Clay Co., Ill., in 1888. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living—Joseph E., Ida, William M. (deceased), Agnes, Rose and Lucy. All married except Agnes. Our subject was reared to farm life, but his principal business in early life was handling horses. In 1847 he enlisted for the Mexican war, and became a member of Co. C, 1st Reg. Ill. Vol. He served under Capt. Van Trump Turner, the 1st Lieut. being I. N. Haney, afterwards Col. of 48th Ill., in civil war, and at one time Adjt.-Gen. of Ill. The regiment rendezvoused at Alton, where it remained from May till the latter part of June, 1847, when it went to Fort Leavenworth, leaving the latter place for the plains on the 7th of July. It was stationed in New Mexico, being sent to relieve Sterling Price, who afterward became a noted general in the confederate army. They did general duty along the borders in New Mexico, simply holding possession of the country, the Regt. being divided into three sections and stationed at different places. His enlistment was "during the war unless sooner discharged." He crossed the plains with 120 wagons loaded with provisions, drawn by ox teams, a slow and tedious trip. Oct. 13, 1848, they were discharged from service at Alton, Ill., having been in service nearly a year and a half. Mr. Tully returned to his parental home, where he remained until his marriage, before referred to. During the civil war he was in the employ of the 4th U. S., under Col. Haney, of the 48th Ill., his former Lieut. in the Mexican war service. He went with the Regt. to Cairo, and made a trip into Ky, and was afterward promoted Brigade wagon master, and was at the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, in charge of his teams, with McClernand's Brig., employed by Col. Dunlap, the Brig. Q. M. Subject ranked as Capt., though not regularly commissioned, being not enlisted, but had the pay and emoluments of such rank. A disagreement arising between him and the commanding Gen., he asked for his discharge, and received the same, returning to his home at Xenia, Ill., where he operated a livery stable for over twenty years. The death of his wife broke up his home, and he came to the Soldiers' Home, believing that his services justly entitled him to the rights generously provided by the State. A resident of Ill. for 67 years makes him one of the oldest citizens of the State. Politically our subject is a staunch Republican. Being a non-enlisted man in the late war, al-

though having rendered valuable service to the cause, he is not eligible to membership in the G. A. R., which surely seems rather ironclad when applied to Mexican soldiers. His son Joseph E. served through the war, being a member of two Ill. Regs. He is now a prominent citizen of Xenia, where he is a merchant.

JOHN P. BEERS, a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., Quincy, Ill., is a native of Knox, Co., Ohio, born Jan 15, 1842. Parents were James K. and Perlina F. (Ferris) Beers, who removed to Ia., when subject was about 14 years of age. Here he attended the public schools of Mount Pleasant, and removed with his parents to Quincy, Ill., in the fall of 1859, where he attended a business school and acquired a good business education. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Co. K., 78th Ill. Vol. Inf. at Quincy, Ill. He went to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was uniformed and fully equipped for service. The "boys" started on their first march through the streets of Louisville, loaded with all the paraphernalia of full fledged soldiers, besides an extra citizens' suit, rendered supernumerary by reason of "Uncle Sam's" bequest of "blue" and as the march was tedious, the line was trodden with superfluous soldier belongings. The 78th did patrol duty on the line of the Louisville and Nashville Ry., for several months after entering service, and when relieved was ordered to Louisville, were sent in company with a large body of troops up to Nashville, and from thence to Franklin, Tenn., and became a part of the army of the Cumberland under command of Gen. Gordon Granger. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga. This was a disastrous battle and subject remembers very distinctly that he was nearer the rear than he desired during the retreat to Chattanooga. Says he would have had no particular objections if the column had been headed the other way. After Battle of Missionary Ridge the Regt. followed the retreat of the enemy, and continued to skirmish and capture stragglers and trains until it passed through the Gap at Rossville.

The 4th Army Corps and part of the 14th Corps followed Genl. Longstreet's command to Knoxville, compelling the Rebels to raise the siege at that point. The boys suffered greatly on this march, eating parched corn, etc., for several days. Wintered at Rossville, and in the spring went into the Atlanta campaign, on continuous line of duty until the fall of Atlanta. At the battle of Jonesboro. Ga., he was severely wounded in the right arm, which renders it useless. He was carrying his regimental colors at the time he received this wound, and says it is an event in his military history of which he is proud. He was in the hospital at Atlanta, Ga., for three months, after which was sent to Chattanooga and from there without stop to Nashville. Was there about two weeks, when he received a furlough and went home to Quincy. While at home he got a transfer from the Nashville hospital to that at Quincy, where he remained till Feb. 24, 1865, when finally discharged. June 7th, 1865, he was married to Miss Lillie K. Summers, a native of Quincy, Ill., and daughter of Nathaniel Summers. He superintended a farm for some months, afterward engaged in insurance in a neighboring State. He subsequently returned to Quincy and was variously employed for several years. Afterwards removed to Lewis Co., Mo., and re-engaged in farming, remaining 3 years. Then came back to Quincy and engaged in fruit raising near the city, operating that for two years, and while in this business he received an appointment as a letter carrier in Quincy, and followed that business from 1872 till 1881 when he was appointed in the R. M. S. and has continued to this date. His present field of labor is from Quincy, Ill,, to Kansas City, Mo., a run he has had for two and a half years. He first operated on the Wabash, between Quincy and LaFayette, Ind., then on C., B. & Q. from Quincy to Galesburg, then from Chicago to Quincy. To Mr. and Mrs. Beers, four children have been born, two of whom are living, the eldest and youngest are deceased. Bertha L., married Daniel C. Hodges and resides in Chicago; Mar-

garet E., now Mrs. Charles W. Messick, resides in Quincy. Subject is P. P. C. of John Wood Post, No. 96 G. A. R.; is P. G. of Gem City Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., and a member of Lambert Lodge A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Beers is an active and energetic member of Vermont St. M. E. Church; a Republican in politics, and a Prohibitionist in sentiment.

ALANSON L. WEED is a native of Hancock Co., Ill., born Aug. 22, 1840. His parents were William and Margaret (Winfield) Weed. Mother was a distant relative of Gen. Winfield Scott. She died when subject was a child, our subject being their only child. The early life of subject was spent at Augusta, Ill., where he attended school, and then learned the blacksmith trade. He enlisted May 24, 1861, in Co. B., 16th Ill. Inf., and from Quincy went to Hannibal, Mo., and spent the summer of 1861 guarding the H. & St. Joseph R. R. He wintered at St. Joseph, Mo., up to Jan. or Feb., when he returned to Quincy and went to Cairo or Bird's Point. Went from there to New Madrid, Mo., and Gen. Morgan of Quincy commanded the Brig. New Madrid was the first initiation into the mysteries of active warfare. He participated in the following engagements: Tiptonville, Fort Pillow, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Corinth. He went on the Atlanta campaign, and in front of Atlanta received a wound from a spent ball which disfigured his nose. Went to Jonesboro and was engaged in that fight, then on Sherman's raid and at Bentonville, Mar. 20, 1865, he lost his left arm. He was sent to the hospital at David's Island, N.Y., where he remained until discharged June 24, 1865. Returned to Bushnell, Ill., where he continued one year, when he went to Augusta and remained there till 1871, where he served 4 years, as Township collector. He went to Galesburg as night watch for a R. R. Co., 8 months, and then to Quincy in 1872, and continued in the same business for nine years, for the C. B. & Q. R. R. Since quitting this work he has worked at painting a portion of the time, but latterly he has been operating a stationary engine. He was married when home on veteran furlough, Feb. 11, 1864, to Miss Amanda Rugh, a resident of Bushnell, Ill. Three sons were born from this union, John W., Clarence F., and Alanson L., all living—the former in St. Louis, the others in Quincy. This union proving uncongenial it was dissolved by mutual consent, and subject was again married to Miss Margaretta Wollebee, a native of Ohio. Four children were born to this marriage, two died in infancy and two living, Ira and Claude are deceased, Earle and Hattie are at home. Mr. Weed is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R. Is also a member of the South side Boarding Club, and votes with the Republican party.

HARRY A. STEWARD, of Quincy, Ill., is a native of Philadelphia, born May 22, 1836, youngest child of Charles and Eliza (Stewart) Steward, who were the parents of a family of 14 children—three pair of twins—seven sons and seven daughters, all dead except our subject. He lived in Philadelphia until 14, then went to Pitttsburg where he learned the machinist's trade, but engaged with Robinson Circus at Cincinnati, and accompanied that troupe for 14 years. He visited nearly every city of prominence in the U. S., and also in S. America. He was at New Orleans at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and went to Cincinnati with the intention of enlisting in the 3 months' service, but the quota was filled, then went on to Pittsburg and Governor Curtain authorized the enlistment of the Pa. Reserve Corps, in which he enlisted April 21, 1861, in Co. B., 8th Pa. Reserve Corps under Col. Hayes. He remained in camp till just before the battle of Bull Run, when the Regt. was sent to the front. Subject was in a skirmish in Dec. 1861, where two men were wounded in this Co., and captured a number of Rebel prisoners. This was his first baptism. He wintered near Arlington Heights, Va., then went with McClellan's "forward movement" on Manassas in the spring of

1862, and returned to Alexandria and took transports down to Fortress Monroe, and up the Peninsula to Yorktown. Here they had their full share of digging. After the evacuation of Yorktown, followed up the Peninsula and took position along the Chickahominy. Was in the battle of Gaines' Mills, commencing June 26, 1862, and on the 27th subject received three wounds,—first a ball passed through his jaw knocking out three teeth and coming out of his mouth. Refusing to go to the rear, he again received a wound in each leg, and lay on the battlefield from Friday until Sunday, with no water, no food, and no attention to his three wounds. During the first night, while lying between 4 dead men, one of the human ghouls who infested the battlefield came and robbed him of $30 in money, a watch, and pulled the boots off his feet, nearly killing him with the pain caused by wrenching his wounded legs. Sunday morning the Rebels took him in charge to Libby Prison, where he heard the remark among the Rebel Doctors, that there was "no use doing much with him, he's gone." His jaw was swollen and so sore that he could not speak, but he wrote his name, Co. and Regt. on a tab. A lady present became his benefactor and visited him every day, carrying palatable food and giving him humane treatment. He gives her credit with having saved his life. He never knew who this angel of mercy was. She was heavily veiled and dressed in black. He also thinks that it was through the influence of his unknown friend that he was not sent to Andersonville.

While in prison gangrene set in and his sufferings were terrible. He was exchanged in Oct. and sent to Clifburn hospital, at Washington, D. C. Here the larger bone in his right leg was removed, hoping thereby to save the limb in that crippled condition. The left leg was shot through the knee and the joint became stiff. At Clifburn hospital he was placed on a "water bed,"—a rubber mattress filled with water. President Lincoln came in and was looking at him and talking to him when he accidently leaned against the mattress and subject was so nearly thrown off on the floor that the Prest. saved him the fall by catching hold of him, exclaiming, "My God! young man, I didn't mean to do that," and stood there, his great sympathetic heart overflowing with tears. After three operations, he was sent to Cincinnati, where his right leg was amputated above the knee. He remained in the Good Samaritan hospital until July 4, 1863. At Cincinnati he was taken care of by those angels of mercy, the Sisters of Charity, and he never can express his gratitude to them for their never tiring care and kindness. He continued in Cincinnati till 1867. He was married July 9, 1867, to Miss Lourinda Chapman. Mrs. Steward was his nurse in the Gallipolis, Ohio, hospital about 18 months. This matrimonial alliance was culminated with the principal actor seated on a chair. He removed to Augusta, Ill., in 1868, and in 1872 came to Quincy, Ill. Here he spent his time in collecting, soliciting, etc.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steward, Harry J., William Sherman, Emma, wife of Charles Eddy, and Charles, who died when 14 months old. Mr. Steward is a member of the John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., and of the "Mutual Aid." Mrs. Steward is an active member of the W. R. C., and Harry J. is an enthusiastic worker in the Sons of Veterans. He is also a member of Co. D, 5th I. S. M. The family attend the Congregational Church.

THOMAS C. DEBORD, of Quincy, Ill., is a native of Shelbyville, Ind., born Sept. 21, 1843. Parents were David and Margaret (Bishop) De Bord. Five sons and seven daughters were born to them, subject being the sixth child. Seven of the family are now living—Nancy E. now Mrs. G. Snell; Isaac B.; Sarah J., married J. Elliot; James K.; Minerva, (deceased). Mary became Mrs. James Vice, is now a widow; Lorenda now Mrs. Jackson. Subject went with his parents to Edina, Mo., when he was 9 years old, worked with his father who was a brick-work contractor, up to the date of

his enlistment. He attended the public schools during winter and at other times when convenient, acquiring a good school education. In Sept. 1861, he enlisted in Co. B., 3d Mo. Cav., at Palmyra, Mo. The neighborhood was about equally divided in Union and anti-Union sentiment, subject being three or four times taken prisoner by the secessionists with a view to entering him into the Rebel army, or pretending to be converting the Union cause. To be a Unionist in Mo. at this trying time meant more than simply to espouse a cause universally believed when there was no threatened secession movement. The 3d Mo. Cav. was known as Grim's Iron Regt., and their record during the war is a matter of history not necessary to be repeated here in detail. Subject participated in the engagement at Mount Zion, Mo., on Christmas, 1861, that being his first experience in battle. This was a hard battle. Our subject was one of 25 men selected to attack the ambushed enemy and learn their position, a very perilous task, in which several of the little band were killed or wounded. Had many skirmishes and running fights with guerrillas, and was in the battle at Crane Creek near the St. Francis River, where they had a running fight of several days' duration, the rebels being under command of Gens. Pat Dyer and Shelby. The entire service of the Regt. was in guarding R. R. fighting guerrillas and serving on general police duty. The next engagement was at Brownsville, Ark. After this battle subject was taken sick with congestive chills, which prevented his participating in the battle of Little Rock, soon after Brownsville. He was on the expedition to Camden, which went to meet Banks on the Red River, defeating him and returning to Little Rock. He had many narrow escapes from capture, was fired upon by hidden enemies among the rocks.

Two days after reaching Little Rock, he was with a picket patrol and was fired upon by hidden enemies, there being four of the pickets and forty of the bushwhackers. Subject was shot in nine places, having a ball and three buckshots pass through his left shoulder, rendering the arm useless. The other wounds though painful at the time were not so serious, though subject bears the distinction of carrying a considerable amount of Rebel lead in his body. Was wounded June 2, 1864. He was in the hospital at Little Rock for two months, and was mustered out at St. Louis, Dec. 19, 1864. His was truly a thrilling and exciting experience. The soldiers at the front are inclined to belittle the achievements of the brave boys who so faithfully guarded the base of supplies and transportation, against the depredations of the worst element of the rebel army. He returned to Newark, Mo., whence his father had removed from Edina. Attended school for a time, but could not stand the confinement of the schoolroom. He was engaged as book agent and various things for a few years, and finally shipped on a whaling vessel, going as far as the Sandwich Islands, his object being to get the benefit of the ocean as a panacea to his ailing health. Returned and spent three months in San Francisco and then shipped in the Merchant service bound for South America, going around Cape Horn, was three years from home on this voyage. Made several voyages in the West India trade. In 1872 he was married, in Quincy, Ill., to Miss Sarepta Downs, and there he settled down to enjoy rest so well earned by active labor. Eight children have been born to them, six living—Clara, Amelia, Hattie and John, twins, Mary, Stella, Mabel and Virgil D. Lamoville. Mabel and John are deceased, the others are at home and attend school. Subject has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was 15 years of age. Mrs. Lamoville is a member of the M. E. church. Subject is a member of John Wood Post, No. 90, G. A. R. Belonged to the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars in their day. Politically a Republican, and a pensioner at $12. For the last 8 years he has been employed in connection with the Gem City Business College in Quincy, Ill.



LA FAYETTE WILLIS, a resident of Quincy, Ill., first saw the light of day at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1845. His parents were John and Percy (Thayer) Willis. The

father was a mechanic and died in Union, Canada, Oct. 13, 1853, at the age of 46 years. The mother is a widow and resides in Michigan. To them was born five sons and one daughter of whom three are now living. Archalaus, a broker, resides at Toronto, Canada, John, an army soldier now residing at Port Huron, Mich., served in the 1st Mich. Cav. from 1861 until disabled and discharged. La Fayette spent his early days attending school in Canada. In 1862 he returned to his native city and was apprenticed to the ship building business continuing one year; he went to Nashville, Tenn., was employed by the U. S. Gov't. in a repair shop and shortly returned to Cincinnati, where he was engaged in a shipyard until he enlisted. This patriotic event occurred Feb. 20, 1864, and after going to Carlisle, Pa., for drill and equipment, he was finally assigned to Co. G, 3d U. S. Cav., faithfully served three years and was discharged at Fort Bascom, N. M., Feb. 20, 1867. He was principally engaged in sentinary and picket duty, with Little Rock, Ark., as headquarters. There was a continuous warfare against guerrillas and bushwhackers, hence our comrade saw but little rest from active duty, and was engaged in a good many spirited skirmishes and some hot fights. Nov. 8, 1864, while a band of only 13 men, were engaged in guarding a Gov't. coal-pit, near Little Rock, it was attacked and surrounded by about 50 rebels, and all were taken prisoners, our subject being one of the number. They were transported to Camden, Ark., stripped of all outside clothing and turned into prison with nothing on but shirt, drawers and pants. Shortly they were taken to Shreveport, La., Being barefoot, of course it was difficult to walk, and their escort being on horseback, they were considerably hurried and frequently threatened with death, the threat being emphasized by revolvers leveled at their heads. Their rations were a meagre portion of meal which was cooked into mush and thus the brave little band was made to suffer intolerably at the hands of their brutal captors. At Shreveport they were lodged in a stockade for about 3 months, then taken to Tyler, Tex., where they were nearly starved. Their daily rations was a pint of cornmeal, but frequently when the roads were bad, they were without food for 3 or 4 days.

May 27, 1865, they were paroled and then marched back to Shreveport, a distance of 110 miles, with only a single meal on the entire route. At Shreveport they received 4 crackers and a little coffee and this was the last ration for four days, at the expiration of which time they reached the mouth of the Red River, where they were finally exchanged and turned over to the U. S. authorities. When coming in sight of the Stars and Stripes, this emaciated crowd let up a heartfelt hurrah, as if thundered from heaven itself. After being taken to New Orleans, comrade Willis rejoined his Regt. at Little Rock, Ark., where he remained until June 1866, when he started across the plains to New Mexico and Colorado, where he was actively engaged in guarding the frontier and fighting the Indians until discharged. As a result of his loyal and patriotic army services Mr. Willis is entirely blind, he having lost his eyesight two years after his discharge. Thus he sacrificed himself at the altar of his country, only that the grand old Flag might be preserved, more than words or pen can ever portray, more than the government can ever compensate with gold. Mr. Willis is an enthusiastic member of the Col. Morton Post, No. 707 G. A. R., of which he is now J. V. C. He is a true soldier and highly respected citizen. Politically he says he " is not so blind but that he can see to vote as he shot," i. e. Republican.

JOHN P. NELSCH, of Quincy, Ill., was born at Jacksonville, Ill., April 18, 1840. Parents were John P. and Clara (Grouse) Nelsch, natives of Germany who came to America before marriage. Mother died when our subject was a child. Two sons and one daughter were born to first marriage, subject being second child. Only one brother living, Lewis

resides in Quincy, Louisa married Jake Schaffer, she died 20 years ago. Subject's father came to Quincy in 1842 and has since resided there. He is now 80 years old. Subject received his education in Quincy. Enlisted in the three months' service in Co. C 10th Ill. Inf. early in April 1861, and served his time at Cairo, Ill., going there directly from Quincy. Was engaged in guarding R. R. and bridges. He came home remaining 10 days when he re-enlisted in the same Co. and Regt.—nearly all having re-enlisted. This service was no "play soldier business." Wherever a record of the 10th Ill. is found it will appear that the Regt. did its whole duty. Comrade Nelsch participated in all the battles in which the Regt. was engaged, and followed it with its varying fortunes for four years and four months in the three years' service, he having re-enlisted as a veteran in the field. Went with Sherman to the sea, up through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington and from there to Chicago, where he was paid off and discharged. He never missed a day's duty during his over four and a half years continuous service and never was wounded.

He returned to Quincy and was married there in 1870, to Miss Mary Crosby, a native of Woodstock, Ill., and four children have been born to this union—Lizzie, Annie, Albert and Clara—all at home an unmarried. Politically Mr. Nelsch is a Democrat; a member of John Wood Post, No 96, G. A. R.; the Firemen's Benevolent Association and the A. O. U. W. Mrs. Nelsch's father, John Crosby, died in Libby Prison during the war. Her mother died in Chicago, Ill., about 39 years ago. Her stepmother died about a year ago in Woodstock, Ill. One brother was also in the army from the beginning to the end, and it is not known whether is alive or dead.

JAMES A. BENNESON, jeweler and optician, 506 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill., is a native of Pa., born Nov. 16, 1839, son of Nathaniel D. and Mary A. (Middleton) Benneson. They were natives of Del. Father was born June 25, 1805, and is now living in Los Angeles, Cal. Mother born in Oct. 30, 1815, and died in Quincy, Ill., Feb. 11, 1887. Of the family there were three sons and one daughter, of whom subject was the eldest. Father had been previously married, one son, Wm. T., being the only issue. Robert served in the Miss. Squadron U. S. Navy as an engineer. Nathaniel resides in Kansas City, was in the Kansas Militia. Eliza J. married James F. Cosby and resides in Los Angeles, Cal.

The early life of our subject was spent in his native city, where he attended school and learned the business of watchmaker and jeweler. In the fall of 1860 he went to Middletown, Del. and enlisted in Co. I 5th Del. Inf., Nov. 6th, 1862, for nine months, did general duty on the line of the thoroughfare between Philadelphia and Washington until July, 1863, when they were transferred to Fort Delaware. Here their time expired and they were mustered out of service at Wilmington, Del., on Aug. 6, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment. He returned to Middletown and worked at his trade there about one year when he went to Philadelphia, remained two years and in Nov., 1866, went to Quincy, Ill., and continued his business as a journeyman until 1874, when he engaged in business on his own account, continuing to the present. Was married in Middletown, Del. May 1, 1862, to Miss Mary C. Tibbels, a native of Philadelphia. She died Jan., 1868, leaving two children. He was again married in Quincy, April 14, 1871, to Miss Annie A. Nichols, a native of Pa. Her father, John Nichols, was a sea Captain for many years. To the first marriage he has two children, named Harry K. and Mary E., now Mrs. Manseau, residing at Duluth. To the second marriage he has three children, Joseph N., Floyd S. and Lloyd L., twins, the latter of whom died. The names were given in rememberance of two army comrades, Lieut. Lloyd and Comrade Floyd. Of the social orders Mr. Benneson is a member of Robt. Brooker Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F., of which he is a Past Grand; is also a Past Grand of Allen Encampment No. 4; P. G. of Red Cross Lodge No. 44, K. of P.; and Improved Order Red Men.

He belongs to John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R. He is a staunch Republican in political faith. Mrs. Benneson is a member of the M. E. Church.

JOHN J. GRUHN of Quincy, Ill., is a native of Poland, where he was born March 11, 1844, the second child in a family of three children. His parents were John J. and Julia (Close) Gruhnowsky, the original family name, the last two syllables being dropped by common consent. The father was one of the Revolutionists in Poland, his property was confiscated, he was killed and his family were driven to America as refugees in 1857. From 1848 to 1857, the family were in various places in European countries.

Dec. 14, 1857 the family landed at Baltimore, The next year they moved to St. Louis, then located at St. Joseph, Mo., and in the fall of 1858 the mother invested all her little fortune in Kansas land and lost it all. John, our subject, received a liberal education in his native land, and to-day reads and writes six languages. At St. Louis he learned the art of scenery painting, and was engaged in that calling and photography up to the breaking out of the great Rebellion. When the U. S. Flag was torn from the Court House in St. Louis, his young and royal Polish blood was up, and his love of liberty, which is synonymous to Poland, prompted him to offer his service to his foster country. Accordingly he enlisted April 17, 1861 in Co. D, 2d Mo. Inf., as a musician. He participated in the battle of Boonesville,, Mo., then proceeded to Springfield, Mo., where his three months' enlistment expired. Returning to St. Louis, the Regt. was reorganized, and our soldier re-enlisted for three years, without taking a discharge. Onward he went to Tipton, thence to Springfield and Rolla, where they wintered. In the spring of 1862, they returned to Springfield, thence to Bentonville, Ark., and Sugar Creek, where they had a skirmish, returning to Bentonville, where the 2d Mo. fought under Gen. Sigel. Moving to Elkhorn, the Regt. was attacked in the front and rear by Indians. Comrade Gruhn was slightly wounded but concontinued with the "boys" and took part in the bloody battle of Pea Ridge. Here he made himself useful by carrying water to the boys. Having captured a horse, he loaded him down with canteens, and traveled back and forth "receiving and delivering."

The next engagement was at Shiloh, followed by the capture of Corinth, after which they moved to Rienzi, Miss. and then on to Cincinnati, to protect that city against Bragg's threatened attack. Later he was placed in the invalids' corps, ordered to Chicago, and finally discharged Sept. 9, 1864. As a result of the exposure of field service, he contracted atrophy of the muscular system, the stomach being affected equally with the locomotive muscles, and he is thus totally helpless. He is unable to turn himself in bed, though he can sit in an easy chair. He has use of both hands, only from the wrist, and has been in this condition about 12 years. He was married to Louisa Hanson, who died May 31, 1879, leaving 4 children, Lucy J., John W., (deceased) Charles W., and Jessie. April 19, 1880 he was married to Sara Carrol, and to this union has been born 3 children; William F., Ernest E. and Alfred C. Mr. Gruhn is a man of indomitable energy and pluck, a worthy and public spirited citizen, who has the love and esteem of all who know him. He is a church member and organizer of Col. Morton Post, No. 707, G. A. R. of which he is Q. M. He never misses a meeting notwithstanding he has to be wheeled there in his chair and carried upstairs. Politically he is a Republican—"always was and always will be."

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS was born in Va., July 31, 1816. Educated at West Point, graduating number twelve in a class of 45, June, 1840. Entered military service as 2d Lieut., Third Artillery, July 1, 1840, and immediately joined his Regiment in Florida. Was promoted to First Lieut. May 17, 1843; to Cap. Dec., 1853; Major of 2nd U. S.

Cav. in 1855; Lieut. Col., April 25; Col. of 5th Cav., May 5, 1861; Brig. Gen. of Vols., August 17, 1861; Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, April 25, 1862; Brig. Gen. of Regular Army, October 27, 1863, and to Maj. Gen. in Regular service, Dec. 16, 1864.

Gen. Thomas' first military service was rendered in Florida, against the Seminole Indians, where he early displayed military qualities of good promise, and for meritorious conduct was promoted to First Lieut. in the regular army. In July, 1845, he was sent to Texas with orders to report to Gen. Taylor, then in command of our Southwestern frontier. On reaching Corpus Christi, he was assigned to duty with the garrison in Fort Brown, which post was soon afterwards invested by a large body of Mexicans, and fighting began with great spirit. The defense was successful and the Mexicans repulsed after a siege of six days' duration. Thomas was next ordered to Monterey, and took part in the bloody engagement fought at that place. In this action Gen. Thomas distinguished himself, won the hearty commendation of the veteran Taylor, and was promoted to a Captaincy for gallant bearing under fire. From Monterey he marched with the army of invasion until the Mexican legions surrounded and attacked Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista. On this ensanguined field, Captain Thomas bore himself with his usual courage, and fought with great constancy. The same noble and useful qualities that characterized Thomas in after life, shone first conspicuously at Buena Vista. As the long lines of savage Mexicans drove in fierce charges on Gen. Taylor's little army, Captain Thomas was one that stood in stern defiance against overwhelming numbers, and for two hours struggled to save the American cause from what, at times seemed an inevitable defeat. The same steady habits in battle, that won for him immortal fame at Chickamauga, attracted the notice of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista.

For efficiency and soldierly bearing in this memorable engagement, Captain Thomas was breveted Major. At the close of the Mexican war, Major Thomas returned to Texas, and (like most other officers in the regular army) spent the passing years in garrison duty along the coast. In 1851 he was sent to West Point as instructor of artillery, where he remained until 1854, when he was ordered to California in command of a battalion of artillery. In 1855 he was placed in command of the 2d Cav., and ordered to Texas, where he remained until the outbreaking of the late Rebellion. In April, 1861, he was assigned to duty in Gen. Patterson's department, in Penn. After serving a short time with Generals Patterson and Banks in N. Va., he was ordered to report to Gen. Robert Anderson, then in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

He was assigned to the command of Camp Robinson, which had just been organized by Gen. Nelson, on Green River near Columbia, Ky. Here he commenced organizing an army for a campaign in E. Tenn. Removing his headquarters to Crab Orchard, Ky., Thomas was rapidly preparing for his advance, when he was ordered by Gen. Buell to proceed to Lebanon Ky., for the purpose of co-operating in a movement on Bowling Green, then held by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston with a large rebel army. While at Lebanon, news reached Gen. Buell that the rebels under Zollicoffer had crossed the Cumberland, for the purpose of invading Ky. Gen. Thomas, in command of six regiments, started to meet and oppose the confident Rebels in their march to the North. After a few days march, he found Zollicoffer well fortified on the north bank of the Cumberland River. While advancing to attack the position, he was met by the Rebel forces on the 18th of January, at Logan's Cross Roads, and the battle of Mill Springs resulted. This was one of the first and certainly one of the best fought battles of the year. It was the first battle in which Gen. Thomas had command. His iron will shone out in all its strength; the powers of his great soul expanded in the midst of battle, and with the increasing danger. The victory was complete and the honors fairly won.

Gen. Thomas had now organized the nucleus of what was to become the great army of the

Cumberland. He was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., by Gen. Buell, and arrived at that place March 2. 1862, his command forming the reserve of the army under that officer. Gen. Thomas' Div. was not ordered up to the battle of Shiloh, until the enemy had retreated. From Pittsburg Landing he assisted Gen. Halleck in the capture of Corinth. When Gen. Buell started on his famous foot-race against Bragg's army, Thomas was made second in command and traversed the whole track from Tenn. River, in N. Ala., to Louisville, Ky. On reaching Louisville, the command of the whole Army of the Cumberland was tendered to Gen. Thomas, which he modestly declined, insisting with characteristic generosity that Gen. Buell should be retained in his position. Gen. Rosencrans was soon after placed in command of the army, and the Rebels driven south. Gen. Thomas commanded the 14th Corps, constituting the center column. After passing Nashville, the fighting was desultory, but fierce, until the 1st of December, when the great battle of Stone River commenced, in which Gen. Thomas displayed more than his usual firmness and intrepidity on the field.

When McCook's corps, holding the Union right, was swept in confusion from the field, the centre was struck by the rushing tide of advancing Rebels. Like a rock amidst the dashing waves of the stormy deep, Thomas' corps stood on the banks of Stone River, on the 1st and 2nd of January, 1863. Calm and unmoved, Gen. Thomas stood amid the fearful conflict, always in front, cheering and inspiring his troops by his presence and example. If the centre was broken, the day was lost. With a constancy that never faltered, a devoted heroism that was insensible to danger, Thomas continued to cheer his men, repulsing every charge, and finally held his position. For three days the tide of blood ebbed and flowed at Stone River. At length the disappointed Rebels sullenly abandoned the field and drew off their bleeding and shattered columns. His conduct on the field met the following commendation from the commanding Gen. in his report : " True and prudent, distinguished in command, and celebrated for courage on many battle fields."

The battle of Chickamauga was fought on the 20th of September, 1863. The right of Rosencrans' arny, under McCook and Crittenden, attacked by an overwhelming force, after a brief struggle, instantaneously gave way and broke in confusion, leaving the centre under Thomas, once more to retrieve the fortunes of the day or be overwhelmed in the disastrous tide of battle. During the first day fortune seemed to favor General Thomas' command. While other divisions of the army were retreating broken and confused, he was pouring a steady fire into the hostile ranks, without stopping to inquire how the battle was going on right or left. All the troops on his right had been driven from the field ; Rosencrans himself had returned to Chattanooga, and all gave up the day as lost. Away in the mountain gorges, cut off from other portions of the army, Thomas was still fighting on his own hook. On the first day he strove for victory, and several times repulsed the enemy. On the second day, the lines being broken on the right, he was cut off and flanked. On the third day he was flanked on both sides and assailed by massed columns in front. His position was at this time one of terrible grandeur—a single corps of a broken army contending unsupported against the whole Rebel force, vastly superior in numbers. He dare not retreat, could not advance and would not surrender. At last, on the afternoon of the third day, while enveloped in the smoke of the Rebel guns, awaiting in deep suspense the result, he was reinforced by three fresh brigades under Gen. Steadman. The enemy was speedily repulsed, and Gen. Thomas drew off his troops to a strong position at Rossville. By common consent he is recognized as the hero of Chickamauga.

Chattanooga was besieged by the Rebel army. Reinforcements arrived under Hooker from the Army of the Potomac, and Sherman from the Army of the Tenn. Gen. Thomas was placed in command of the Army of the Cumberland, and Grant took command in chief. Preparations were speedily effected, and the glorious action of Mission Ridge was fought

and won on the 25th day of November, 1863. While Hooker occupied the right, and Sherman the left, Thomas assumed once more command of the center. When the flanking preliminaries had been perfected, and the long expected order came, "Central column, forward," the troops moved off in admirable style, confident of victory and eager for the fray. In the face of a fire from fifty hostile cannons, they marched up the rugged steeps of Mission Ridge, drove the menacing enemy from their position, captured the works, and planted the stars and stripes on the heights.

Gen. Thomas held the post of honor on this occasion, and commanded the finest charge recorded in history. Then the great campaign of Georgia was opened. From Chattanooga to Atlanta, General Thomas' command was, as usual, placed in the center. During the well remembered hundred days' fighting between these two points, he was constantly in front, faithful and efficient in every emergency.

Then the campaign had terminated, and Sherman determined to launch out into the hollow Confederacy, he wisely chose Thomas to protect the conquered territory. This was a responsible duty, and nobly performed. Dec. 15th and 16th, 1864, his forces gallantly carried the day and routed the enemy in the battle of Nashville.

At the close of the war Gen. Thomas was placed in command of a military department, headquarters at Nashville, the scene of his last and greatest conquest. The leading characteristics of Gen. Thomas, was firmness, stern resolve, purity of purpose, and unassuming modesty. He was emphatically a man of system, and especially exact in military matters. No man in the Union army has been more uniformly successful, secured more fully the confidence of his men, or achieved a more enduring fame. He died April 5th, 1870.

DR. JOHN O. PATTERSON, of Galva, Ill., was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 13, 1819, where he was raised and received his preliminary education. He is the son of John R. and Mary (Orr) Patterson. Both families were raised in Westmoreland and Lancaster Counties, the Orrs being of American stock. John R. was the son of Robert Patterson, who removed from Lancaster to Westmoreland County in 1790, and who was of Scotch ancestry.

At the age of 23, he attended the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., where he was graduated in 1846. He then studied medicine, and having received his license, entered upon the practice of his profession in his native county. He had a successful practice there for three years, and then removed to Pittsburg, where he remained until 1856, when he again moved, this time to Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill. Dr. Patterson continued his practice at Oquawka until 1864, when he enlisted in Co. D., 138th Ill. Vol. Inf. for the 100 day service. The Regt. was organized at Quincy, and from there went to Fort Leavenworth, where it was assigned to garrison duty and the care of the government property, with Col. Goodwin commanding the post. While there the troops were threatened by Quantrell, the rebel guerrilla, and at one time he made an attempt to cross the river below the city, but was defeated in this movement by the 138th. While the Regt. remained at the fort, Dr. Patterson acted as assistant surgeon, and also had charge of the hospital stores. Being well along in years, and having more than his share of hard work, the Doctor was taken sick with rheumatism, and a typho-malarial form of fever, and as soon as he was able to travel he was sent home, very much against his wishes, on a short furlough, which was extended, rejoining his Regt. on its way home for muster out, which occurred at Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, 1864. Dr. Patterson returned to Oquawka very much broken in health, and has never been free from rheumatism since.

Dr. Patterson was married at Pittsburg, Pa., to Annie, a daughter to Robert Wallace of that city. To this union three children were born, —Thomas W., a telegraph operator and station agent, who is married and has four children; Frank, now a resident of Topeka, Kan., engaged as train dispatcher for the Atchison & Santa Fe R. R., which position he

has held since he was 21 years of age. Previous to his engagement with the Santa Fe, he was train dispatcher for the C. B. & Q. Road at Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. Annie Patterson died in March, 1859. Dr. Patterson was married the second time to Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Esther M. Neally, whose father is at present living in Nebraska at the age of 86. Dr. Patterson belongs to the G. A. R. of Galva, was one of its charter members, and served as Surgeon continuously since its organization. Mrs. Mary E. Patterson, wife of the doctor, is a charter member of the W. R. C. No. 19 Galva Ill., and is now its president.

The Doctor has now retired from active practice and lives surrounded by old friends and neighbors, who have long known and esteemed him.

SERGEANT JOHN STIEF, of Cottage No. 10, Ill. S. and S. Home, Quincy' Ill., hails from Hessen Cassel, Germany, where he was born Aug. 3, 1817, a son of Frederick and Martha (Saenger) Stief, who both died in their native country. At the age of twenty, John left his Fatherland and sailed for New York, where he worked for some time. The stringent financial straits of 1837, and 1838, made it necessary for him to enlist in the regular army. This he did Nov. 22, 1839, in the West Point detachment of artillery, and served a five years' term of enlistment. The country was at peace with the world during his entire term, and the life was a monotonous one. Being discharged Nov. 22, 1844, he immediately returned to Germany where he remained nine months. Sergeant Stief has always been a steady, temperate and trustworthy man, who had the entire confidence of his superior officers, and he regrets that he did not continue in the army, as he had an excellent opportunity to remain as a non-commissioned officer. Returning from Europe, he engaged in farming one year in Texas. In the meantime the Mexican war had assumed threatening proportions, and he enlisted at Galveston, July 1, 1846, for six months. The Regt. was unfortunate. Two ships containing many members were lost at sea. The others were discharged, Aug. 24, 1846, by reason of the disorganization of the Regt. Comrade Stief again offered his services to his adopted flag and re-enlisted at New Orleans, Dec. 6, 1846, as Orderly Sergeant. The command went to Tampico, Mexico, remained in camp, battling with dysentery and yellow fever, and was mustered out July 6, 1848. Thus our comrade retired from military life after having spent over seven years in the U. S. armies. Subsequently he moved to Prince William County, Va., where he lived neutral during the civil war. He was in the Virginia militia at the outbreak of the war, and many of his associates joined the Confederacy, and went into the Rebel army. Having property there and being on the border line, he thought best for the safety of his family and preservation of his property to remain neutral. During the four terrible years of war his family suffered much from want of necessaries, to say nothing of the anguish imposed by the presence of armed men around them. His sympathies were with the Union cause and if he had enlisted it would have been as an advocate of that cause. He was finally compelled to leave his home, having received notice through a friend that a detachment of rebels were to come after him that very night, with orders to take him as a conscript, dead or alive. Leaving every thing he had, he escaped to Alexandria, and was followed by his family a fortnight later. John Stief never returned to his "old Virginia home." He moved to Freeport, Ill., and remained about seventeen years. Numerous financial losses, crippled with advancing years and poor health, compelled him to seek relief from the trials of life in the home provided by a grateful people for their indigent soldiers, and he entered the Ill. S. and S. H., May 15, 1887.

Sergeant Stief was married in 1853, to Miss Anna Thien, a native of Germany. Of the four children born by this union but one, Sabina E., now Mrs John Benjamin, of Dixon, Ill., is living. The two youngest children and their

mother died in the course of one week—the mother from the effects of her hardships, fear and grief over the danger surrounding her family during their terrible experience in the war. In the home Sergeant Stief has charge of Cottage No. 10, a position of trust and responsibility.

He spends much of his time in reading his Bible, wherein he finds great comfort in his loneliness. Lonely because his loved ones are not here, and without them he feels his dependence. He is a member of the Methodist Church and is an exemplary Christian man. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN W. LOWE, of Kankakee, Ill., a son of pioneer parents, and a soldier in the war for the defense of his country, was born Feb. 7, 1840, in Brown Co., Ohio. His father, Harrison Lowe, was born in Ohio in 1812, and the mother, Frances (Caldwell) Lowe, at Lawrenceburg, Ind.. Feb 15, 1812. The history of these parents is of interest, as it is a record of the privations of early days that are scarcely known or realized in these times. Such conditions would seem impossible to be endured by the present generation living in the midst of so many luxuries and conveniences.

Harrison Lowe and Frances Caldwell, above mentioned, were married at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in 1831. About 1841 or 1842, they literally went out into the wilderness to make a home and "look up" 160 acres of land at Gross Point, upon which a log cabin was erected with a "shake" roof made with the husband's ax. The family were settled in this cabin before a floor was made, and thus they lived until the father, who was a carpenter, could hew "puncheons" from logs to make a suitable floor. Piece by piece the furniture was all made from material gathered from the woods by the same industrious and skillful hands; and it is probable that the wife and mother was by no means idle or seeking amusement elsewhere, and her hands doubtless did their part in the spinning, washing, weaving, sewing and other numerous duties that home and children demanded. Often, it is stated, the Indians came and camped near them. After some years of this life the family moved to Ill. and settled on a farm near Elgin, then went to Chicago, about the time of the Mexican War. Remained in Chicago until 1852, then went to Pekin, and while there he owned a boat, and was in business on the canal. The next move was to Tippecanoe Bottom, Ind., where they lived seven years, then to Aurora, Ind., where they resided until the rebellion was manifested in the challenge of war. They then moved to a farm and made it their home until the father died Mar. 11, 1876. He was an exemplary member of the M. E. Church, and always held important offices in the same. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, opposed to the extension of slavery, but later joined the Republican party. The venerable mother, rich in years of experience, is still living, having reached the age of eighty. She is a faithful member of the Methodist Church.

To these parents ten children were born, and all that were spared by death have a creditable record. They are thus mentioned: Amanda, died at the age of 16; George W., died of cholera in 1852, aged 15; Mary, deceased at the age of 7; John, whose name heads this sketch; Simon D., who enlisted in Company D. 37th Ind. Inf., was wounded at Wartrace, Tenn., Aug. 31, 1862, and died Sept. 1862; Andrew J., a member of the 13th Ind. Inf., with which he served one year, was then transferred to the 4th U. S. Battery, and was killed at the battle of Coal Harbor, June 3, 1864, after serving 3 years and participating in the battle of Rich Mt., and in all the engagements that his Regt. and battery were ordered to meet. Caroline died at the age of 4 years; Franklin R., who died of consumption at the age of 21; Emma J., wife of Benj. Hamm, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Cynthia, widow of Joseph Stiner, of Selma, Ala.

John Lowe acquired his education in the district schools of Indiana and Chicago, and lived with his parents until he enlisted Apr. 20. 1861, in Co. G., 7th Ind. Inf., for three months' service. This was one of the first regiments of

Indiana troops to leave the State. It was mustered in at Indianapolis. Mr. Lowe was with the Regt. but a short time before he was detailed on detached duty as orderly to Gen. Morris, and served in that capacity until mustered out. He went to Mo. to serve in Gen. Fremont's body guard, and enlisted in the 35th Ind. Inf., Co. F., joining the Regt. at Louisville. The command was ordered to Bargetown, Ky., and then to Mills Springs, from whence it took the prisoners back to Bargetown, and joined Nelson's Div. on a movement to Bowling Green, in 1862, then to Nashville, then to Shiloh, participating in the second day's fighting. A movement was inaugurated after this which included Fayettville on the Huntsville branch railway, and the march which was a part of Buell's retreat to Louisville, on which a skirmish took place at Cave City. Proceeded then to Louisville, where the regiments were reorganized and sent to Perryville, Ky., where Mr. Lowe was wounded in the foot while in a charge. Marched to Nashville and lay about that place until the battle of Stone River in Dec., 1862, during which battle Mr. Lowe was struck by missiles of war five times on the head, side and hip, and in the last charge under Gen. Breckinridge, was hit five times in twenty minutes. To-day he carries rebel lead in his hip which made him a cripple for life. He lay on the field where he was wounded, about an hour, and when the Union troops drove back the rebels, was taken to a field hospital where he lay three days before the wounds were dressed, as the Surgeon thought he would die, and it would be time wasted to try to do anything for him. After remaining sometime in the field hospital he was sent home in April and lay sick with his wounds for six months. The more serious wounds were a torn side made by a piece of shell, a shot in the hip, and the bullet wound in his head which fractured the skull. He received his discharge on the Surgeon's certificate of disability, as he was too badly injured to join the Veteran Reserve Corps.

Just prior to the battle of Stone River, while on a foraging expedition the party was attacked by Wheeler's rebel cavalry at Dobbins Ford, where the Union forces were from 1800 to 2,000 and the rebels numbered 5,000. The Union soldiers held this army back until late in the afternoon, when Wheeler sent a flag of truce that he might gather up the wounded, and from this expedition the boys in blue returned to Nashville with a loss of only 75 men killed and wounded.

Mr. Lowe was married Aug. 10, 1865, to Lucy Knapp, a native of N. Y., and one daughter, Laura J., is the only descendant. He holds membership in Whipple Post 414, G. A. R., in Kankakee, Ill., at present acting as Vice Commander, having held other positions. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow, having occupied the chair of Vice-Grand and other subordinate offices. A Republican, a voter instead of office seeker. Mr. Lowe has always taken an active interest in politics, education and general improvement, and is invariably found in the line of right and progress. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe by their kindness, benevolence and genial hospitality have made a warm circle of friends throughout the country where they reside.

GEORGE W. HARVEY, of Neponset, Ill., was born Sept. 27, 1837, in Muskegon Co., Ohio, where he resided until he was 18 years of age. He came to Ill. and settled at Kewanee about 1855. Here he remained until 1857, when he visited Iowa and Ind. In the latter named State, at Aurora, he enlisted in Co. I. 16th Ind. Vol. Inf., April 22, 1861, and went to the Potomac where he spent one year, taking part in several engagements, a number of skirmishes, and considerable marching. After this service he returned to Ind. and started for his home in Ill., but stopped at Newton, Ill., with a grandfather, and as two of his uncles were going into the 98th Ill. Vol. Inf., he decided to go with them.

While the Regt. was on the way to the front the train was thrown from the track at Bridgeport, Ill., and a large number of the men in Co. K. killed and wounded. Under command of Gen. Buell the 98th was in the battles of Hartsville,

Tenn., Hoover's Gap, and McMinnville. The next place was at Missionary Ridge, where this command captured Gen. Bragg's headquarter teams and then moved to Cumberland, Tenn., and into winter quarters. The next spring moving to Buzzard's Roost, and on to Dallas, Ga.

The 98th was in active service as a mounted Regt. at the battles of Chickamauga in the summer of 1863, where it opened the fight, and also during the next year at Resaca, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Decatur, Covington, Ga., and Jonesboro, and went with Gen. Thomas to Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. The next important move was with Gen. Wilson to Macon, Ga., and on this trip Mr. Harvey was in many more engagements, the battle of Selma being particularly disastrous to both men and officers.

Mr. Harvey was here assigned to search for Jefferson Davis, with a squad of men dressed in Confederate uniform. One time halting for the night, they assumed to have been part of Jeff Davis' body guard, and the Colonel with whom they were stopping told them where Davis was, so Mr. Harvey with his men started that night for the place indicated. Reaching the place in the morning he found the Union troops had already captured the Confederate President. Mr. Harvey and his squad were arrested, as they were supposed from their uniform to be rebels, and Jeff Davis also under the same impression shook hands with them when they met at headquarters.

After this capture Mr. Harvey returned to Nashville, and then went to Springfield, where he was discharged July 7, 1865, after having served in the army 4 years and 7 months without ever being in a hospital or an ambulance, except once when he fell from his horse during a very hard forced march, which he undertook contrary to the advice of his surgeon, when he was taken up and carried for half a day.

Mr. Harvey was in every battle his Regt. was engaged in, and took part in a fight where his regiment was not in action. Returning home to Kewanee, Ill., Mr. Harvey afterwards moved to Neponset, Ill, and opened a restaurant, but is now in the poultry business, which has furnished him employment for a number of years.

He was married Sept. 20, 1868, to Clara Bigelow, a daughter of B. F. Bigelow of Neponset, Ill. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, of whom 7 are living. Their names are Nellie, Frank, Minnie, Luella, Della, Clyde, and Blaine.

Mr. Harvey is a Republican, and has been elected Town Collector on that ticket. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 284.

NATHAN C. RANNEY of Little York, Ill., was born in Cape Girardeau Co., Mo., July 9, 1842, a son of of R. Ranney whose ancestors took part in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. When Nathan was five years old he moved with his parents to Mercer Co., Ill., and settled shortly after near the farm he now occupies. He enlisted at Oquawka with J. W. Morris and C. W. Noble, anticipating he would be credited to Warren Co. but they were taken to Quincy and credited to Adams Co., and assigned to Co. C., 91st, Ill. Vol. Inf. which then was stationed at Brownsville, Texas, whither he proceeded and joined the Regt. and continued doing guard fatigue duty until July, when the 91st moved to Brazos de Santiago, Texas, where it garrisoned that place until the following Sept. when it had a sharp fight with the rebels near Bagdad, on the Rio Grande River and drove the enemy over the old battle ground of Palo Alto of 1846. Dec. 24th his Regt. took steamer for New Orleans arriving on the 29th, and there did provost duty until Feb. when it took transports for Mobile Point. The next move was on March 17. 1865, when it took up the march for Spanish Fort, passing through swamps, building corduroy bridges, wading creeks and swamps as it passed along. They met the enemy in force March 27th, the 91st being in advance and in double column moved out to the attack on the double quick. The enemy retreated within Spanish Fort and Blakely, the key to Mobile. The battle opened

and after a siege of 14 days, Spanish Fort surrendered, and that same evening the Regt. moved ten miles and arrived in the rear of Blakely, and assisted in its capture the same evening. Two days later, Mobile also surrendered. Gen. Hardee in command of the rear guard of the enemy's forces lingered behind attempting to get away with the rebel stores, but the 3d Div. with Mr. Ranney's regiment in advance took the railroad north and when near Whistler on Eight Mile Creek came upon the enemy. His Regt. was deployed as skirmishers under command of Capt. Jas. A. Wells, who put the enemy to route after a running fire of three miles. This was the last engagement east of the Mississippi.

At Whistler one of the men upset a bee hive whereupon the insects lit upon Mr. Ranney, stinging him very severely. He was compelled to go to hospital at Mobile, where he remained for upwards of a week and his bee experiences on that occasion have sufficed for a life-time, being unable ever since to even taste honey, and a field cannot be found large enough for a bee and himself. He joined his Regt. up the Tombigbee River, afterward was present at Mobile and witnessed the terrible explosion of the magazine at that place. About this time he was transferred to the 28th Ill. which had moved to near the mouth of the Rio Grande River, where he remained until about August, then proceeded to Brownsville and whilst there witnessed the battle between Maximilian's troops and the Mexicans. During the progress of this engagement one of the contending parties directed their guns upon the American troops which were upon their own territory, some of the shot falling uncomfortably close. The men returned to camp for their guns, determined to cross the border and forcibly reprimand the insulters, but wiser counsel prevailed. The Regt. continued there until March 15th, 1866, then set out for Illinois where the men were mustered out and discharged.

He returned to his home arriving in April where he bought a farm of eighty acres which he immediately set about improving, it being upon the prairie. Three years later he married Miss Emma C. Whelan, a daughter of James and Margaret Whelan, and ten children have blessed the marriage, two of whom died in infancy. The following are those living: Mary A., Wm. G., James R., Joseph J., Margaret M., Lottie E., Tillie G. and Maud E., the baby. Joseph, although a smart robust young lad, has lately been afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, and for months was unable to help himself in any way, but has greatly improved with every prospect of recovery. Mr. Ranney has farmed and prospered and kept adding to his homestead until now he has 430 acres in one block, through which the Central Iowa Railroad runs, with a station upon the farm. He has made stock raising his principal business, and ships each year four car loads of stock to the great Chicago slaughter houses. He has always taken an active part in the local affairs in his county and held several of the Township offices. He has been Commissioner of Highways, School Director, and is now serving his second year as Supervisor. He is a member of the G. A. R., has taken a prominent part in all the matters pertaining to his lodge, and is a member of the Methodist Church, of which were also his parents. In politics he is a Republican when that party adheres to honesty and good government, but he parts company with his party when the general good of the people is overlooked for the advantage of the party and its more prominent leaders.

MILFORD ENYART, of Kankakee, Ill., a member of Co. F., 151st Ind. Inf. during the war, was born April 29, 1844, at Peru, Ind. His parents were Silas Enyart, a native of Ohio, of Irish and Dutch descent, and Martha (Mowbray) Enyart, of Scotch ancestry, to whom were born nine children, four of whom are living, named and located as follows: Milford, a grocery merchant in the firm of Enyart, Son & Co., at Kankakee, Ill.; Mariza, wife of C. A. Dole, of Miss.; Ellen, wife of Geo. T. Elliott, residing at La Grange, Ill.; Emma, wife of W. W. Hatch, living at Kankakee, Ill. Silas

Enyart in early life was a Democrat, but later became a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed affiliated with the same until his death in 1884. His wife died in 1859. In 1836 the family settled in Miami Co., Ind., and in 1865, removed to Kankakee, Ill.

Milford Enyart after one or two unsuccessful attempts to enlist in the army joined the 151st Ind., and rendezvoused at Indianapolis for a time, and then was sent to Nashville, Tenn. Was then ordered to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it was on duty in various lines until June, when it was marched to Nashville, and assigned to guard duty. On account of serious disability, Mr. Enyart was not able to continue in the service, and reluctantly accepting his discharge, returned home. Although his army life was thus cut short, to his great disappointment, he had demonstrated his patriotism and his willingness to serve his country in her hour of need and peril, and he should receive honor and credit with thousands of others whose hearts were inspired with patriotism, and were anxious to serve on the field of battle, but were reserved to the harder fate of unavailing struggle against inexorable circumstances which deprived them of the ability to prove their devotion to their country, as they were certainly eager to do.

Mr. Enyart was united in marriage Jan. 26, 1870, in Kankakee Co., Ill., to Martha J. Drayer, who was born in Ohio, and has three children—Silas H., Alfred F. and Laura Alice. Mr. Enyart has been in business since 1882 at his present location, and has succeeded in establishing and maintaining a large and increasing trade. He is a leading member in the Whipple Post, No. 444, of which he was elected Commander in 1891, having previously held the office of Adj. and Q. M.; is also a Master Mason, and a member of I. O. O. F., where he has filled all the positions, and represented the society in the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Enyart is a straightforward business man, prompt and energetic, but at the same time is interested in all that tends to the prosperity and advancement of his locality, and the improvement of his fellowmen.

LEWIS L. CAMPBELL, a resident of Peoria, Ill., and a member of the G. A. R., was one of four able-bodied brothers who shouldered a gun and went forward "to do or die" in the ranks of that great army which so gallantly preserved the honor of our flag. Four cousins also responded, and gave up their lives for their country, which plainly established the fact that the Campbells were an exceptionally loyal and patriotic family, with "fighting" blood flowing freely through their veins.

This son of war, our subject, was born Oct. 18, 1844, at Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Ind. At the age of eleven years, he, with his parents, removed to a farm, where Lewis lived and assisted in the work during the summer season, and attended school during the winters, until the breaking out of the war. With the echoes of Fort Sumter still ringing in his ears, he was little contented in the schoolroom. Accordingly he packed his grip one morning and proceeded towards the depot. On his way he stopped at the old schoolhouse to bid "good-bye" to his schoolmates and his teacher, who was surprised to see young Lewis with his journeying outfit, greeted him with a "Where are you going?" "Going to war," was the answer. "Well," said the teacher, "you had better go back to your mother." But our soldier-boy had long cast off his swaddling clothes, and moved in rapture to the first three years' call. He subscribed his name at Versailles, Ind., in Aug., 1861, and was enrolled the 18th day of Sept., in Co. A., 37th Ind. Vol. Inf., at Lawrenceburg, Ind., and being rather small to carry a gun, he was made bugler.

Subsequently they went into camp near Louisville, Ky., where the "boys" were thoroughly drilled in the tactics of a soldier. Shortly, the first marching order came, and on they tramped to Elizabethtown, Ky., being overburdened with the load of the inexperienced soldier, many fell exhausted by the wayside. Onward to Bacon Creek, where they were thoroughly initiated in the real privations of army life. Inclement as the weather was, sleeping immediately on the cold, wet ground, with naught but brush or leaves underneath, and drinking stagnant water, brought on universal sickness, as many as eleven

of Campbell's Regt. dying off in one single day. The next important move was Mitchell's march to Bowling Green. They camped out every night. Fifteen of them slept under the old style Sibley tent, which was blown down during the stormy night. The snow had piled on several inches, and thus they were found by their comrades who made search for them, and, arising out of a heavy perspiration, they tramped on, marching all day and all night, arriving in Bowling Green just in time to partake of a hot breakfast which the fleeing rebels had left behind. On they proceeded to Huntsvslle, Ala., and after months of constant marching and counter-marching, interspersed with frequent skirmishes and minor battles, the army went into winter quarters at Nasville, Tenn. Here they were obliged to do constant foraging, preparing coffee out of parched acorns, and Lewis now began to think that "Uncle Sam" had a big contract on his hands.

Next came the march to Murfreesboro, with fourteen days of constant picketing and skirmishing, and Dec. 31, 1862, our soldier was initiated in the battle of Stone River; the Regt. fighting in the front and right, in Gen. Negley's Div. Early in the morning while the "boys" were breakfasting the firing suddenly commenced, Campbell's immediate comrade being shot while drinking his coffee. Down galloped brave Major Hull on his big roan horse, with the order, "Fall in line! Fix bayonets! Charge!" and heroically the 37th did charge,—over the open field, right in the face of volley upon volley of the hot fire of the enemy with not even a single breastwork to fall back on. Anon the Major fell off his horse wounded; the "boys" with young Campbell, now also carrying a gun, still pressing forward to within a few paces of the rebel line. On account of the lines breaking on the right and left they were forced to retreat, and down they were mowed, the Regt. losing near half their number in killed, wounded and missing.

Jan. 2, 1863, alter being actively engaged for several days and nights, the battle in which the Union forces lost 2,836 in killed, wounded and missing, closed, Campbell's command receiving the honor of marching into Murfreesboro first. The next important engagement was at Chickamauga, Ga. Prior to that memorable battle his Div. was detailed on the skirmish line, with young Campbell acting as bugler. For meritorious services, he was now appointed to brigade bugler and was furnished with a horse. Sept. 19, and 20, 1863, the terrible battle of Chickamauga was fought, during which Campbell acted as orderly to the brigade commander. During the siege of Chattanooga the 37th did its share of duty, as well as in suffering from hardships, privations and almost starvation. Mr. Campbell was eye-witness to Hooker's charge on Lookout Mt. With the rebels on the high peak amidst the golden rays of sunshine, and the Union soldiers under a heavy rain at the base, with clouds floating between, he says it was one of the grandest sights he ever witnessed. Subsequently Mr. Campbell participated in the battle of Missionary Ridge. His next important engagement was at Buzzard's Roost, and though only 19 years of age was shortly appointed Postmaster of the brigade, being actively engaged all through the Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 3, 1864, he returned to Indianapolis, Ind., and was mustered out, Oct. 27, 1864, time being out, having served his country for over three long years; yet he remained home but a few months when, as a typical soldier, he returned to Cincinnati, Ohio, re-enlisted in Co. G., 13th Ohio Cav., and at once went to the front at City Point, Va. After participating in all the services of the Regt., including the final battle before Petersburg, he was mustered out at Amelia Court House, July 4, 1865, the rebel forces having all surrendered.

Mr. Campbell is the son of Alexander and Sophia (Cunningham) Campbell, the father being of Scotch ancestry, and the mother a descendant of the "Mayflower." She comes from a long lived family, her father having addressed a large assemblage on the 100th anniversary of his birthday. After the close of the war Mr. Campbell pursued his studies at Moore's Hill College, Ind., and in 1868 settled down at Princeville, Ill. At present he fills the

trusted position of U. S. Gauger at Peoria, Ills., and is interested in mercantile business at Monica, Ill.

Jan. 1, 1874, at Princeville, Ill., Mr. Campbell led to the altar his present amiable wife, Miss Sophia Edwards, who bore him one daughter, Edith L. A soldier, and an excellent, fellow-like citizen, he has won the respect of a troop of friends.

DR. D. W. CRAIG, Aledo, Ill., a prominent physician and business man, was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., March 27th, 1828, and is a son of William Craig, a native of Va., of Scotch descent, who died June 16, 1828. Out of a family of ten children the Doctor is the only surviving representative. He attended in his youth, the common and higher schools, laying the foundation of a good, practical education; after which he commenced the study of medicine and surgery, graduating as a physician from the Rush Medical College in the year 1852. He entered upon his profession at Georgetown, Ill., where he soon built up a prosperous and successful practice. In 1860, however, for a larger field he removed to Aledo, where he resumed his profession, but the rebellion breaking out, he concluded to join the Union army. He enlisted Aug. 7, 1861, at Cairo, Ill., and was afterward mustered into the service as 1st Lieut., of Co. E., 9th Ill. Vol. Inf. On the night of Sept. 5, 1861, his Regt. moved to Paducah, taking possession of that city, early on the following morning, thus defeating a similar intended movement on the part of the rebels. Mr. Craig's Regt. then assisted in tearing up several miles of railroad and destroying a bridge about twelve miles out from Paducah. Having accomplished the objects of the raid, he returned to the last named place and there took up winter quarters, engaging, however, in several reconnoissances during his stay at that point, among the number being a movement up the Cumberland River on a steamboat, landing at night north of Eddyville and marching out in the night, attacked at daybreak 200 rebels at Saratoga, killing and wounding 15, and capturing 36 men. The Regt. then returned to Paducah, where it remained until Feb. 5, 1862.

Feb. 15th it took part in the terrible battle of Fort Donelson, and after that long and desperate engagement, out of 600 men engaged, sustained the loss of 35 killed and 160 wounded, as also 6 prisoners. It moved again on the 22nd, passing through Fort Sevier, Nashville, Clarksville, and thence embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it participated in the ever memorable battle of Shiloh. Dr. Craig's Regt. was in the thickest of the battle and filled a gap in the Union lines between Gens. Hurlbut and Stuart's brigades. It entered the battle with 578 men, but by the time night had closed the day's operations, 61 of the number lay dead upon the field, three hundred wounded, besides the loss of five captured, thus showing a loss in killed and wounded unparalleled by the history of any regiment during the war, which fact sufficiently attests its bravery and gallantry. During this battle the Doctor was wounded by a rebel bullet in the right arm, but not sufficiently serious to lay him aside from active duties. His Regt. then joined in the advance upon Corinth, and was there engaged upon guard and provost duty until the second battle of Corinth, in which he was again actively engaged—the Regt. losing on this occasion 20 killed, 82 wounded and 57 prisoners. Our subject was afterwards on detailed duty in Ill. in connection with the recruiting department. In March, 1863, the Regt. was mounted and was kept constantly at work, almost day and night, for several months thereafter.

In April, the Regt. with others, made a feint movement in N. Ala. which occupied eighteen days continuous hard work, and necessitated several important skirmishes resulting in one company being cut off and taken prisoners by the enemy. Again it joined in a raid to Florence to destroy some factories, and had several sharp, hot skirmishes. The Doctor was, June 15th, 1863, commissioned as Asst. Surgeon to the Regt., shortly after which, he went to Athens, was detached and put in

charge of a General Hospital at Pulaski, Tenn., where he was employed for six months. About this time, however, Gen. Sherman started upon the Atlanta campaign, therefore the hospital was broken up, whereupon he joined his Regt. at Eaton River, and was engaged for sometime forward guarding trains and railroads, until after the battle of Peach Tree Creek, when the Regt. was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where, in Aug., 1864, our subject was mustered out and honorably discharged.

The Doctor returned to Aledo, where he practiced for several years, and seeing a good opening for a drug store, opened up business in that line, and by diligence has built up a most prosperous and growing trade. He is a Free Mason and Knights Templar, a member of Warren Shedd Post, No. 262, G. A. R., and in politics, has, from conscientious motives, allied himself with the Republican party of which he is recognized as a prominent supporter. In connection with the G. A. R. Post he has held the position of Medical director of the State Department.

Dr. Craig selected as a life partner Clara P. Reeves, whom he led to the altar Nov. 12th, 1852, and three children have resulted from this marriage—Kate D., wife of Cliff G. Turner, of Pueblo, Col.; W. R., who was telegraph operator and station agent at New Boston, Ills., died Sept. 1883; and Dr. Augustus L., a bright and promising physician and surgeon. Mrs. Craig was a daughter of William and Mary (Rowell) Reeves. The father was a prosperous farmer who retired some years before his death, thus living the evening of his days in comfort and ease, surrounded by all the luxuries required for a modest, honorable man. He died at Minonk, Ill., in the year 1872, his wife having died in the year 1867. They had six children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Mrs. Craig, and Mary, widow of Louis G. Keedy, who died in the army, in honor of whose name the Post at Minonk is called. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are, and have been for many years, consistent members of the M. E. Church at Aledo. We have in Mr. Craig a man well known throughout the State as a reliable business and public spirited gentleman, deservedly prosperous, and universally respected by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

PETER PIERSON, of Princeton, Ill., a worthy pensioner of the late civil war, enlisted at Princeton, Ill., in the second company organized in Bureau Co., at the beginning of the war. Not waiting for bounty or draft, or the desperate condition of the Nation to spur him to action, Mr. Pierson was among the first to respond to the call for troops, when patriotism was the only incentive.

He enlisted in Co. I., 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., April, 1861, and was mustered in at Springfield, April 24, 1861, for three months, and although anxious to meet the enemy in the front "where glory calls" and "honor waits," this Regt. was assigned to duty, during its term of enlistment, within the lines of its own State, where its service was doubtless as valuable and contributed as much toward the general result and grand victory, as if it had been in the midst of battles or storming the walls of blazing forts.

At the end of three months, although Mr. Pierson was mustered out for disability, he could not rest contented at home, when the country was pulsing with the spirit and enthusiasm of war and the fires of patriotism were burning in every household which eagerly watched the fluctuating fortunes of the battlefields, so he immediately enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, as a private in Co. K., 93rd Ill. Inf., for three years or during the war. After mustering in at Camp Douglas, Chicago, the Regt. was ordered south to Cairo, where it was equipped and sent at once to Memphis to join Gen. Grant's actively moving army, in the Northern Mississippi Campaign. It went to Yacona Creek, thence by Lumkin's Mills to Memphis, from which it again immediately marched to LaFayette and returned to Ridgeway where it went into winter quarters during Jan. and Feb. March 3, 1863, it embarked for Lake Providence and from that place moved to Helena, making it a starting point to go down the

river on the Yazoo Pass Expedition. Entered Moon Lake March 22, and landed near Greenwood, and after reconnoitering the position of the enemy re-embarked and returned to Helena.

April 10, a movement was ordered to Milliken's Bend and on the 25, began the Vicksburg Campaign, on which it marched through Bruinsburg, Port Gibson, Raymond and Clinton to Jackson, Miss., where the 93d was first under fire. On the 16, it was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, where Co. K. was flanked and suffered the loss of its Captain, David Lloyd, and many of its men. In this fierce and desperate conflict Mr. Pierson was wounded in the right breast, also captured as a prisoner by the rebels, but was soon paroled and sent to the hospital at Vicksburg, then to the hospital at Memphis, and afterward to the parol camp at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was exchanged. He then joined the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served in Michigan doing garrison duty until July 15, 1865, when he was discharged at Detroit. After this long and faithful service he returned to his home at Princeton and resumed his business.

Peter Pierson is a native of Sweden, born in Christiana, Feb. 3, 1841, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1855, located at Princeton, Ill., where his early years were passed and where he now resides. The father, Louis Pierson, was killed by fire-damp in a well, many years ago in the vicinity of his home. Two brothers of Peter Pierson were in the army—John, who was a soldier in the 57th, Ills. Inf., and Swan, who served in Co. A, 139th, Ill., Inf.

Mr. Pierson was married in 1865, at Pontiac, Mich., to Helen McCraken, a resident of that place. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post in Princeton, and is a substantial citizen, reliable and faithful to the duties of his station. He can take satisfaction in the completion of the record he made in the conflicts of his adopted country, and be proud in these days when veteran is an honored name, that his service and battle scars justly entitle his name to be recorded with its brave defenders.

MR E. D. WAY, who has established himself in a flourishing grocery business, at Peoria, Ill., was born July 16, 1837, at Ashtabula Co., Ohio. His parents were Elisha A. and Anna (Luce) Way, and were natives of New England. Our subject spent his boyhood days in his native country where he received his education. When eighteen years of age, he moved with his parents to Henry Co. Ill., where he lived up to the time of his enlistment, in the service for the defense of his country's honor. In May, 1861, in response to the first call, Mr. Way with others organized a company at Kewanee, Ill., but the quota already having been filled, it could not be accepted. Later came another call and he again responded at the very first onset—this time not in vain. He enlisted at Kewanee, Ill., June 12, 1861, Co. B., which was the first to leave Stark Co. to which it was accredited, 19th Ill. Inf. under Col. Turchin, formerly a Colonel of the Russian army. Five days later he was mustered in at Chicago, and July 12, amidst the touching scenes of parting, cheering, and whistling of locomotives, the 19th Ill. started on its martial career of three years service, given practically and voluntarily to the Nation and the government. On the 13th, they arrived at Quincy, Ill., where they were equipped ready for the duties of the battle field. The following day they embarked for Hannibal, Mo.. where upon their arrival, they were at once loaded and locked into cattle cars, and transported to Palmyra, Mo. Here young Way saw the first wormy hard-tack, which they laid on the railroad track and pounded into small pieces fit for eating. When not engaged in guard and foraging duty, they made expeditions in pursuit of the troublesome band of bushwackers. On one occasion the foragers brought a well fed steer into camp. It was soon slaughtered and turned into a royal feast for the "boys" who had not seen any fresh meat since they left Chicago.

About the time they were ready to leave camp, a farmer who wished to know if the soldiers had aught to sell, appeared on the scene. On being shown the hide of the spotted steer, he

remarked: "Well, boys if I had seen him before he was butchered, I would have bought him as an exact mate to the one I have," not realizing at the time that it was the remnant of his own quadruped. On the 19th the Regt. proceeded to St. Louis, joined a large flotilla, and landed at Bird's Point. Here it was immediately detailed to go to Norfolk, as an advance guard, where its duties were difficult and arduous. Subsequently the Regt. was ordered to Pilot Knob, and while here our soldier was taken sick and confined to the hospital at Ironton. He remained there several days, during which time he lay on the floor with naught but a blanket. Comrades were dying off daily, and one morning he awoke finding both of the men at his immediate sides dead. This partly portrays some of the pitiful scenes of a hospital, and Mr. Way decided he could face them no longer. How to get out was the question. He could not walk. Finally between himself and a comrade, they raised ninety cents—all the money they had—and were transported to the convalescent camp at Pilot Knob. After several days the entire camp was loaded on to open flat cars, and run on to St. Louis under a heavy rain and storm. He later reported to his Regt. at Fort Holt, Ky., but being unfit for a day's march he was sent back to St. Louis, Mo., where he was confined to the New House of Refuge hospital. In Nov. he joined his comrades at Elizabethtown, Ky., where the Regt. was assigned to Gen. Mitchell's Div., Army of the Ohio. There, on reviewing the different commands, Gen. Buell confessed to Col. Turchin that he never saw a better drilled Regt.

Feb. 14, 1862, the Div. marched on to Bowling Green, where the 19th gallantly led the charge on the rebels. The next march was to Nashville, thence to Murfreesboro. Having marched through miles of snow and sleet, nearly barefooted, Mr. Way was taken critically sick with typhoid pneumonia, and confined to the hospital at Murfreesboro. He was reported home "as dangerously sick and not expected to live." His parents immediately dispatched a man, who came prepared with all the paraphernalia requisite for the transportation of their son's remains. He arrived, found the invalid soldier still hanging on to life, but did not flatter himself but what he might soon make use of the appendages. He finally convalesced and received discharge, July 31, 1862, being unfit for duty. He returned home but was not contented. His thoughts were with his comrades in the exciting scenes of the South. Sept. following he went to Springfield, Ill., with the intention of joining his Regt., but the examining surgeon refused to accept him, and Mr. Way proceeded to Columbus, Ky., and tendered his services to the ordinance department. Shortly afterward he was placed in charge of a force to gather up the remnants of rebel stores. Jan., 1863, he was ordered to Memphis in charge of a boat load of ammunition. Here he joined the U. S. sanitary commission, and early in March went to the front in charge of the first boat load of stores that went to Vicksburg. He was busily engaged furnishing different hospitals, and in the fall of 1863, we find Mr. Way at Natchez in charge of a branch of the Sanitary commission, returning to Vicksburg in the spring, and continuing in similar duties, and later he was ordered to Paducah, Ky., to open a soldier's home, furnishing as high as a thousand meals a day, afterwards opening another home at Jeffersonville, Ind. The great rebellion finally came to an end, and about Aug. 20, 1865, after having served his country for over four years, he returned home, shortly establishing himself in business at Wyanet, Ill., and in 1883, located at Peoria, where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Way was married at Terre Haute, Ind. Oct. 5, 1865, to Miss Maggie Piper, whom he first met at Natchez, where as a legal representative of her native State she had been placed in charge of the laundry department in the marine hospital. Here his duties frequently brought him in contact with Miss Piper. The friendship that sprung up soon ripened into love, such as has never grown cool even to the present day. By this happy union there were born three children, of whom are living Fred, who has grown to manhood and who is a member of the Sons

of Veterans Corps, Camp Trush, and little blue-eyed Verna, a charming little lady of only a few summers. Mr. Way is a member of the G. A. R. and the 19th Ill. Veteran Club, is a wide-a-wake and highly respected citizen, who takes active interest in all pertaining to the welfare of his home and his city, as well as to that of his comrades. Recently he held a reunion of his company at his beautiful residence. He invited all who remained of the brave old gray-beards, and with them the sons and daughters of those veterans. They sang war songs and told old camp lies. They sang and they ate, and were royally entertained at the hands of comrade Way and his excellent wife.



General Philip Sidney Post, of Galesburg, Ill. The chronicles of the War of the Rebellion, replete as they are with the deeds of gallantry and heroic sacrifices of the noble defenders of the Union, instance no more illustrious example than that of Gen. Philip Sidney Post. Rising by successful promotions from a 2d Lieut. to that of a Brig. Gen., he justifies the high commendation of his superiors in command, and will leave to history a legacy of a brilliant and honored name. He was born at Florida, Orange Co., N. Y., and after a preliminary education, entered Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he was graduated. He began the study of law in 1855, and was, after proper preparation, admitted to the bar, acquiring in the practice of his profession an identity consistent with its lucrative prosecution. At the call to arms in 1861, he promptly responded and, with a commission of 2d Lieut., went to the front with the 59th Ill. Inf. After his participation in the first Mo. campaign, during which he incurred recognition for meritorious and gallant services, he was promoted to Major, and assigned to the command of his Regt. He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., where his valor brightly shone, in a charge upon the enemy's position, resulting in the extrication of the army from its liability to great disaster, from having advanced too far, without support, into the enemy's country.

His wound was of a nature to forbid any active service, and following his design to get to his home, notwithstanding his separation from the nearest railway station by several hundred miles, he engaged a vehicle and began the journey. His route was through a country overrun by guerrillas, but with only his negro servant, in whose fidelity and loyalty he had implicit confidence, he pushed on, and when impatient to proceed at a more rapid pace than was possible to the vehicle, having himself assisted to his saddle and riding his horse, although suffering acutely from his wound, which in all the time occupied in reaching St. Louis had not been dressed. While in the hospital there he received his commission as Colonel of the 59th Ill. Inf., for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Pea Ridge. Though still unable to mount his horse unassisted, he rejoined his Regt., at that time on the advance to Corinth, and was at once assigned to the command of a Brig.

From May, 1862, to the end of the conflict, Gen. Post was of the foremost in all the battles of the campaigns in which his command was engaged, always evincing that magnificent and daring spirit which was born of his heroic nature, and which ever inspires the soldier with an ambitious courage. Subsequently he was delegated as a member of a commission for the examination of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland, with reference to their military knowledge and skill.

He was employed in this service several months, in the meantime retaining the command of his Brig. In the attack on Montgomery Hill, during the battle at Nashville, on the morning of Dec. 15, 1864, led by Gen. Post, and "carried at the point of the bayonet," he exhibited such masterly precision in directing and completing the movement upon the most strongly fortified and best supported position of the enemy, as to be characterized by Gen. Thomas as "taking the initiative and inciting the whole army to the brilliant deeds of that day." Regarding the successful issue at Nash

ville, as exemplifying the great genius of Gen. Thomas as a military strategist, no greater compliment than the quoted words from that distinguished and eminent officer, could have been paid General Post, as a prominent figure in this great and decisive battle. In the afternoon of the same day at Nashville, Gen. Post added still further laurels to his fame, and successfully conducted a charge upon the inner works of the enemy, and on the succeeding day by dint of a desperate attack upon Overton's Hill, the last hope of the enemy was destroyed, followed by utter rout and the confusion and dismay of the whole Confederate army.

In this last and most effective action Gen. Post fell in the advance of his men, almost upon the enemy's breastworks, being struck by a grape shot in the hip, the bones of which were badly shattered. His wounds were for some days regarded by the attending surgeons as mortal, but a splendid physical constitution and proper care and nursing, soon indicated the lapse of the crisis and his ultimate recovery. It was not until July, 1865, that he was again capacitated for duty. His Corps Commander, in an official communication to the Secy. of War, uses the following commendatory expressions of Gen. Post's military services. "I most respectfully and earnestly recommend Brig. Gen. Philip Sidney Post, as Colonel in the regular army of the United States. Gen. Post entered the military service as a 2nd Lieut., but soon rose by his superior merits to Major. He commanded his Regt. in the obstinately fought battle of Pea Ridge, and was severely wounded. Shortly after that battle he was promoted Colonel of his regiment. Returning to the field, even before he had recovered from his wound, he joined his Regt. in front of Corinth and was placed in command of a Brig. From that time to the end of the war, Gen. Post's career was an unbroken term of arduous service, useful labor and brilliant actions. He participated honorably in some of the most obstinately contested and glorious victories of the war. In the great battle and decisive triumph of Nashville, Gen. Post's Brig. did more hard fighting and rendered more important service than any like organization in the army. In the grandest and most vigorous assault that was made upon the enemy's intrenchments, near the close of the fighting on the second day, Gen. Post fell, mortally wounded as it was at first supposed, at the head of his Brig., leading it to the onslaught. A discharge of grape instantly killed his horse under him, and tore away a portion of his left hip. I know of no officer of Gen. Post's grade, who has made a better or more billliant record. He is a gentleman of fine manners and high moral integrity; his physique, which is a matter of no light importance in making a soldier, is uncommonly fine."

Gen. George H. Thomas, was pleased to add his tribute to Gen. Post 's high merit as an officer in recommending his appointment as Colonel in the following words: "Gen. Post is an active, energetic and intelligent officer, and his bravery in battle is beyond question. His capability and efficiency as a commander of troops has been fully demonstrated."

While serving in Texas Gen. Post experienced much suffering from his wound, which had been aggravated from too much exercise in the saddle, and acting by the advice of his surgeon, on his return home in 1866,he accepted the post which was tendered him as Consul General at Vienna, Austria. The reports of his consulate were embodied as Authoritative, in the "Statesman's Year Book," and elicited much attention, notably his deductions on beet sugar, patent laws and railway legislation. In the latter instance he conclusively presents the necessity of a "system in railway legislation," to prevent the abuses implied in "plundering and jobbery" in the construction and operation of railways, and thereby protect the true interests of investors and builders, those who bear the expenses, and the government, which charters them. Resigning his Consulate in 1879, he returned to Galesburg, Ill., which has since been his home.

In a speech delivered by Gen. Post, to his Regt. upon their receipt of the order to be mustered out, he signalized himself as an orator

whose patriotic sentiments swelled the hearts of the noble and gallant veterans, who so gladly drank the music of his words. This speech, as most appropriately closing the military life of Gen. Post, was as follows: "Four years and a half you have devoted to the defense of your country's flag. You have patriotically toiled and manfully fought, and now your cause is triumphant and the victory complete. You are about to return to your peaceful homes. The history you have made during these years will sparkle upon the records of your country forever. Rushing to arms when patriotism was neither stimulated by enormous bounties, nor the apprehension of a speedy draft, you traversed the southwest, and on the border of the Indian Territory took a glorious part in the bloody, but victorious battle of Pea Ridge, Ark. Hurrying across the country to a new field of danger, many of you marching barefoot and so rapidly that the last 250 miles before reaching the Mississippi, were passed over in less than 10 days, you were able to join the forces besieging Corinth and were among the first to press through that smoking town in swift pursuit of the enemy. After many affairs and skirmishes, among which figure your surprise and capture of Bay Springs, Miss., and your energetic expedition to Alsbro, Ala., in which you marched 36 miles in 18 hours, you turned northward and confronted the invading army under Gen. Bragg at Perryville, and assisted in hurling it back in confusion whence it came. You initiated the battle of Stone River. Throughout the Tullahoma campaign; at Chickamauga, where you found yourselves in the rear of the whole Confederate army, your conduct was all that might become soldiers. During the siege of Chattanooga you occupied the post of honor, and danger—the extreme front. You crossed the Tennessee; climbed Wild Cat Mt.; recrossed the Tennessee, and attacked the enemy on the giddy heights of Lookout Mt. and again attacked him upon the rugged sides of Mission Ridge, and continuing the pursuit inflicted a parting blow upon him at Ringgold. In the great campaign of 1864, you first found the foe upon the ledges of Rocky Face Ridge. You fought him again at Resaca. You brought him to bay at Cassville, and he confronted you at Dallas. You assailed his works at Kenesaw Mt. and were the first U. S. soldiers to set foot in Marietta.

The 4th day of July, you celebrated amidst the rattle of musketry and the hissing of shot and shell from morn till night in an open field, sweltering under a burning sun and but a few yards from a determined foe, stoutly defending his works. You crossed the Chattahoochie; presented yourselves before the eastern walls which defended Atlanta, and took an honorable part at Lovejoy Station, where the last blow was given the enemy, in that campaign. You boldly confronted superior numbers at Columbia, Tenn.; defied them as they crossed Duck River, and punished their rashness at Franklin. In the great struggle which obliterated rebel armies in the West, you were in the foremost ranks. The battle of Nashville was a fit ending for your brilliant career, and the annals of war bear no example of the desperate bravery of the American soldiery, which will shine brighter upon its pages than the reports of the storming of Montgomery and Overton Hills. If your gallant services have not received just recognition, it cannot dim the splendor of your record. The fiat of man makes Generals; God alone makes heroes, and they may exist unheralded by fame. You have marched more than 10,000 miles and the blood of your comrades has flowed in 19 battles and in many affairs and skirmishes. Of the 2,000 men whose names have been entered upon your rolls, many sleep upon the fields which they helped to render immortal, and the memory of their gallant deeds is bequeathed to their companions in arms. You are about to disperse to your homes, where anxious hearts are awaiting you. As you lay aside your weapons and your habits of camp and resume the occupations of civil life, you will show that the most heroic soldiers upon the battlefield in time of war, are the most affectionate fathers, brothers and sons, and the most industrious and independent citizens in times of peace. I bid you all a good-bye and a God speed! Our connections are here severed;

our race as soldiers has been run, and as a soldier I desire nothing from fame, but to record, that I was a comrade of yours; that from Pea Ridge to Nashville, my name stood at the head of your muster rolls and that I am entitled with you to an equal share in the glorious reputation of the 59th Regt., Vet. Inf."

General Post has been three times elected as a Representative in Congress, from his district, and is now serving his third term. Wherever he has been placed—in battle, or in the National Council, he has shown himself a worthy exponent of all that is true and noble and heroic. As a citizen he has shown abilities to serve his country fully commensurate with his brilliant services as a soldier. To few men have been committed the rare talents of General Post, and no man can wear the honors they have brought him, more gracefully and more appropriately than he.

JAMES S. RITTENHOUSE, a resident of Peoria, was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1846, and is the son of John S. and Sarah (J. Veatch) Rittenhouse, the father being a native of Ohio, and the mother of Maryland. In 1858 they settled in Champaign Co., Ill., where the father died Dec. 23, 1873, the mother Nov. 8, 1864. The Rittenhouse family have an interesting history, the most distinguished ancestors being William and David Rittenhouse. The original ancestor in this country was a Wilhelm Rittenhouse, who on account of his religious belief was driven from his home in Amsterdam. On the invitation of William Penn, in 1688, this Wilhelm, with his family, came to Pennsylvania and located in Germantown. In 1690, he bought a twenty acre tract on the pretty Missahickon, and on this he built the first paper mill in America, manufacturing the first paper used in the Continental Congress, and also supplied the paper used by William Bradford, Pennsylvania's first printer. Wm. Rittenhouse was also the first preacher and Bishop in Pa. David Rittenhouse, the building of whose birthplace is still retained by the Fairmount Park Commissioners, and whose memory is still preserved by Philadelphians, in "Rittenhouse Square," and "Rittenhouse Street," was the celebrated astronomer who conceived the idea of representing by machinery the planetary system. After laboring three years he perfected the celebrated orrery, a wonderful piece of mechanism, which Princeton College still possesses. In 1776, the distinguished Scientist was unanimously chosen first State Treasurer, and later was made the first Director of the Mint, under President Washington. Truly the patriotism of these eminent ancestors was transmitted to the descendants. This fact was demonstrated at the outbreak of the great rebellion; thus when the echoes of Fort Sumter made known to the North that the preservation of that grand "old flag" was threatened, five illustrious and stalwart sons responded from beneath one single paternal roof, and went forward "to do or die." Aye! blessed be the memory of the mother who offered them, but who alas did not live to greet them on their victorious return. Brothers, William, Veatch, and Levi, all enlisted at the very outbreak of the great struggle, each serving his full three years, Veatch and Levi subsequently dying from the effects of wounds received and disease contracted. Joseph H. enlisted in Aug. 1862, and was discharged the following Jan. on account of expiration of term of service. James G., our subject, though only a boy, had taken great interest in the war from its beginning. In vain he pleaded with his parents, who objected on account of his youth. But fixed in his resolutions, young James, though just 17 years of age, finally ran away from home, and enlisted Mar. 6, 1863, at Terre Haute, Ind., in Co. B. 6th Ind. Cav.

The Regt. went into camp at Burnside Barracks, Indianapolis, where they were drilled in the tactics of war, and engaged in guarding the prisoners, making frequent expeditions throughout the State to check the disloyal element, who had called a State meeting at Indianapolis, and who came in armed by the thousands, menacing the authorities and threatening to take possession of the State government and liberate the prisoners. July, 1863, they were

ordered to Louisville, Ky, and immediately started in pursuit of Morgan's troublesome band, keeping on their tracks for six consecutive days, and after numerous skirmishes, captured them near Cincinnati, O. Subsequently they joined the Army of the Ohio, and then onward the difficult marches continued. Onward, over the Cumberland Mts., on to Knoxville, where the construction of works immediately began. Oct. 16th they met the enemy in the battle of Campbell's Station, the company losing three killed and several wounded. Then followed the memorable siege of Knoxville, in which the cavalry did most exeellent service,being kept in motion almost constantly, guarding and scouting, being part of the time dismounted. Nov. 29, when Longstreet made his most desperate charge, the rebels were foiled into a ditch by means of a wire which had been stretched, and thus within thirty minutes they lay slaughtered. Like one vast graveyard, sealed in blood, the dead lay, 500 in number, in the ditch, piled up eight and ten high. During the long siege the "boys" were almost reduced to skeletons—a day's rations consisting of a half-pint of corn meal ground with the cob. Immediately after the siege the victorious Union "boys" followed the retreating rebels as far as Morristown, the cavalry being engaged in a spirited fight at Strawberry Plains and Dandridge, Tenn. The winter was largely spent at Knoxville and vicinity. Food and clothing were very scarce, the weather was cold, but our eighteen-year-old soldier boy weathered the privations bravely.

In the spring the command joined the Army of the Ohio, under Gen. Sherman, and the Georgia campaign was impressibly introduced to our young hero at Varnell's Station, where they encountered a lively fight, the company losing several in killed and wounded, and Mr. Rittenhouse's immediate comrade, Turner Lacey, being shot in the hip. During the time he assisted Mr. Lacey on his horse, his Regt. had fallen back, and thus our soldier boy and his comrade were left in the immediate advance of the enemy, literally as a target for the entire rebel force.

Subsequently he participated in all the marches of the Georgia campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Calhoun, Kingston, and others, and in all the operations incident to the capture of Atlanta, after which they were sent to Nashville, Tenn., for a new supply of horses preparatory to the "march to the sea." Gen. Forrest coming into Tennessee at this time they were dispatched in his pursuit, meeting the rebels in the battle of Pulaski, next participating in the bloody and tragic battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, and 16, 1864, and then after several weeks of chasing and skirmishing he was mustered out Sept. 15, returning to Indianapolis and receiving his discharge Sept. 28, 1865.

The thunder of the great rebellion was subdued, and our gallant "son of war" returned home, and in 1867, entered the State Normal University, diligently pursuing his studies for three years. Subsequently he was employed as teacher in various grades of schools; later was established in the insurance business, and in Sept. 1889, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Gauger in the Internal Revenue service, which position he holds at the present time.

Mr. Rittenhouse found his ideal wife in the person of Miss Laura M. Mooberry, a most estimable lady, whom he joined in matrimony, Sept. 9, 1875, at Farmdale, Ill. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and her parents, Wm. and Matilda Mooberry, are one of the oldest and best known families in Tazewell Co. Illinois. Mr. Rittenhouse is a member of Bryner Post, No. 67, Peoria, of which he has been Quartermaster for five years. A soldier, a scholar and a gentleman in the best sense of the term, he is respected by all who know him.

JAIRUS G. EVANS, a resident of Peoria, Ill., and a son of Joseph and Margaret (Wolf) Evans was born July 26, 1839, at Coshocton, Ohio. His father was of Welsh and his mother of German descent. Father followed farming in Coshocton, the county of which he was supposed to be the first white male child. In

1852, parents moved to Crawford Co., Ill., where they resided up to the time of their death. Our subject spent his early days on the farm, receiving a good common school education. Scarcely had the echoes of Fort Sumter died out, when we find Mr. Evans already in the service of his country. He lost no time but enlisted April 20, 1861, at Lawrenceville, Ill., Co. I., 8th Ill. Inf. under Col. Richard J. Oglesby. The Regt. was mustered in at Springfield, Ill., and at once moved to Cairo, Ill., remaining there engaged in constant guard duty, making frequent expeditions into Missouri in pursuit of the troublesome bands of bushwhackers. July 25, 1861, the term of service having expired, they were mustered out, and Mr. Evans returned to the farm. Little contentment he could find there, when in spirit he was with the "boys in blue," defending the honor of the stars and stripes. Accordingly he hastened to his native State, Ohio, and re-enlisted Oct. 22, 1861, at Rocsal, Ohio, Co. G., 76th Ohio Inf. The Regt. rendezvoused at Camp Sherman, Newark, Ohio, where he was appointed 2nd Sergeant of Co. 'G.,' and Feb. 9, 1862, started for Fort Donelson, arriving Feb. 14, 1863, landing three miles below the fort thence marching by a circuitous route to the rear, where his Regt. bivouacked during the night, and the following morning participated in the battle of Fort Donelson. During the night, for the first time, the boys camped out under the open sky, awakening next morning covered with several inches of snow—being one of the many phases of a soldier's hard life. During this fight, Mr. Evans saw the first bloodshed, which was the severest shock he had received, subsequently witnessing more tragic sights with little agitation, thus depicting how human nature can readily become hardened, even to such ghastly sights as those of a battlefield. After almost constant marching they appeared on the night of April 6th on the bloody field of Shiloh, participating actively in the second day's battle. The roar and thunder of the hard, desperate fighting, in which the Union army suffered a total loss of 3096 in killed, wounded and missing, continued without interruption the entire day, the 76th Ohio, having been assigned to the left center, under Gen. Lew Wallace, Commander of the Div.

The next day our soldier was detailed to dig trenches and bury the dead, and now he noticed where the entire brush had been literally mowed down by shot and shell. After making several scouting expeditions around Corinth, they were engaged in almost constant marching from April 22, to June 30, when they arrived at Memphis. They went into camp at Fort Pickering and at once began the construction of the fort, remaining until July 24, 1862. Up to this time they had gathered up a large number of negroes, who, many a night would arise in stampede, having their fear of being returned to their master aroused by some of the boys, who would jokingly shout: "Massah is comin'!" They next proceeded to Helena, Ark., by boat. Here the boys were introduced to Miss. water, and many were taken very sick. Aug. 16, 1863, under Gen. Steele, they made the famous expedition to the mouth of the Yazoo, and only for a lack of knowledge of circumstances at that time, could have marched into Vicksburg without opposition, as later informed by the rebels. After skirmishing with the enemy at Milliken's Bend, Greenville, and Bolivar, they returned to Helena, Aug. 27th, subsequently going by boat to Cape Girardeau, thence marching to Pilot Knob, around which point they were engaged in almost constant scouting. Returned to Camp Steele, Miss., opposite Helena, Ark,, and on Dec. 21, the command joined Gen. Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg.

Shortly we find Sergeant Evans busy in assisting in the construction of Butler's canal, and on the 27th we find him participating in the hard fought battle of Chickasaw Bayou, his Regt. losing heavily, the total loss of Union men being 1450 in killed, wounded and missing. Jan. 11, with Sergt. Evans acting as file closer, the gallant boys made a charge on Arkansas Post, Capturing several thousand prisoners and the entire contents of the fort. In their subsequent marches they had to indulge

in considerable foraging, and a dish of "lamb and Yam," cooked into a mush was a royal feast, greatly relished by all the boys. Onward they marched through mud and water, onward, capturing Jackson, Miss., and proudly flinging the stars and stripes to the breeze from the Capitol. From this time up to July 4, the 76th was actively engaged in the great and memorable siege of Vicksburg, the "boys" suffering many hardships and eating a four days' ration, which at that time consisted of a cracker, a small piece of meat and a little coffee, easily and comfortably in one single meal. This, many did, subsequently relying on what little foraging they could do. At Jackson after the fall of Vicksburg, they were under constant fire of the enemy's artillery for six days, after which they took steamers for Memphis and then marched across the country with Sherman to Bridgeport, Ala., being in almost constant motion and having frequent skirmishes with the enemy. About this time our subject was detailed on recruiting service, rejoining his Regt., which had been home on a furlough, at Columbus, Ohio. Shortly it joined the Army of the Tenn. and took part in the famous Atlanta campaign, and from May 1, 1864, to the time of the siege of Atlanta, suffered almost daily from hard firing, hard marching, "hard" eating and "hard" privations, fighting in the tragic battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Chattahoochie, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and others. At the last named battle Sergeant Rufus W. Henthorn was shot through the head at the immediate side of Lieut. Evans. Then came the "march to the sea" with a line of battle forty miles in width, participating in almost daily encounters, and living on only what they could forage.

After the siege of Savannah, came the victorious march through the Carolinas. Forward to Washington, where they marched under the grand review and deafening huzzas of victory. Thus the great Rebellion was o'er,—thus our gallant soldier after over four years of staunch and heroic service returned to Columbus, Ohio, and was mustered out July 15, 1865. Mr. Evans can well feel proud of his excellent and meritorious service. Having entered as private, he was consecutively promoted to 2nd Sergt., 1st Sergt., 2nd Lieut., 1st Lieut., and received a captain's commission, having been in full command of his company at the close of the war. As mementoes of those memorable by-gone-days, Captain Evans has preserved his first gun, a rebel knapsack, a sword sash, etc., a wing-bone of a chicken that Gen. Sherman picked on the battle grounds of Congaree Creek, Feb. 15, 1865, and many other "trophies." While in camp at Newark, Ohio, Captains Evans for the first time saw his future wife, Miss Biletta McMullin, whom he led to the altar Oct. 10, 1867. By this union there were born two children, Ida J. and George. Captain Evans is a member of Bryner Post No. 67,G. A. R. and his estimable wife a member of Bryner Woman's Relief Corps, No. 12. In 1866, he attended the first National encampment at Indianapolis, as a delegate of the Chauncey Ill. Post, of which he was at that time commander. Mr. Evans at present holds the responsible and entrusted position of foreman of the car department of the Peoria & Pekin Union R. R. Comany, and staunch as he was in the preservation of the grand "old flag," he could not else but make a most excellent and honorable citizen.

JOHN WARREN BEAMER is a native of Ohio, born Feb. 10th, 1840. His parents were David and Christina (Sheer) Beamer, the father born in Pa., and the mother in Ohio. John is one of a family of five sons and two daughters, of whom he was the eldest. Four of the five sons gave their best and most useful years to their country in her hour of peril. Subject enlisted in Co. C, 10th Regt. Ill. Inf. in the three months' service; afterwards, re-enlisted for three years and then veteranized, serving in all four years and three months. The 10th was the 1st Ill. Regt. to cross Mason and Dixon's line and enter the enemy's territory. Its first engagement was at Belmont, where, although for a time in reserve, it was continually under fire. It next took a hand in

the fight at New Madrid, Mo., and from there proceeded to Pittsburg Landing and Corinth. Then it moved to Nashville and became part of Sherman's army, remaining there during the winter 1862-3, where Co. C. with three others were detailed on garrison duty in Fort Negley. The summer of 1863 brought with it the stirring experiences of that year. Mr. Beamer was a participant in the battles of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, two of the most desperate encounters for the supremacy during the war. The following year he was with Sherman in his "Atlanta" and "March to the sea" campaigns, and was engaged in many of the heavy skirmishes and battles of these expeditions, in fact it was a continuous skirmish interspersed with severe battles until Savannah was captured. From Savannah he went on boat to Buford, S. C., and marched from Hilton Head to Fort Pocotaligo, where he had another fight, driving the rebels out, following them to Columbia, S. C., where occurred another trial of strength. The city was captured, the 10th Ill. being the first to plant its flag upon the Capitol. It then followed Johnston's army toward Raleigh and at Bentonville, N. C., occurred a severe battle lasting three days and nights, the 10th suffering severely.

Reached Raleigh where they remained until Johnston's surrender, then moved through Richmond, Petersburg and on to Washington, where they participated in the Grand Review. From Washington they were sent to Louisville, mustered out, and finally discharged at Chicago, July 4, 1865. Mr. Beamer reached Quincy after a service of upwards of four years.

His brother Jacob died in the war, being killed at Vicksburg. Returning home, Mr. Beamer engaged at the blacksmith trade, but owing to an injury received in the war, was unable to follow that trade. He then learned engineering, which he has since followed, and is now employed in the flouring mills at Quincy.

He was married March 15, 1866, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Prill, and to this union four sons and four daughters have been born, all living except one. Those living are Annie, wife of David M. Mallison; John W., Jr., Emma, Minnie, Nettie, Charles Edward and Walter Allen. Politically Mr. Beamer is a staunch Republican, and says he votes as he shot. He is an active worker in the I. O. O. F., being a member of Quincy Lodge No. 12; Allen Encampment No. 4, and Golden Rule Lodge No. 27, D. of R. His two daughters also belong to the latter. He is a Past Grand of the Subordinate Lodge; Past S. W. of the Encampment, and a member of John Wood Post No. 96, G. A. R.

PROBABLY none are more worthy of representation on the pages of this book than William T. Boyd, a resident of Peoria, Ill., who was born at Northumberland, Pa., March 29, 1846, and is the son of William T. and Catharine G. (Slater) Boyd. His father was a native of Va., and of English descent. His mother was born in the Empire State and was of Holland ancestry. The Boyd family evidently inherited spirited patriotism, for not only did their uncle, James Slater, faithfully serve in the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion, but their grandfather Slater had already carried a gun during the Mohawk and Pennsylvania wars.

At the very outbreak of the great war, James, a brother of our subject, enlisted and faithfully served in the ranks, until he met with the sad misfortune of losing his arm, during the second hot battle of Bull Run. After recovering he was commissioned as an officer, serving up to the time he was discharged, on account of physical disability. A second brother, John, enlisted in the 139th, Ill., served until its expiration of service, and was transferred to the 47th, Ill., in which he loyally served until the close of the war, mustering out Jan. 21, 1866. And while these brothers were fighting under the colors of their flag, young William, too, was not deaf to the roar of the cannon. Though only a boy, a youth of sixteen, he lacked not the less patriotism, not the less love for the stars and stripes, but accordingly enlisted July 16, 1862, in Co. C., 15th, N. J. Inf., universally noted for its most excellent service.

Aug. 27, 1862, with 947 officers and men, the Regt. moved on to Washington, arrived in time to hear the roar of canonading during the 2nd battle of Bull Run; constructed Ft. Kearney, and on Sept. 30 proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac. Onward they tramped, and Dec. 13 our soldier boy was thoroughly initiated under fire in the bloody, tragic battle of Fredericksburg. Defeated, they fell back to the old camp, and subsequently started out on the famous "Burnside Mud March," the hardships of which will ever dwell in the memory of all who participated. On the outset the weather was fine, soon rain poured down in torrents, and onward they pressed through mud, knee deep, often bottomless. The Artillery was mired and hundreds of horses and mules perished in the mud. After this failure they returned to camp, where our young hero was placed on picket duty. One time during the deep, silent hour of midnight, he was suddenly aroused by the tramp, tramp, tramp of distant footsteps. Nearer and nearer they came. He cocked his gun and shouted, "Who comes?" A moment and all was silent. Anxiously our soldier awaits the foe. There he stands in readiness, and in the dark. Anon, a sound, a grunt, "Ugh! Ugh! Ugh!" and up comes a hog, to the utter surprise of young Boyd.

The next move was towards Fredricksburg, and on May 1-3, 1863, we find our youthful soldier, engaged in the battle of Chancellorsville, Mary's Heights and Salem Church; his regiment on the third day losing 153 in killed and wounded, and young Boyd escaping with a slight wound in his leg. Next they made a forced march to Centerville, Va., then crossed the Potomac, and with slight intermission continued to Manchester, Pa.

July 1, at 10 P. M., they started on their famous march to Gettysburg, marching 15,000 strong, covering 38 miles in 14 hours, without food and regardless of the intense heat, and participated in that memorable battle. The next engagement was at Fairfield, with the 15th, in the advance, thence onward to Williamsport, where young Boyd detailed on the picket line was engaged in a very spirited skirmish.

Onward, marching constantly, finally reaching Rappahannock Station, and fighting in the battle of the same name. Next the army moved to Brandy Station, erected winter quarters, but on Nov. 30, were ordered to participate in the action at Mine Run, the "boys" suffering intensely from the cold. They returned and while in camp, our gallant soldier was ordered to report to the Colonel, who requested him to apply for a commission in his own handwriting, and he should be granted one. Being but 17 years, not the required age, the offer must needs be declined.

Feb. 26, 1864, they marched on a five days' reconnoissance, suffering untold misery under a heavy cold rain, and snow storm. The next important event in comrade Boyd's soldier career, was Grant's memorable Wilderness' campaign, May 5, 7, 1864, we find him engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, where all was pell-mell, amid rivulets flowing crimson with human blood.

Forward again, into the battle of Spotsylvania, literally marching into the mouth of death, making a desperate charge May 8, and four days later participating in one of the most sanguinary battles of the war, which has well been designated the "Bloody Angle" in which the noble 15th, lost over half its number, being the fourth regiment in the combined Eastern and Western army, that suffered the greatest loss in any one single battle. The remnant of the Regt. consisting of 6 officers and 136 muskets, subsequently fought under Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley, losing heavily at Cold Harbor; constructing Fort Sedgwick, later designated "Fort Hell," fighting the enemy at Snicker's Gap, sustaining another terrible percentage of loss at the memorable Winchester battle, and invincibly participating in the battles of Opequon, Va., Fisher's Hill, Newmarket, Mt. Jackson, Cedar Creek and Middle Creek. Returning to Petersburg, he again fought victoriously, during the fall of the city, the flag of the 15th, N. J., being one of the first, if not the first, to proudly float over the rebel works at that point. They continued on the heels of the rebels until Lee surrendered.

Thus closed the great rebellion, that cost thousands of lives, and accordingly our invincible young soldier, who participated in 36 battles and skirmishes, was mustered out June 22, 1865, as one of the 341 men, out of a total of 1871, mustered into the Regt. Returning to his home at Morristown, N. J., he left in the following Oct. for Peoria, Ill.

In 1869, he moved to St. Louis, returning in 1876 to Peoria, where he now fills a responsible position in the Government Revenue service.

Mr. Boyd was married at Peoria, Ill., May 12, 1881, to Miss Clara Scott. By this happy union there were born two children, a daughter, Emma, and a son, William T., whom we hope is a counterpart of the "old block" in patriotism, as well as in name.

Mrs. Boyd, who is an amiable and estimable lady, is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, while comrade Boyd has filled the offices of Quarter Master, Quarter-Master Sergeant and Officer of the Day, in John Bryner Post, No. 67, Peoria. He is a member of the order of Mutual Aid and Royal League, and is an affectionate husband, and a genial, wide-awake excellent citizen.

OUR present subject, John T. Hiteshew, of Fisher, Ill., was born June 9th, 1833, in Wyandotte Co., Ohio, where he was reared upon his father's farm. In the year 1854 he was siezed, in common with thousands of others, with the California gold fever, therefore proceeded thither with the vain hope of finding a fortune, but, after many ups and downs, generally the downs, he concluded to become a soldier. Therefore enlisted at San Francisco Aug. 15th, 1861, in Co. A., 1st Cal. Vol. Inf. With his Regt. he went to New Mexico, serving his full term of three years in that and the adjoining territory of Arizona, keeping the Indians in subjection and in guarding the frontier. His Regt. was divided into small detachments stationed at different points, and during his whole period of service was only engaged in one active tilt with the Indians. At the expiration of his term he was mustered out and discharged Aug. 31st, 1864. He then returned to his native State, but, after a short visit, proceeded to Ill., and engaged in farming in Ford Co., where he continued for the following eleven years. In 1875 he returned to California, and worked one year, when he came East again, settling in Fisher, where he has been employed at the carpenter trade, which he had learned when a young man. He had two brothers, David and Alfred, in the army, and both in the 49th Ohio; the latter having served for three years, and the former for one year, when he was discharged, owing to disability.

Mr. Hiteshew is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post at Fisher, of which he has served as commander for two years. He is also a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' society, and a lifelong Republican. He was married in Illinois in 1865, to Miss Margaret Hammers, and five children have resulted from their marriage—May, Addie, Annie, Maud and Vie.

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES, the subject of this sketch, is a member of John G. Bryner Post No. 67, of Peoria, Ill., was born in Pekin, the same State, Sept. 10, 1843, and is the son of Joel S. and Jane (McGrew) Jones. His father was born near Hamilton, Ohio, June 4, 1812, and was of Scotch descent. His mother was a native of the prairie State, and died in child-birth, March 4, 1860, when but 32 years old. About 1842 his parents settled down at Pekin, Ill., where his father established himself in the cooper business, later, in the grocery trade, and subsequently moved out on the "Old Gregg" farm near Pekin, where he successfully tilled the soil up to the time he moved to Peoria, where he died at the ripe old age of 77 years, his mother having lived to see the 85th anniversary of her birthday. George's boyhood days were spent at Pekin, where he was reared and received a common school education. His first enlistment in the army was at Pekin, Ill., June 2, 1862, Co. K., 68 Ill. Inf., in response to a call made

for a period of three months, June 20, 1862, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., when but a youth of eighteen summers, young Jones was mustered into actual service, as 1st Corporal of his company. July 5th they received marching orders. Leaving camp they proceeded by rail to Wheeling, Va., from where they moved on to Washington City. Here the Regt. remained at the "Soldiers Retreat," a place more romantic and endearing in name than in fact, until July 14, when under special orders it proceeded on to Alexandria, Va., crossing a temporary bridge, at Harper's Ferry, just after the original one had been burned, and just in time to escape being captured by the rebel cavalry who were right on their heels. After remaining about two weeks, during which time the measles appeared among the ranks, the Regt. was ordered to a more healthful location about two miles above Alexandria. Here they remained doing guard duty and drill until the second battle of Bull Run, when they were ordered to the rear of General McClellan's army and held in reserve. After returning to the old camp, doing patrol duty, until the expiration of its enlistment, the Regt. returned to Springfield, Ill., where, on Sept. 26, it was mustered out.

During his service young Jones was confined to the hospital for four days, on account of swelling of the feet. While there he was kindly attended to by Mrs. McCook, mother of the heroic, Robert McCook, who was good enough to supply him wifh socks, shirts and other wearing apparel. After the second battle of Bull Run, his company, of which he was Corporal, was kept busy for a whole week burying all the dead and transporting the wounded into the hospital at Alexandria, where he witnessed the horrible and pitiful spectacle incident with the amputation of countless numbers of human limbs. After his first service as a soldier, he returned to his home, where he assisted his father in the grocery business, up to the time a volunteer company was being organized at Peoria. He accordingly enlisted and was mustered in at Springfield, Feb. 8, 1865, in Co. C., being the color company, of 148th Ill. Inf. The Regt. was organized at Camp Butler, and immediately left for Nashville, Tenn. March 1st, it moved on to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it remained engaged in guard duty and making frequent scouting expeditions after the troublesome band under Forrest, till June 18th, when five companies including the color company, were ordered to Decherd. Here they remained guarding the Nashville & Chattanooga railroad, for a distance of about 100 miles, being there at the time Jeff Davis was captured, only about 30 miles out. Sept. 5, 1865, the Regt. was mustered out and on Sept. 9th, our soldier was paid off and discharged. He returned to Pekin, Ill., where he continued in the grocery business of his father, up to 1867, when he moved to Nokomis, Ill., and established himself in the cooper business, furnishing barrels and buying wheat for Mulkey & Son, for about five years, or up to the time the firm failed. Later, he reopened a cooper shop at Pekin, Ill., and subsequently moved to Peoria, where he occupied the position as dry-gauger with the Woolner Distillery Company, a position he has held without interruption for the past ten years. Mr. Jones was married Apr. 4, 1867, by Squire Lee, Peoria, Ill., to Miss Lydia Tuteweiler. By this union there were born eight children, of whom but one, Charles Roy, is living. Three healthful children were summoned on the shore beyond within one week, by that terrible disease, diphtheria. Mr. Jones is a member of the Druids, and is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, popular with all who know him.

JAMES L. ROWE of Sheridan, Ill., is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was born April 5, 1834. His parents, Alexander and Eliza A. (Phillips) Rowe, were natives of the Empire State, removed to the West and located on a farm in La Salle Co., Ill., in 1835. Our subject was of Scotch ancestry. His parents were members of the Universalist Church, and were much esteemed by all who knew them. Mr. Rowe, the senior, died Oct. 28, 1887, and his wife in June, 1859. They had ten children, of whom

James was the fifth born. He received his education at Mission, La Salle Co., Ill., and afterwards assisted his father at the homestead. In 1861 he enlisted at Ottawa, Ill., in Co. H., 11th Ill. Inf., under Capt. T. C. Gibson and Col. W. H. L. Wallace. It proceeded to Springfield and joined the Regt. under Gen. Hallack. From there it went to the southern part of the State, and then to Bird's Point, Mo. Shortly afterward the term of enlistment expired and it was mustered out of service, Mr. Rowe returning to his home. In the fall of 1862 he again enlisted, this time at Ottawa, in Co. G., 104 Ill. Inf., under command of Col. Moore. The Regt. then went to Louisville, Ky., on to Cave Springs, and from there to Hartsville, where it took part in a severe battle, and where Mr. Rowe was eventually taken prisoner and sent to Murfreesboro, where he was paroled, and sent to Nashville, Tenn., and then to Columbus, Ohio. At length the two contending parties made an exchange of prisoners, among whom was Mr. Rowe, who was sent to Chicago on patrol duty. In March, 1863, he went to Nashville and rejoined the Army of the Cumberland. From there the Regt. was ordered to Murfreesboro, and then to Bridgeport, Ala. It was in the battle of Chickamauga, taking an active part. The command was next ordered to Chattanooga, where Mr. Rowe, Dec., 1863, received a furlough and went home. Rejoining his Regt. in March, 1864, he was actively engaged throughout the Atlanta campaign.

After the fall of Atlanta, his regiment followed after Hood for a time, then returned to Atlanta, and from there marched to Savannah with Sherman. He took part in all the seiges, and was engaged throughout the whole of that memorable campaign, with Sherman. He was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Mr. Rowe then returned home and engaged in farming. In July, 1869, he went to Kansas, where he located on a farm, upon which he resided until July, 1874, when he returned to La Salle Co., Ill., and where he has since resided. His homestead is some two miles south of Sheridan, and is replete with evey modern improvement. Mr. Rowe is recognized as being one of the most enterprising and respected farmers residing in this locality. He is a bachelor. He is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 672. His patriotism was genuine, and his services valuable to his country. Mr. Rowe's first vote, by the way, was given to John C. Freemont. Another of the family, Edward M. Rowe, expressed his loyalty to the Union by entering the army. A sketch of his life will be found in another portion of this work. His father, although not an active participant of the war, did all he could for the Union, and his enthusiasm did much toward influencing others in the same good cause.

Personally, Mr. Rowe is much esteemed, both as a neighbor and a friend.

ONE of the most conspicuous personages in Peoria County, Ill., one of the leading, and most highly respected citizens in the city of Peoria, is comrade Albert L. Schimpff. The historical city of Landau, Rheinisch, Bavaria, Germany, is his native place, where he was born Oct., 19, 1844. When but four years old Albert lost his mother, and in 1849, the father with four children sailed for America, subsequently locating at Peoria, Ill., where he was summoned to the other shore in 1873. Our subject and his brother Ernest, however, remained in Germany, living with their brother-in-law, who was a commanding officer of a Bavarian regiment, stationed in a garrison in that beautiful and strongly fortified city of Landau. Being reared amid such martial environments, and under the tactics of a German officer, he learned to enjoy military life, and grew older, not only in strength and wisdom, but decidedly so in patriotism, in love for liberty and love of free government. When Albert was but twelve and his brother a year older, they jointly set out for the "New World," landing at New York, and immediately proceeding to Peoria, Ill., where they joined their father and other members of the family. Here he diligently pursued his studies, acquiring a thorough education, and later engaged with his

father, who had established himself in the grocery business. Time rolled on. Soon the electric flashes transmitted throughout all the North the echoes of Fort Sumter—the great war of the rebellion had been inaugurated, and with it young Albert's patriotism was aroused. Days and weeks rolled by and our subject became more interested in the loyal cause of the North. Each day he grew more anxious to fight for the preservation of his newly adopted, and no less beloved flag. He vainly pleaded with his parents, who objected to his enlisting on account of his youth. But young Albert loved "life, liberty and freedom" too well. The spirit infused into his mind during his childhood days had taken firm root. Indeed, so determined was he to carry a gun, that one dark night, while his parents were attending an entertainment, this youth of seventeen quietly packed his "worldly goods," bid good-bye to his parental roof, boarded a steamer and "skipped" for St. Louis, Mo.

Here he again encountered an obstacle. He lost no time trying to enlist, but invariably our young hero was rejected on account of his youth, and his being of a rather small stature. Must he return home? No, never! He was destined to enter the service some way and finally was made happy, engaging as an officer's servant in Co. A., 26th Mo. Inf. In this capacity he served faithfully for several months, but these duties were not quite in harmony with the spirits of this natural born soldier, and accordingly, he shortly shouldered a gun and was actively engaged in the ranks in all the sieges, skirmishes, and scouting expeditions of his company. During the siege of New Madrid, the captain insisted on Albert's remaining in camp; but like a brave and heroic youth, he replied: "Unless I can carry a gun by the side of my comrades, I will leave." Thus the captain consented and the soldier boy went into the fight as a fully equipped soldier. At Farmington, Miss., May, 15, 1862, he enlisted as a regular soldier in the company and regiment he had served from the outset. After months of constant skirmishing, foraging and guard duty, the Regt. was hotly engaged at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, its skirmishes opening that battle; the whole Regt. was soon under a severe fire in which many were killed and wounded.

After two weeks of constant skirmishing we find him fighting in the battle of Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4. During the winter of 1862 to 63 the command was diligently employed in guarding the railroad between Memphis and Corinth, and early in the spring it embarked for down the river, landing near Helena, Ark., from whence the Yazoo expedition was fitted out. Next it moved on to Yazoo City, and finding the enemy too strongly fortified, returned, proceeding down the river to Milliken's Bend where it joined Grant's army on its victorious campaign about Vicksburg. They participated in the battles of Raymond and Clinton, moved on to Jackson, where they routed the enemy under Johnston, driving him across the Pearl river. During all this time the army subsisted principally on what they could forage from the enemy's country. May 16, 1863, the Union forces encountered the rebels, about 30,000 strong, at Champion Hills. The hot firing opened about 9 A. M. The heroic 26th Mo., one of the gallant 300 fighting regiments of the war, was assigned to the front and on the left of the main road. The roar of cannonading was loud and terrific, bullets and shells were hissing and flying thickly, and here on the bloody battlefield while loyally fighting within 100 feet of the enemy, right in the face of its hot firing, comrade Schimpff was shot in the left shoulder joint, the ball passing through the arm, fracturing the bone and necessitating a resectioning of the joint. He was taken to the division hospital in the rear and the painful surgical operation was performed. The army moved on, and while lying here in his serious condition, confined with about 200 wounded comrades out of his own division, he was taken prisoner, exchanged three weeks later, transported to Chickasaw Bayou and there put on board the hospital steamer and sent to Memphis. So neglected were the unfortunate wounded, that during the time of their capture, 120 out of the 200 died. After two months of suffering at the hospital at Memphis, our

wounded comrade was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where, after remaining another two months, he was honorably discharged Nov. 9, 1863, being totally unfit for further service, having lost the use of his arm. Thus after serving prtriotically and faithfully under the stars and stripes, he returned to Peoria, where he has lived ever since. His brothers, Gustavus H. and Ernest A., both enlisted—the former served three years in the 8th Mo., which was noted for its heroic bearing, and the latter served up to the time he was accidentally shot by a comrade while in camp, dying shortly afterward from the effects of the wound.

Mr. Schimpff has been engaged in the manufacture of cigars, later in the wholesale grocery trade, and at present, as senior member of the firm of Schimpff & Slenker, is established in the cold storage business.

On March 31, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Frida Green, the estimable and accomplished daughter of Louis Green, of Peoria. By this union four children were born, of whom Lillie and Emily are living. Comrade Schimpff is a conspicuous figure in the social, business and political circles of Peoria. He was for several years President of the Peoria Turnverein, is a member of the Board of Education, Commander of the John Bryner Post, No. 67, of Peoria, and has been a delegate to the National Encampment. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, and is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He has also been one of the directors of the German-American Nat. Bank of Peoria since its organization.

His politics are Republican, and his party has frequently urged him to accept different political nominations, such as Mayor, City Treasurer, and County Treasurer, but he has invariably declined. Liberal minded in his views, courteous and honorable in all his dealings, Mr. Schimpff has won the respect and esteem of all who know him. In the summer of 1890 by act of Congress, Peoria was made a Port of delivery, and in the fall of that year President Harrison appointed Mr. Schimpff Surveyor of Customs of the Port, which office he now holds.

BALSER ASCHERMAN, of Dewey, Ill., enlisted in the Union Army at La Salle, Nov. 25, 1862, in Co. B., 104th Ill. Vol. Inf. He joined his Regt. during the Chattanooga campaign, and was in the terrible battle of Chickamauga, and from that time forward, was with his command in all its marches, battles and skirmishess, defeats, fatigues and victories. Soon after joining he was detailed and sent to Nashville for horses and mules, to replace those that had died from starvation. His first experience while in actual warfare was at Buzzard's Roost, during which his Regt. was in the first division and 14th A. C. He assisted in destroying the railroad from Ringgold for a distance of 60 miles, burning upwards of a mile of cars. He was with his command on Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and also in that to the sea; then northward through the Carolina's, to Goldsboro when the Rebellion was brought to a sudden close. After this he was at the Grand Review at Washington, where he was transferred to Co. K., 34th Ill., and assigned to the 2d Brig., 2d Div. and sent to Louisville, Ky. After a short delay there he was ordered to Chicago and mustered out of the service in July 1865.

In front of Atlanta he received an injury in his foot, accidently by an ax in the hands of a comrade, severing a leader and rendering his foot almost powerless. He held his position in the ranks but in long and heavy marching its weakness became apparent to its commander, Col. Hapeman, who frequently permitted him to ride one of their extra horses. Mr. Ascherman was born in Ill. near Henry City, in 1843, was the son of Christian A. and Kate Ascherman of German Antecedents. His mother died when he was six weeks old, therefore, he was brought up by friends. His father having remarried, the son lived little under his father's roof, as he found a more peaceful home with strangers, and grew up as a farmer. On Jan. 26, 1867, he married Miss Mary E. Stephens, then he followed farming for one year in Putnam Co.; the two following years in La Salle Co., then followed the carpenter and mason trade, and farmed four years in Ford Co., Ill. and in 1877, removed to Champaign Co., locating in

East Bend, where he built the third home erected in the village of Dewey. He resumed the carpenter business until he established a meat-market which he now runs. He has four children, John Albert, age 24 years; Emily Cenith, age 20 years; William A., age 14 and Harry Joseph, age 7 years. He is a member of the G. A. R., in which he has held several of its offices, an Odd Fellow, and an out and out Republican.

JOHN F. HUG, Superintendent of Highland Park, Quincy, Ill., is a native of Baden, Germany, born Sept. 18, 1836. His parents were Frederick and Catharine Hug natives of Baden, and died in their native country. John was the only child of the marriage. He came to America in 1854 arriving in St. Louis Feb. 7, where he learned the barber trade, and afterwards removed to Wisconsin, where he was employed until the civil war broke out.

In July 1861 he returned to St. Louis, enlisted in Co. I, 1st Mo. Cav. He did duty in Mo. and Ark. being engaged principally in fighting guerillas. This was unquestionably the most dangerous warfare, inasmuch as it involved the division of the Regt. into small parties who were constantly exposed to dangers, and always in the saddle. Was often confronted by the notorious Quantrell, and other noted bushwhackers. Occasionally they were attached to a regular command for a time, and then relieved and returned to the former command. Participated in the battle of Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Van Buren, below Fort Smith, Little Rock and a great many skirmishes and battles of lesser importance. Mr. Hug was the company bugler. At Little Rock, he received a disabling injury to his right leg, which has continued ever since. Sept. 10, 1864, he was mustered out and discharged at St. Louis Mo. After a collecting tour to Wis. he went to Quincy, Ill. where he resumed his trade, and now owns one of the finest outfits for the business in his town, and is excelled by few in the State. Latterly he has been obliged to abandon active labor, therefore has leased his store and fixtures, and being extensively interested in Highland Park—a noted pleasure resort in the suburbs of Quincy, where he spends his time, superintending the interests of the stock-holders, holding, himself, 40 shares.

March 30, 1865 he was married in Quincy, Ill, to Miss Mary Barth a native of Quincy. Her father Henry Barth came to Quincy in 1836 and died there in 1875. To this marriage 6 children have been born, all of whom are living viz.: Albert, a dentist in Quincy; John Henry; Robert, studying Pharmacy; Carl F., Emily and Frida. Mr. Hug is a member of John Wood Post, G. A. R., as also of the Druids and Mutual Aid Orders. Politically he is a liberal, voting for the man or party who comes nearest his ideal. Two of the sons are members of the Sons of Veterans, and take an active interest in building up the order and in perpetuating the memory of the father and his comrades of the late war.

GILBURY SPECIE, of Morris, Ill., is a native of Canada, born in 1837. He came to the U. S. with his parents July 4, 1848. His father and mother were Busiel and Angeline (McGree) Specie. The family home was at Dresden, , where all resided until Gilbury and his three brothers entered the U. S. service, enlisting in June, 1861, in Co. E., 23rd Ill. Vol., which was known as Morgan's regiment. The Regt. was sent to Mo., forming part of the Irish Brig., and was captured with Col. Mulligan at Lexington, Mo. The men were paroled and afterward re-enlisted in the 53d, Ill., Cushman's Regt., and recruited at Ottawa, Ill. They were soon sent South and were at Corinth and on the Hatchie, then moved with Gen. Grant to Oxford and Coffeville, where they engaged the enemy at Big Hatchie. At the siege of Vicksburg they were in the "horseshoe" and had many close calls. When Vicksburg was captured the portion of the army in which Mr. Specie was serving went, under the command of Gen. Sherman, in pursuit of Gen. Johnston,

overtaking him at Jackson, Miss. The 4th Div., "the bloody fourth," as it was designated, was ordered to make the charge upon the rebels who had turned to make a stand against their pursuers. In this charge Mr. Specie was struck by a grape shot, which carried away about one-half of his left arm. He leaped into a railroad ditch and started for the rear. He had not gone far before he met three rebels who called out to him to halt. He replied, "Go to h—!" The three rebels fired on him, but only one ball took effect, striking him in the foot, bringing him to his knees. They came toward him crying, "We've got the Yankee," when he jumped up and said, "No, you have not," and made his escape. This was July 12, 1863. He was moved from point to point, until at Jefferson Barracks hospital, suffering with gangrene he came near dying. His arm was amputated within six inches of the shoulder, and one of his toes was also removed. This rendered him useless as a soldier, and he was discharged April 23rd, 1864.

Mr. Specie was married April 24, 1867, to Mrs. Mary E. Harris, a daughter of V. J. Vass, who was the son of Andrew Vass, of Scotch and Irish descent. Her mother was Elizabeth Ralstaine, who was the daughter of James Ralstaine, a soldier in the war of 1812, and in the Mexican War. The Ralstaine's are of German descent. V. J. Vass, the father of Mrs. Specie, was a member of Co. G., 76th Ill. Vol., and his brother Olin was the first man to open the engagement at Pea Ridge. He was color bearer, and the flag was shot from his hands seven times.

Daniel D. Harris, the former husband of Mrs. Specie, served 3 years in the 16th Ill. Cav., and during this time was in prison eleven months and three days. Mr. and Mrs. Harris were married soon after he was discharged from service in 1865, but he lived only six months, having been bitten by a mad dog, which caused his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Specie are members of the Catholic church. He votes with the Republicans every time. and is a G. A. R. man. Mrs. Specie belongs to the Woman's Relief Corps. The father of Mr. Specie was a British soldier in the war of 1812, and the grandfather of Mr. Specie was in the same war, and was in charge of the Arsenal at Montreal, Canada.

Prisk, Joseph, and Peter, brothers of Mr. Specie, served to the end of the war of the rebellion.

CAPTAIN JOHN SHORT, a resident of Peoria, Ill., and Sr. Vice-Commander of John Bryner Post, No. 67, of the same city, is a Bostonian by birth and dates his natal day back to March 9, 1832. He is the son of Hugh and Rebekah Short, who were of New England stock, and both of English ancestry. When but six years of age young John lost his dearest friend—his mother—who died at Boston. Eleven years later he left his parental roof, and bid a last farewell to his father, who having become enthused with the gold excitement in California, started and went overland with stage and ox-team. He never returned, but continued living in the Golden State up to the time of his death.

Thus it was that our young friend was thrown upon his own resources and learned to battle with the realities of life when but a mere boy. He received a good common school education, and continued living at Boston, until his 17th year, when he came West to grow up with the country; locating at Waukegan, Ill., later moved to Chicago, and in 1857, permanently settled at Elgin, where he accepted a position as manager of the furniture factory and warehouse of Peter Van Nostrand. Here he lived up to the time the echoes of Fort Sumter rolled loudly over the prairies of his newly adopted State. He personally organized, and was Captain of the Elgin Light Guards, who enlisted April, 1861, Co. E., Captain Tazewell, and offered their services, with Capt. Short as 1st Lieut., in response to the first call for volunteers. The quota having already been filled they were not accepted at the time. In July, 1861, however, they went into camp Douglas, at Chicago, and were mustered in the 55th Ill. Inf. Capt. Short brought

the Co. fully equipped into camp, and on arrival, Col. Stuart turned the command over to him. For two weeks he acted as commander of the camp, being Quartermaster, attending to the commissary duties, and in fact had full and absolute charge of the camp, posting the very first guards at Camp Douglas. Here he remained recruiting and drilling the company until Oct., when it was about to be mustered to the front. Up to this time Capt. Tazewell had been intoxicated almost daily. Lieut. Short and the 2d Lieut., realizing that an officer who loved his glass better than his country's flag was disloyal and unfit for the duties of war, refused to go forward under such conditions and accordingly resigned, returning to Elgin, where he resumed his former business. But a few months elapsed when he again responded, this time to the three months' call, enlisting at his home, June 1st, 1862, in Co. B., 69th Ill. Inf. Their command at once went into camp at Camp Douglas, where our subject, who was well up in military tactics, assisted in drilling the company, and was mustered in as 1st Sergt. June 14, 1862. The Regt. remained on duty at the camp, guarding the rebel prisoners, about 18,000 in number, until Sept. 26, 1862, when it was mustered out. By this time Capt. Short's love for the "old flag" had only grown stronger, and he re-enlisted on the same day, and on the same grounds, as private in the 5th Ill. Independent Battery, Nov. 15, 1862, he was mustered in as Sergeant Major, and on Jan. 9, 1863, the command left for Jeffersonville, Ind. Here it remained in camp until March, when it was ordered down to Glasgow, Ky. While here, Capt. Short, for meritorious services was promoted to 1st Lieut. July 4, after firing a salute at sunrise they immediately proceeded on a forced march after the rebels under John Morgan, who were at that time raiding the country. They kept on their heels to Mumfordsville, Ky., later moved on to Lebanon, where they met the enemy in a severe skirmish; thence to Newmarket. Ky., and then onward under Gen. White, in the difficult march over the Cumberland Mountains to Louden, Tenn.

The memory and incidents of that eventful March will ever remain green in the memory of Capt. Short. The trip was made under the most strenuous difficulties. Its incline was almost perpendicular, the timber was heavy and almost impenetrable. On this occasion our subject personally superintended the transporting of the heavy and gigantic guns or carriages. Four times he descended, and four times he directed the hauling of the carriages up the steep and hugely bouldered slopes. After experiencing the same obstructions in the descent, they finally reached their destination. During this time the command was joined to the Army of the Ohio, Gen. Burnside commanding, soon fighting the rebels at Greenville, and next at Kingston, where they met the enemy in a hot and most desperate conflict. During the time intervening these two engagements Captain Short was under the physician's care. He was practically unfit for duty, it being necessary at times for the boys to assist him in mounting or dismounting his horse. But our gallant soldier was staunch in his duty, and was reluctant to part with the two guns he so faithfully had charge of. Finally he had to succumb, and was confined on his back for three weeks, refusing to go to the hospital, and entering into the battle of Kingston when only partially recuperated.

The next time our subject was put under fire was during the memorable siege of Knoxville, Nov. 17 to Dec. 3, 1863. At the very outset of this conflict the Surgeon had made an application for a leave of absence for Short, who, however, bravely insisted on seeing the fight out, and only returned home after the victory, remaining twenty days, being unfit for duty. He returned with recruits from Springfield, Ill., to Louden, and was breveted Captain by Governor Yates of Illinois. Shortly he was again taken seriously sick, ordered home, and March 7, 1864, was finally discharged for physical disability. In Elgin he resumed his former responsible position, in which he continued until December, 1875, when he moved to Peoria, and the following year on the 24th day of Sept, 1876, married Miss Martha Col-

liers, adopted daughter of Theodore Colliers, of Peoria. There was born to them in Sept., 1880, one son, Walter Scott, who, judging by the interest he evinces in the history of the great rebellion, has evidently inherited the military spirit of his father.

Captain Short is a Knight of Pythias, and a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Republican, "dyed in the wool."

M. F. LAUGHLIN, of Malden, Ill., was born upon his father's farm in Pa. on June 7, 1844, and with his parents removed nine years later to Malden, which has since been his home. He continued at home with his parents until August, 1862, when he broke through the ties which bound him to the homestead in order to join the Union army and participate in the exciting scenes and deadly conflicts. Reaching a recruiting Station he enlisted, and was mustered in as a private in Co. I, 93rd Ill. Vol. Inf., Aug. 13, 1862. His Regt. proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., after having spent some time drilling in Chicago, arriving Nov. 14 and almost immediately joined Gen. Grant's army in its Northern Mississippi Campaign. Leaving Memphis they arrived Dec. 30, then proceeded to La Fayette, Tenn., and afterwards returned to Ridgeway. March 3, his Regt. embarked for Lake Providence, and on arrival moved to Helena, Ark., and from there moved down the river on the Yazoo Pass expedition. Mr. Laughlin although several months in the army had not seen much actual service, but during the fall and winter had been exposed by day and night, which by the spring of 1863, began to tell upon his young and not over strong constitution. By the time April had arrived his illness which he had hoped would not lay him aside from his duties as a soldier became serious, rendering him unfit longer to face the disease without quitting, at least for a time, his Regt. He was placed in a hospital, first at Memphis, then at Jefferson, and finally at Holly Springs, and the Surgeons concluding that he would not be fit for service for several months, suggested his retirement, and he was therefore mustered out at Fort Pickering, Miss., in June, 1863, when he returned to his home at Malden.

Mr. Laughlin had a brother Samuel A. in the army at the same time, who was also in the same company and regiment, and died, whilst in the service, of typhoid fever at Memphis, Mar. 9, in the year of 1863.

John Laughlin, the father of our subject, was in the Mexican war, and so distinguished himself as to be promoted to the position of Captain, which he held until the close of that war. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of the Grand Army work our subject takes a leading part. He is a member of Post No. 309 G. A. R. at Princeton, of which he has been Senior Vice-Commander, for five years, as also a delegate for the last six years representing his comrades at the annual meetings of the State Encampment. He has held the position of Supervisor of Berlin Township for two years, and being a leading Democrat was put in nomination for the Sheriff of the county, but as the district has always been recognized as irretrievably Republican, it will not astonish persons to know that honest, popular M. F. Laughlin was defeated on election day by a small majority. At present he fills the position of Police Justice for his town with dignity, and to the satisfaction of all moral, law-abiding citizens.

He has been twice married, on the last occasion to Miss Libbie Rackley, whom he joined in wedlock on Oct. 4, 1876, and five children—George F., Lulu M., John F., Arthur J., and Mathew C., have been the result of that marriage. Honest and upright in all his dealings, few men in the county are held in higher esteem than is M. F. Laughlin among the many friends, acquaintances and comrades throughout the town and county in which he resides.

He has taken deep interest in assisting needy comrades in procuring evidence, and assisting them in obtaining pensions, when justly entitled to the same, often bearing much of the expense out of his own purse, and he

has earned the gratitude of many who owe much of their success to his intimate acquaintance with the Pension Law, and the concise manner and promptness with which he has forwarded their papers.

LEONIDAS CONOVER, of Quincy, Ill., is a native of Ill., born June 22, 1842. His parents were Jonah and Esther (Homan) Conover. Father was a farmer, died in 1873 and the mother died in 1890. Six sons and two daughters were born to them, five of whom are now living—Norris, David, Leonidas, Thaddeus, John, Laura and Sarah A.; one died in infancy, Sarah A., and David are also deceased. Thaddeus was a soldier during the Rebellion serving three years in Co. G. 119th Ill. Our subject grew to manhood on the homestead, being reared to farm life. He enlisted Dec. 19, 1863 in Co. A., 21st Mo. Regt., under the call for 300,000 men, at Canton, Mo. He served under Gens. Prentiss and Grant in the 16th A. C., and took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, that sanguinary engagement, being his first initiation into the horrors of war. The Regt. went into the battle with 1,165 men and came out with about 300. He took part in the siege of Corinth, and continued with the 21st Mo., through its varying vicissitudes until discharged in Oct. 1864 on account of heart disease. This disability has continued from his discharge up to the present time. The trouble was contracted at Pittsburg Landing as a result of exhaustion and over-heating. He has never been able to do any heavy labor since. He has spent a small fortune in his effort to regain his health but without avail. He was married at Lima, Ill., March 3, 1861—the day before the inauguration of President Lincoln—to Miss Mary Elick, a native of Covington, Ky., born Jan. 3, 1842. Her parents were Germans, who came to Ill. before the war. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Conover, seven living—Alfred P. the eldest, is married and lives in Lima, Ill., a blacksmith by occupation; Emma, now Mrs. Thos. Davis, resides in Quincy; Royal, married and is a farmer near Lima; Lillie, married Frank Lewis, and died in Mo.; Harrison is engaged in farming; Orville died in childhood; William, James, Olive and Flora are under the parental roof. Our subject joined the G. A. R., in 1883 and was Adjt. of the Post for sometime, but internal contentions and disagreements caused his withdrawal. Politically he is a staunch Republican "and always expects to be." Mrs. Conover is a member of the Christian Church. Subject is a physical wreck as a result of his many services whose whole plan of life has been materially changed in consequence. To say that he has suffered intensely for the Union cause is but telling the plain truth.

OSCAR B. CHAMPNEY, a resident of Peoria, Ill., was born May 30, 1837, at what was then called Black Rock, N. Y., now a suburb of Buffalo, and is the son of Julius B. and Sarah (Bradford) Champney. Mr. Champney has an interesting geneaology. His paternal ancestry in this country is traced back to Richard Champney, who, in 1634, came from Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He was a ruling elder in the church, and was a man highly esteemed for his piety, and his exhibition of the christian virtues, and among whose descendants we find lawyers, ministers, physicians, judges and skilled mechanics, all of high repute. His mother, who is of good old Puritan stock, is a descendant of Gov. Wm. Bradford, who landed at Plymouth, on the "Mayflower," and who was one of the early Govenors of the colony. The Bradfords occupy great prominence all throughout the history of the Puritans.

The father of our subject, who was born Feb. 12, 1811, at New Ispwick, N. H., was a master mechanic by trade, and ran the first train from Buffalo to Niagara, making the run on one of the "good old" fashioned locomotives, with no protection from the elements, no cover but the blue canopy above. The track was constructed of the so called "strap"

rails which the locomotive would jump about every five to ten miles. Later he was master mechanic of Boston & Fall River R. R., and subsequently had a similar position on the Chicago & Rock Island road. He had the happy faculty of possessing rare literary qualities, was staunch in the temperance cause, frequently making lectures on that subject, and never made use of intoxicating drinks or tobacco in any form whatever. He died at Girard, Ill., Jan. 30, 1890, having nearly reached his 79th year. His mother was born at Duxbury, Mass., June 13, 1813, and died at the same place Jan. 16, 1850. Of the four children born by his father's first marriage, our subject is the only one living. He spent his boyhood days at Fall River, to which place his parents later moved, and where he received an excellent and thorough education, attending the high school of that city up to his 18th year. After leaving school he entered as apprentice in the jewelry and watchmaking business of his uncle at Troy, N. Y. Finding the occupation too confining, and not adapted to his taste, he joined his parents the following year, and went west to Illinois. He responded to the first call of the President at the outbreak of the great rebellion. He enlisted in Captain Coates' Company of La Salle, Ill., but the quota for that vicinity having been filled, the company was not accepted. Oscar's patriotism, however, would not be quenched. So determined was he to enter the service that he walked over to Granville, in Putnam Co. about nine miles distant, where a company was being formed, and enlisted May 8, 1861, in Co. H., Capt. Frisbee, 20th Ill. Inf. The company was called the Putnam Co. Rifle Guards; and what better name could the company have chosen? Whose heart does not thrill with patriotism at the sound of that name "Putnam."

May 11, the company started for Peru, Ill., in wagons accompanied by all the citizens within a range of seven or eight miles, and where they were received with great enthusiasm, amidst music and cheering as was customary on such occasions. At Joliet they went into camp and organized a regiment under Col. C. C. Marsh. Shortly afterward were ordered to Alton, Ills., pitched their tent, and were put to grubbing up stumps, which was evidently one of the conditions of the lease of the camp grounds. Next they embarked on boats for St. Louis, camped in the arsenel, and a few days later were transported to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they immediately began the construction of breastworks and fortifications, and from where Oscar participated in frequent raids after the troublesome guerrilla bands under Jeff Thompson, remaining about two months, when they proceeded on to Bird's-Point, Mo. From there they made frequent raids into the adjoining country, and on one occasion the long roll was beat in the silent hour of midnight. They formed into line instanter, and onward they marched through the dark and misty night, on beyond Charleston, and about 4 A. M., while passing a tract of dense bushes they were startled with a volley of shot fired upon them by the ambushed bushwhackers. Three were killed and several wounded, and such was our subject's first experience under fire. They returned to Bird's Point, where Mr. Champney was taken severelv sick with typhoid fever and was transferred to the hospital at Mound City, Ills., where he was confined several weeks, returned home on a month's furlough, recruited and rejoined his Regt. at Pittsburgh Landing April 3, 1862, under Gen. McClernand. Here he generally attended to the making out of the pay-rolls, and such other duties as belonged to an orderly sergeant. Sunday morning, April 6, while the "boys" were preparing their breakfast, and many just arising from their slumbers, their skirmishers came rushing in with the enemy under Gen. Johnston on their heels. No time was lost in breakfasting, nor in meditating over the surprise, but immediately they were ordered into line, and then "Forward March," in double quick, soon encountering the glistening of the rebel bayonets, and anon the hot firing of the memorable battle of Shiloh had begun. Mr. Champney's command was up to the front in the very hottest of the battle, where bullets were hissing and flying the thickest.

His boon comrades were falling fast and thick by his side, human blood was running in little rivulets, and about 11 A. M., our young hero was wounded, being shot through the thigh by a musket ball, which grazed and fractured the bone. He was carried to the Surgeon's tent where his wound was dressed amidst the roar and thunder of the conflict, then placed in an ambulance and transported to the hospital boat on the river. Cold water alone saved his leg and his life. Shortly he was taken to the hospital at the Soldiers' Home at St. Louis, where he was confined about a month, when having partially recovered he received a furlough and returned home.

During this time his father had received news from a neighbor's son, who stated that Oscar had been killed. Anxious to know the particulars, he made arrangements to visit the battlefield. He was to depart an Monday, but that night, at the still hour of midnight, when deep sleep held all in repose except the distressed father, the soldier boy arrived at the dear old home. A loud rap came upon the door, and a well known voice called, "Father, Father! it is I, it is I!" and anon the soldier who was mourned as dead stood before his father and his sisters, who clung to his neck, crying, "My brother! Oh, my brother, you are not killed! Oh, how glad we are that you are home again!" Ah, yes! joy and gladness reigned supremely at that home that night. He stayed but fifteen days, and returned to the hospital at St. Louis, where he remained until about the middle of August. While there he received a letter from his Captain, stating that if he rejoined his company he would promote him to Adjutant. Anxious to return, Mr. Champney at once applied to the Surgeon for leave. He, however, shook his head, saying he had positive orders not to permit anyone to go who was not able for a day's march, and thus our soldier was honestly discharged on account of his wound and physical disability. After receiving his discharge Mr. Champney returned to Peru, being compelled to go about on crutches for several months after. Subsequently he moved to Peoria, where he entered into the employ of the C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., remaining with them for eleven consecutive years. At present he is entrusted with the responsible position of cashier and bookkeeper in the extensive business of James Selby & Co., manufacturers of corn planters. The fact that he has held this trustworthy position for the past seventeen years is the best testimonial of his ability and integrity.

To find his ideal wife he went all the way to Duxbury, Mass., where, on Aug. 23, 1863, he was married to Miss Julia Cushman, daughter of John W. and Deborah (Graffam) Cushman. By this union there were born two children—a son, Julius, who died in infancy, and Sarah, who is living at home.

Mr. Champney is a member of the John Bryner Post, No. 67, Peoria, Ill., of which he has been Chaplain; is an Odd Fellow, a member of both the lodges and encampment; is a Knight of Honor, an A. O. U. W., a member of the Traveling Men's Ass'n, and also of the Patriotic Sons of America, of which he was first President of the camp instituted at Peoria. He has always voted the Republican ticket; is a Universalist, and is a highly-respected citizen, and a gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

MAJ. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, was born in Penn. in 1824. Educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1844. Entered military service immediately after graduating as 2d Lieut. in the 6th Regt. U. S. Inf. In this capacity he went to Mexico in 1846, and served under Gen. Scott in his campaign from Vera Cruz to the Mexican Capital. In 1847 he was promoted to First Lieut. for brave and meritorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco; was soon made Regimental Quartermaster, in which he continued until 1849, when he was chosen Adjt. of the 6th Regt., U. S. Inf.

Continuing in the regular army until the beginning of the great Rebellion, Hancock was appointed Brig. Gen. of Vols., and ordered to join the Army of the Potomac Sept. 21, 1861.

During Gen. McClellan's exciting campaign on the Peninsula, Hancock took a leading part, and for gallant conduct at Yorktown on May 5th, 1862, was promoted to Major and Lieut. Col. in the regular army; to Col. June 27th, and on Nov. 29th, 1862, was commissioned Maj. Gen. of Vols. for distinguished service at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

Few Generals in the Union service have done more hard fighting or made a better record than Gen. Hancock. From the siege of Yorktown in April, 1861, until the surrender of Lee's army on the 9th of April, 1865, he was star in the Army of the Potomac. He participated in all its great battles, and in almost every one distinguished himself. So signally fortunate did his battles result that during the latter part of the war his name became a tower of strength throughout the army.

At Williamsburg, Va., one of the most important conflicts in which Gen. McClellan's army was engaged, Gen. Hancock was singularly fortunate. Our troops had overtaken the retreating Rebels, and a terrible battle was progressing, doubtful in its result. The contending forces were much exhausted, and victory inclined to neither side. At this critical time Gen. Hancock's Div. was brought upon the field. Forming his men in battle line, and hurriedly surveying the field, he dashed quickly to the front and shouted the call to charge. A loud cheer rose from the whole line, and in an instant five thousand bayonets gleamed in the face of the foe. Like a resistless torrent the advancing lines swept across a small ravine and drove the enemy in confusion from the field. This was the first bayonet charge of the campaign, and the first successful one of the war. The troops at that time had never seen a bayonet charge; yet Gen. Hancock had confidence in his men, and boldly took the chances. It was a masterly stroke and a brilliant success, for which Hancock received universal applause.

At the battle of Fredericksburg Gen. Hancock was again in the thickest of the fight. His Div. was several times overwhelmed, flanked, cut off, and nearly surrounded. In this unfortunate affair he lost one-third of his command, and was himself severely wounded.

At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded a corps, and was again dangerously wounded and carried from the field. Compelled by his wounds and failing health to withdraw from active service, he was appointed during the spring of 1865 to the command of a corps of veteran soldiers. It was to consist of fifty thousand experienced men, all of whom were to be old soldiers, tried by long experience in the fires of battle. The intention of the War Department was to make it the finest body of fighting soldiers in the world, and in command of it Gen. Hancock was to take the field against the Rebellion. The known popularity of the proposed commander, the strength and efficiency of the corps, made the new organization universally approved, and veteran soldiers crowded into the ranks. Before it was completed the Rebellion failed, and this splendid new organization was mustered out of service. Gen. Hancock remained in service at the close of the war, a soldier by profession, who has earned his fame and won renown on many battlefields. He died Feb. 9, 1886.

JOHN G. CORBETT, a resident of Peoria, Ill., was born Dec. 13, 1845, at Newton, Hamilton Co., Pa., and is the son of James and Eveline (Glasgow) Corbett, who was a native of Mifflin County, Pa., the father being of Irish and the mother of Scotch descent. In 1848, when John was but two years of age the family took boat at Pittsburg, Pa., for Peru, Ill., from there by wagon they proceeded to Princeton, Ill., where they located, and where the father remained up to the time of his death, his widow out-living him by three years.

John spent his boyhood days at Princeton, Ill., where he attended school up to his eighteenth year. During this time some of the "boys in blue" were home on a furlough. He freely visited and conversed with the soldier boys, and anon his patriotism was thoroughly aroused. Accordingly a youth of eighteen years, weighing 120 pounds, bid "good-bye"

to the old school home, and went forward to "do or die," enlisting Feb. 18, 1864, in Co. B., 64th Ill. Inf., known as the Yates Sharp-Shooters, with Colonel John Morrill, as commander. The Regt. was organized at Ottawa, Ill., and after a long tiresome ride in freight cars arrived within six miles of Decatur, Ala., during the night of March 24th. They camped out under the open sky of the "sunny" south and awoke the next morning buried in ten inches of snow. Young Corbett having been so completely exhausted he never noticed the snow storm up to the time he was aroused. The following day the march was resumed through deep snow to Decatur, Ala., here the boys remained, engaged in garrison duty and the building of breastworks, having frequent skirmishes with the guerrillas under Gen. Rondy, until May, when they started out in the famous Atlanta campaign, joining Sherman's army at Chattanooga. Several days prior to their departure our soldier boy was attacked with a severe case of chronic diarrhœa; indeed, so badly that his Surgeon insisted on his remaining. But young Corbett chose to follow the "old flag", tramping with blistered feet, and being quite unfit for the difficult march.

The first skirmish was at Snake Creek Gap, May 9, they flanked the rebels at Resaca, and on the following night lay on thier arms, standing in deep mud under a heavy rain ready to give the looked-for rebels a warm reception. Co. B., being comprised of sharp-shooters were immediately deployed to do the skirmishing, and the advancing for the corps. May 15th, the day the battle of Resaca was fought, Co. B. and D., advanced the skirmish lines across an open field, right in face of the firing from the rebel sharp-shooters, both companies losing heavily in wounded. After daily skirmishing they next met the secessionists at Dallas, Ga., where in the night of May 25th, they came down on them, rending the midnight air with loud whoops and yells. The "boys in blue" were soon in line capturing and slaughtering the enemy in great numbers. The next encounter was at Big Shanty, and on June 27th, the day of the bloody battle of Kenesaw Mt., the 64th and 66th regiments opened out the firing on the left, heroically advancing up the high mountains, doing most gallant service, driving the rebels up to the very top, and, though expert skirmishers, suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded. July 4th, was celebrated in fighting the battle of Owen's Ferry, in which Gen. Noyes lost his leg. July 20th, they captured Decatur. Before Atlanta, Corbett's command was placed in the rear of the 17th corps, the rebels under Hood being expected to make their attack there, but instead, they made a circuitous march during the silence of the night, and on the 22nd fell down upon the Union boys, utterly surprising them, and thus commenced the first tragic battle in connection with the memorable siege of Atlanta, during which Corbett's brigade lost its battery before it could get in position, and nearly half the number of their brave men, amongst whom was General McPherson, who, riding off on an inspection tour without his staff, was surprised and shot through the heart by a small stray squad of rebels. The enemy was routed, leaving about 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners; and Gen. Sherman on this occasion paid the highest compliment to the 16th corps, isolated as it was, for its most gallant service. Immediately the construction of works began. On the 28th Hood concentrated his rebel army and stubbornly fought all day, losing nearly 10,000 men. Mr. Corbett says that during this conflict little streams were flowing crimson with human blood.

After this Co. B. was constantly deployed in advancing and throwing up works, losing more or less men at every advance. Aug. 25, the army fell back with muffled guns, and in the night of the 28th marched to Jonesboro, utterly misleading Hood, as well as the Union boys. Aug. 31, we find our young soldier fighting at the battle of Jonesboro, and the following day the enemy evacuated Atlanta. Mr. Corbett thinks that Gen. Sherman, in flanking and capturing Atlanta exercised the greatest military skill displayed in any war. Sept. 8, our young hero was taken sick, transported to the hospital at Atlanta, where he lay

hovering between life and death for two months, his weight dwindling down to seventy-five pounds. Nov. 10, he arrived at home, recuperated, about two months later returning, and after missing his regiment in its march through the Carolinas, joined it at Alexandria, Va., and was with it in its grand and victorious entree at Washington. After participating in this jubilant demonstration, he took the train for Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out July 11, 1865.

He returned to Princeton, Ill., and subsequently established himself in the harness and saddling business. This he followed successfully for eight years, and only discontinued it on account of ill health. Later he went into the hotel and livery business, and for the past eight years has been a member of the firm of Corbett & Cochran, proprietors of one of the leading restaurants and lunch rooms in Peoria, Ill.

He was married March 2, 1873, at Princeville, Ill., to Miss Sarah Rice. By this union there were born four children, namely: Maud, Mabel, Bessie, and Hazel. Mr. Corbett is a member of the G. A. R., is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is an excellent citizen, and wide awake in the interests of his city.

JOHN GRAHAM MCGUFFIN, who faithfully served in the Union army in the war of the rebellion, was born at Claysville, Washington Co., Pa., Aug. 8, 1829, of Scotch parents, who came from Scotland and landed in America Aug. 6, 1790. The grandfather was William McGuffin, born at Edinburgh in 1762, and married Elizabeth Porter, in 1791. Wm. McGuffin, Jr., was wedded to Mary Graham. The family is Scotch, pure and unadulterated, the name anciently spelled MacGuffin, was originally Guffin, but later Mac, meaning son, was prefixed. Henry McGuffin, a brother of William, Senior, was one of the aids to Wellington, the Iron Duke. To William and Mary McGuffin, who are now dead, was born ten children who were named Martha, Margaret, Sarah, William, John G., Hannah J., Mary, Nannie, Ebenezer and Esther.

Mr. McGuffin gives an incident that occurred in connection with his parents' emigration to this country, which by contrast, shows the marked improvement in ocean transportation, particularly in regard to time and comfort. They sailed from Scotland May 7, 1790, and were 91 days on the water, and in addition to this the stock of provisions becoming exhausted, the passengers were reduced to one half rations, and during the latter part of the voyage, the daily bill of fare was one pint of water and three tablespoonsful of oatmeal for each person, and "no cake" as he quaintly observes. From this privation many people died, as they were so nearly starved that when food could be procured the abundance caused more injury than the scarcity.

Mr. McGuffin passed his early days on a farm, and received such educational advantages as home study and the schools of the times afforded. He entered a store and was employed as a clerk until the condition of the country and the dangers threatened by the desperate powers of the rebellion appealed to his patriotic heart, and he enlisted at Aledo, Ill., Aug. 5, 1862, in Co. K., 102nd Ill. Inf., and was mustered in as a private at Knoxville, Ill., Sept., 1862. In a short time the Regt. went to Peoria and Louisville and moved southward immediately, marching through Shelbyville, Frankfort, Bowling Green and Scottsville to Gallatin, Texas, arriving Nov. 26, and going into winter quarters.

In May Col. Smith, with a detail of men went to Franklin to protect a railway train that was expected, from the bushwhackers that endeavored to capture the express mail matter and to annoy the movement of the Union forces. Col. Smith being in doubt as to the locality of the train and the point of attack, left a part of his men and boarded the cars to go to Bowling Green, expecting to meet the coming train at that place. About three miles out the engineer discovered rails displaced at a curve on an enbankment and was able to stop

the train just in time to avoid a catastrophe. As soon as the train stopped a volley came from the woods at the roadside, killing 2 and wounding 5 men. A charge was immediately made and a number of these cowardly, hiding bushwhackers were killed and the remainder put to flight, so that there was comparative freedom from danger to trains thereafter. In June, 1863, the Brig. was ordered to Lavergne, and the 102nd was sent to Stewart's Creek, a small post 6 miles South. Here five companies were mounted on horses taken from disloyal citizens in that locality, and when these were armed with Spencer's Repeating Rifles, the Regt. became well known to the rebels on account of its effective service. In Feb., 1864, a forward movement was made through Tullahoma, Decherd and Stevenson, to camp in Wauhatchie Valley, Tenn. At this place the mounted men gave up their horses, but retained the repeating rifles. May 2, began the Atlanta campaign, and this Regt. performed valiant service and suffered heavy losses in the engagements at Resaca, Camp Creek, Burnt Hickory, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and at Atlanta. In a few weeks the Savannah march begun, and arriving at Milledgeville, Nov. 22, 1864, crossed the Ogeechee, and Dec. 11 this Regt. established the line at Savannah, and entered the city Dec. 21st. With but little delay, marching was continued to Hardeeville, Robertsville, Fayetteville, and March 16 was engaged at Averysboro, and on the 23rd was camped at Goldsboro. In April a march was ordered to Raleigh, where a halt was made until the surrender of Johnston, and this virtually ended the military service of this fighting regiment. It took part in the grand review at Washington, and was sent home to be mustered out, receiving final discharge in Chicago, June 14, 1865.

Mr. McGuffin kept a daily diary while in the army, and has many personal and historical incidents recorded. He was one of those men of whom it was said he could sleep even while on long marches at night, so he was in the hospital only one month during his service, and was absent on furlough but thirty days; and it may be safely stated that he well-earned his pay. For meritorious service Mr. McGuffin was promoted from 5th to 1st Sergeant at Scottville, Ky., in Sept., 1862. He received his discharge at the hospital in Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 6, 1864, on account of disability, and returning to Aledo, Ill., has since been a bookkeeper and merchant. John Graham McGuffin and Margaret Susan Harris, of Aleda, a daughter of David R. and Mary A. Harris, were married Feb. 25, 1858, and have one child, who is named William Rice. Mr. McGuffin is a Republican voter, and a member of the G. A. R. He had a brother, Ebenezer, who served in a Penn. regiment. Mr. McGuffin is a gentleman who bears in his character the impress of the sturdy ancestry from which he descended, and by these qualities has not only made comfortable provison for himself and family, but has also won, by genial sincerity and strict integrity, the esteem and confidence of a wide circle of friends and business associates.

WILLIAM M. PERRY, Elizabeth's (Ill.) popular Post Master, was born in Galena, in 1846, a son of Oliver H. and Minerva E. (Wythe) Perry, natives of Mass. and Vt., respectively. The parents were married at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844, then removed to Galena, Ill., where they remained many years, afterwards removing to Iowa, where Mr. Perry, who was a bricklayer and plasterer by trade, became associated with Gen. John C. Smith, in the contracting and building business, the former doing the mason work and the latter the carpenter's part. In Aug. 1862, the two concluded to join the army and were commissioned to raise a company, which they did, part of the men enlisting from Galena, the remainder from Elizabeth. From the Galena number Mr. Smith was selected as Captain. It was intended that Mr. Perry should be 1st Lieut., but the Elizabeth men desired to nominate a man from amongst their number for that position, which was permitted. The company was mustered as Co. I., 96th Ill. Vol. Inf., in which our

subject's father fought all through the war, rendering his country splendid service and never had the misfortune of being captured or wounded. He was thrown from his horse at Wartrace, Tenn., in 1863, and disabled for a time, and was in the hospital at Nashville at the time the regiment was discharged. He inherited his soldier nature from his famous ancestor, Commodore H. O. Perry. He was the parent of two sons and five daughters.

William M. received his education at Galena, but abandoned school when but sixteen, and enlisted in the army in his father's Regt. as a fifer, but at the organization of the company, it was found 101 men responded, one over the regulation number, and as he being very youthful in appearance and small of stature, was rejected, whereupon, boy like, he retreated behind a building and began to cry. One of the men inquired of him the cause, and on ascertaining, joined another company, thus making room for young William, who was permitted to become a soldier. His Regt. remained at Galena for a time, then moved to Camp Fuller, Rockford, where it was mustered, Allan C. Fuller being the officer who performed that duty, and seeing young Perry, said, "You are too small to carry a gun," but on being informed he was a fifer, permitted him to pass. Oct. 18th, the Regt. left Rockford, proceeding to Covington, Ky., where Gen. Morgan was expected to appear and assault the place, therefore the Regt. was engaged on guard for several weeks, then marched to Lexington, thence to Danville, where it went into winter quarters and was employed upon guard and other similar duties, making however several raids into the surrounding country. In the winter of 1861-2, it marched to Louisville and thence to Fort Donelson, reaching the latter point just in time to save that place from capture. It marched then to Nashville, remaining there sometime, then moved to Franklin and after a week or two went to Brentwood, when it returned to Franklin and had a slight skirmish. The Regt. then moved to Triune, where it had another skirmish and was continuously in line of battle for a day and part of the night. About this time Mr. Perry was made an Orderly, as he was an indifferent operator upon the fife, on the staff of Gen. Steadman, filling the position with distinction and not surpassed by those experienced and of mature years. Leaving Triune, the Regt. moved to Shelbyville, where it captured 800 prisoners, taking them to Murfreesboro, then went to Wartrace, guarding bridges and doing camp duty, and subsequently moved toward Chattanooga.

Our subject was sent from headquarters at Rossville to the Chickamauga battlefield and was captured by his own pickets as a spy and taken to headquarters, where he was not recognized; was kept under guard that night, but next morning some of the staff officers recognized him, when he was released, and returned that same day. Gen. Steadman had the sole of his boot torn off, and sent young Perry to Rossville for another pair and in passing through the woods he came upon a rebel whom he covered with his gun, and ordered to throw up his hands, disarmed him and brought him into camp, then carried out his order. On the early morning of the second day's battle of Chickamauga, with his Regt. he went to reconnoitre, and regardless of danger passed along the enemy's lines in the open field instead of through the timber as the others, and for the remainder of the day was kept busy carrying orders from place to place, and at the close of the battle found himself within the enemy's lines. Being mounted he put spurs to his horse and escaped capture but did not reach his Regt., until the following morning after 24 hours of continuous riding without resting or feeding himself or horse. He was completely used up and exhausted and scratched and bruised with passing through brush and timber, and his horse rendered useless and was never again mounted. The 96th lost in that battle 216 in killed, wounded and missing. The Regt. then fell back to Chattanooga. Here the army was besieged, during which time the men were on short rations, part of the time only one-fourth, whilst later they had only one ear of corn per day, until relieved by Gen. Grant's army. Subsequently Mr Perry rejoined his Regt. as fifer, and continued as such until the war closed.

His Regt. then took part in the Lookout Mt. battle, scaling the mountain sides and was the second regiment to place its colors upon the rebel works, from which point it looked down upon the surging armies in the battle of Mission Ridge. From that point Mr. Perry wrote home with pen, ink and paper left behind by rebels, which letter his mother preserves and still treasures.

In the spring of 1864, he joined in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dalton, Dallas, Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek, Kenesaw Mt., Siege of Atlanta, and Jonesboro; then followed Hood, and fought in the battle of Franklin, marching the same night to Nashville, where he took part in that engagement. He again joined in the pursuit of Hood to Pulaski, and on to Huntsville, where he wintered. In east Tenn., he was one of 100 picked men who went on an expedition after bushwhackers and succeeded in taking four, to whom no mercy was shown, as the Captain had a brother and father cruelly murdered by the rebels.

From Russellville the expedition continued on the march, and at Bull's Gap heard the news of Gen. Lee's surrender, and death of President Lincoln. It then received orders to return to Nashville where the 96th, was mustered out June 10, 1865, then went to Chicago and was paid off and discharged July 4th, only 50 of the men originally enlisting, returning with the Regt. He was never wounded, captured, furloughed, or in hospital. After the war he attended school at Galena, and was afterward employed in the Post Office, having in the meantime married Willie C. Fullen, March 14th, 1867. He then took up a homestead near Sioux City, Iowa, where he lived several years, then returned to Galena, followed plastering until 1876, when he moved to Elizabeth and engaged in the confectionery trade. He was Township and Village Clerk, Justice ot the Peace, and Notary Public. In 1888, he was elected Coroner for JoDaviess County, the only Republican elected in the county in the election of 1889, and was afterward through his friends appointed Post Master.

He is a charter member and Adjt. of David Hill Post, No., 532, G. A. R. Our subject was Grand Master of Hardin Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 33, at Elizabeth. He has three children—Dr. W. Warren, who graduated with honor from Iowa State University; Jno. Corson Smith; and Annette Minerva.



David Fox, of Quincy, Ill., was born in Germany Oct. 7, 1830. His father was John Fox, who served under Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo. He was also a soldier for 6 years in the German Army. He came to America in 1850 and located for a short time at Philadelphia, going from there to Harrisburg, Pa., he engaged at engine driving, farming and car conducting in different parts of the country until the outbreak of the war. April 26, 1861, he enlisted in Co., I., 5th Mo. Inf. at St. Louis, leaving there on the double quick to aid in the capture of Camp Jackson. At this place they found, probably, a hundred barrels of what purported to be brandy, whisky, etc. and many boxes of the size and shape of coffins. The boys thought they would "sample" the stuff and found the barrels contained ammunition while the boxes were full of 6 pound cannons and other munitions of war. From St. Louis they were sent to Rolla, Mo., then marched out to Springfield, and from there to Carthage, where was fought the battle of that name. This battle was fought under difficulties, the enemy being in the woods, while the Yanks had to take the field. In order to mislead the wily foe, they loaded a few cannons with small stones wrapped in horse blankets. This had the desired effect. The rebels thinking the "Yanks" had no ammunition made a charge and were cut to pieces with grape and canister. The battle of Wilson's Creek followed soon after in which Gen. Lyon was killed. The three months' men were here discharged and sent to St. Louis to be mustered out, subject among the rest. He returned to Quincy and worked two months, for his Uncle, then reenlisted in the spring of 1862 in Co. E. 84th

Ill. He went to Louisville, and from there to Nashville, under command of Gen. Buell, afterward under Rosecrans. He was in the battle of Perrysville, Ky., and Stone River, Tenn., and in the following year in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga. Here subject had the hair cut from the side of his head by some heavy missile which stunned him, and he, including the Col. of the Regt., and about 16 others were taken prisoners. They were sent to Dalton, Ga., and treated with the greatest indignation by the militia guards, then sent on to Atlanta.

Frequently a three days fast was enforced, with but very slight diet to break it, when the time did come. Three days without anything to eat, and then received 7 crackers each, to last them through a seven days' trip from Atlanta to Richmond. Here there was brought them 10 or 15 bushels of sweet potatoes, cooked mud and all, for about 700 men. Our boys were kept at Richmond about 3 months in the 2d story of the Pemberton building, opposite Libby, where they almost froze to death. Here their fare was simply terrible. They found, however, that the basement was full of hogsheads of sugar. The boys contrived to cut a hole through the floor and let a man down who filled a bag, made of pieces of shattered tent and it was hoisted up, emptied and returned. This continued for three or four days, when they were discovered and the sweet temptation removed. He was next sent to Danville, and was kept in a tobacco warehouse. Here 60 or 70 men were crowded into a small box car at the point of the bayonet. If a man was so unfortunate as to get down, he was most assuredly taken out dead, five to seven men being taken out every morning trampled to death, or dead from bayonet wounds and exhaustion. The object in loading them on the cars was to ship them to Andersonville, where they arrived in the spring of 1864. The horrors of Andersonville have been written by many, but the half has not been told. They were searched, a finger ring, knife, spoon, mother's or sweetheart's picture, a comb—everything was taken and thrown in a heap for distribution among the spoilsmen, and if any protest was made, they were answered by a bayonet thrust. The suffering was simply appalling. During the winter of 1864 and 1865, while emaciated and sick with long confinement and nothing to eat, they were required to lie like swine upon the bare ground with no covering but the sky.

When the cold became unbearable to their chilled forms they could take the alternative of getting up and running around or being chilled to death, and many chose the latter in order to bring their terrible suffering to a close. Although they were surrounded by thousands of acres of timber they were obliged to dig out roots to make a fire. Subject remained in this hell hole a full year, and in all 18 months a prisoner. He says he has seen men so weak and emaciated that they would ask a comrade to fold their hands that they might pray for their friends at home. The ravages of vermin, scurvy and chronic diarrhœa were terrible. When the teeth had fallen out from scurvy, they were fed on half cooked black beans, and corn bread. The cries and prayers of the dying were the only solace to the apparently deserted poor victims of this barbarous rebel government. Of the 16 comrades taken with subject, he is the only survivor. His narrative was told to the writer while copious tears flowed down moistening his now furrowed cheeks. His release came when the war was over. He was carried to a box car, with nothing to lie on but the bare dirty floor. This fare a well man might stand for a while, but for an 18 months' prisoner, it is no wonder that many died "in sight of home." Subject was sent on a boat and paroled at Vicksburg. The Sanitary Comr. took charge of them and they were royally cared for, many eating so much that they died from over eating. Clean new clothes were given them, and they felt that they were not entirely forgotten after all. Was discharged at Springfield, Ill., in the summer of 1865. Returned to Quincy, where he was married in 1867 to Regina Voegel, a native of Germany. Three sons and three daughters were born to this union—all living—Frank, Flora, Henry, Sophia, Herman and Clara. Flora is now the wife of Charles Bimson and resides in Quincy.

The others are unmarried. Subject is a physical wreck from the effects of his suffering in prison. A Republican in politics, and a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R.

PETER C. JOHNSON, of Hinsdale, Ill, was born May 25, 1835, at Ovanocker, Sweden, and was the second son of Peter Johnson, born in the same place, in the year 1800, who emigrated to this country when our subject was in his 17th year, and died when within ten miles of his destination. Our subject was brought up on a farm in Sweden, where he attended private school for a short period. Coming to the United States with his brothers and sisters, Bertha and Catherine, he worked on a farm in Victoria, Ill., where he remained for two years, then moved to La Fayette, Ill., where he married Martha Vixel, on Oct. 2, 1858, she also being of Swedish ancestry, and by whom he had three children—Luella, Edward, and Edgar, the two former of whom are now dead.

Mr. Johnson, shortly after the outbreak of the Rebellion, enlisted in the Union army, in July, 1862, at Toulon, Ill., rendezvoused at Peoria, on the old fair ground, and was mustered in there, Sept. 28, 1862, as a private in Co. F., 112th Ill. Vol. Inf. Oct. 8, his Regt. moved to Covington, Ky. and there reported to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger. While here, Mr. Johnson was taken violently ill with typhoid pneumonia, and was sent to hospital at Lexington, where he remained until March 21, 1863, when he rejoined his Regt. which moved to Danville, Ky., arriving there on the following day.

The object of this move was to check the advance of the rebel Gen. Pegram, who was raiding that part of the State, and whom the 112th encountered and engaged in a sharp skirmish, causing the rebels to retreat to Steigal's Ferry, where they crossed into Tenn. Shortly the Regt. marched to Harrisburg. While there Mr. Johnson obtained a furlough of 20 days in order to return home, having received news that his house at LaFayette, Ill., had been burned down, leaving his wife and child homeless. Shortly after his arrival his wife died of conjestion of the brain. He rejoined his Co., at Steigal's Ferry, where it had been detached from the Regt., and doing guard duty. It rejoined the Regt. at Sommerset, and soon it was ordered to pursue Confederate Gen. Scott, and succeeded in driving him first to Mount Sterling, then back to Sommerset where he crossed the Cumberland. Then Mr. Johnson's Brig. marched to Stanford where it subsequently organized for the East Tenn. Campaign under Gen. Burnside, and whom it accompanied through his varying fortunes in the ultimately sucessful campaign. The Regt. actively participated in all the campaigns in East Tenn., up to Feb., 1864, being always at the front, and at times a considerable distance from the main army, was therefore compelled to perform the severest duties, and always on short rations. The battles in which it was engaged were as follows: Kingston, Post Oak Springs, Athens, Calhoun, Charleston, Cleveland, Sweet Water, Philadelphia, Loudon, Campbell Station, Knoxville, Bean Station, Blane's Cross Roads, Dandridge, Levinville, Fair Gardens, Kelly's Ford, Flat Creek Gap, and some others, at many of which it was engaged in numerous skirmishes, being constantly in the presence of the enemy.

At the battle of Campbell Station, Mr. Johnson's company occupied an advance position, being detached and guarding a by-road, had a narrow escape from being captured, the main army having fallen back to Knoxville, but his company managed to join it after a hair'breadth escape. At Calhoun, the 112th brought up the rear of the Brig., and succeeded in holding Wheeler and Forrest's army in check, thus saving all the Union stores, for which the company was officially complimented. At Knoxville, the Regt. was thrown in front to check Longstreet's advance while the town was being put in a defensible condition, and Nov. 18, 1863, behaved most gallantly, and succeeded admirably in the purpose for which it was fighting, but with disastrous results to the Regt., having

lost about 100 men in killed and wounded, and suffered the further loss of having 20 men cut off and captured. Burnside was here besieged by Longstreet until Sherman brought relief, which came none too soon, as the Union troops had each only four ounces of bread per day with one pound of meat, and the bread that was served was made from corn, ground up cob, husks and all. After the arrival, Longstreet retired to Bull's Gap, being pursued by Mr. Johnson's Brig. (with others), but at Bean Station the rebel General made a stand, and an engagement ensued. At Kelly's Ford the 3rd Div. attacked the rebels on the right flank, they being mounted, and acting with the cavalry. The Regt. was there dismounted and sent on foot over the mountains to Sterling, Ky., about 200 miles, for fresh mounts.

About this time Gen. Grant took command of the army and changed all orders, permanently dismounting the Regt., and moving it to Camp Nelson, and refitted it as an Inf. Regt. The men then marched back over the mountains into East Tenn., arriving at Knoxville May 3, 1864. May 8, they moved to Cleveland, and from thence to Tunnell Hill, Ga., in charge of a large ordnance and ambulance train. From this time forward, the Regt. participated in the campaign of Gen. Sherman against Atlanta. At Resaca, it lost some 50 men killed and wounded, the Capt. of Co. F. being killed and the Colonel being wounded. It proceeded to Cartersville, thence to Burnt Hickory. During this march it rained continuously, filling the roads with water, and making the country to appear like an immense lake, and thereby delaying their arrival until midnight. That night the men slept without shelter and under the storm. Mr. Johnson's Brig. was ordered in pursuit of the rebels, marching to Pumpkinvine Creek, where it encountered them unexpectedly. The Brig. drove in the Confederate skirmishers, built breastworks and held them in that position for 24 hours, then it drove them into the Kenesaw Mts., where the battle of that name was fought. From there it marched to Chattahoochie River crossed it on pontoons at night and proceeded to Atlanta. From Atlanta the 23rd corps was detailed to follow Gen. Hood back to Nashville, and at Allatoona Mr. Johnson met his brother, Olif G., whom he had not seen for ten years, he being then in Co. B. 44th Minn, and whom he visited for one day. The corps then proceeded to Pulaski, and afterwards were ordered back to Columbia, where they met Gen. Hood's army approaching that town.

The rebels under Hood were three times as strong, but notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, Gen. Schofield stopped the rebel march, and held them for three days in the open field; then falling back across Duck River to prevent flank movements by the enemy, which gave Hood possession of the town, but held him at the river for two days when he forced a crossing on pontoons. In the meantime, the main body of Hood's army had encircled Schofield's left, where the latter sent one Div. of the 4th corps, back to Spring Hill to prevent their advance and keep an opening in case he desired to retreat. Gen. Schofield, finding himself confronted by immensely superior numbers, fell back to Franklin, arriving there at 4 A. M., Nov. 30, 1864, after a march of 32 miles. Mr. Johnson and his comrades snatched one hour's sleep on their arms, when they were again in line of battle, and by 1 P. M. of that day the Union skirmishers were driven in. The battle commenced and was one of the most stubbornly fought during the war, and lasted until after midnight. The Confederates succeeded in making a break in the center of the Union works, and through the opening poured in like bees, but this proved a veritable death trap for them, as the Union forces concentrated their fire and mowed them down as corn stalks fall before the sickle. Much of this battle was fought hand to hand with bayonets fixed, and when they became disabled the musket was used as a club. The rebel forces numbered 45,000 men; Schofield's about 16,000.

During that night Schofield's command fell back 18 miles to Nashville. Here he joined Gen. Thomas, whose forces were more than equal to Hood's. The latter fortified a range of hills within sight of the city. Thomas with

his entire army, Schofield's corps constituting the right wing, attacked Hood's position. The battle was engaged in and lasted about two days, resulting in Hood being completely routed, his army cut in fragments, and nearly all captured, together with 100 pieces of artillery. The 112th pursued Hood, who was in full retreat, to Clifton, Tenn. Here Mr. Johnson's corps was transferred to Fort Fisher, N. C. It then moved to Smithfield, N. C., then moved in line of battle to Fort Anderson, there co-operating with gunboats for the reduction of Fort Anderson which it captured.

The Fort was evacuated on the night of the 18, and the following morning our subject's Regt. started in pursuit and captured about 200 rebels at Town Creek, and drove the balance back to Wilmington, and then marched to Goldsboro, where the Army joined Gen. Sherman.

From here the Regt. marched to Raleigh, and the next day the army was ordered to march and attack Johnston, who had refused to surrender, but he had changed his mind before they had proceeded and agreed to surrender. While at Wilmington 18 car loads of prisoners were exchanged from Andersonville and other places, only about sixty of whom were able to walk from the train up town.

Mr. Johnson had two brothers, Jonas and Olaf, in the Union army during the rebellion and were both in Company B., 4th Minn. Vol. Inf. After the war Mr. Johnson worked in Chicago as a foreman carpenter, and in 1873, removed to Hinsdale, and went into business for himself. In 1874 he begun his present trade of upholstering and repairing furniture.

He married a second time on Feb. 7, 1867, Miss Kate A. Riebeling who was born at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1846, and by whom he has had 6 children—Richard and Henry (twins), Bertha Gertrude, Frederick Otto, Zoe May, and Justus Charles, all of whom are living except the twins and Frederick Otto. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of Justus J. Riebeling who was born March 30, 1796, at Oberrola, Hessen, Germany. The present Mrs. Johnson's mother was Margeret Sobl, born April 5, 1819. Justus Riebeling served 15 years in the German army and fought against Napoleon 1st, and was Orderly on the staff of the Hessian Prince Louis, son of Grand Duke William. Justus Riebeling was son of Conrad Riebeling, and was born at Hesse. Mrs. Johnson's paternal grandmother's name was Anna Richard, whose mother's maiden name was Krauss. Mr. Johnson's maternal grandfather died at the age of 104 years, and had many relatives in the war between Russia and Sweden. Mr. Johnson is a Republican in politics and is a member of Napier Post, No. 468, G. A. R.

TOWERING prominently to the front among Peoria (Illinois) leading business men will be found Captain S. S. Tripp, junior member of the book and stationery firm of D. H. & S. S. Tripp. His birthplace is Decatur, Otsego Co., N.Y., where he appeared upon the world's horizon in 1835, being the youngest of three sons born to his parents, Nathan and Polly (Seward) Tripp, both of whom were natives of the Bay State, where their ancestors settled, coming from England many years ago. Our subject's father removed West, settling near Decatur, N.Y., where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in 1847, leaving a widow with five children. The widow, hoping to improve her prospects, moved West three years later, with her four youngest children, and settled in Marion Co., Ohio, where she had a sister married to a Mr. Flint, with whom the family went to reside. Mrs. Flint subsequently died, and, following scriptural teaching, the widow (Mrs. Tripp) in due time became Mrs. Flint, thus uniting the two families and making a comfortable home for the Tripp children. Our subject was there reared upon the Flint homestead, and, being disposed to work upon a farm in preference to attending school, was indulged by his stepfather, which just suited him; thus both continued happy. Even at an early age he worked hard continuously, and has always

made "work" his motto, to which he can now attribute his past and present successes. Being once asked regarding his principal work in life, he gave the significant answer: "I have been sawing wood all my lifetime." There was a great truth conveyed to the mind of the questioner in that reply, for he realized that the great business and fortune of the gentlemen interrogated was not built up by rapid strides or wild, thoughtless speculation, but from a small, infinitesmal beginning, he had gradually, step by step, attained the financial position he now so modestly adorns, well in the van among the business men of the State of Illinois.

Thirty years ago he and his brother started a small book and stationery store, the same location being now occupied for his business, but that structure, although then commensurate with his means and business, soon gave way to a more imposing business edifice, and here it is that Captain Tripp has for years faithfully and energetically been engaged in the book and stationery business. But all has not been smooth sailing for the little craft launched upon the financial seas in the year 1860. Long before a haven was reached the civil war broke out. The question which then disturbed Captain Tripp was, what was to be done? Everything he had ever made was now in his business, which he could not leave without a sacrifice. On the other hand, his country and government demanded his assistance, which he considered as a patriot and a citizen he had a right to respect, consequently intimated his determination to his brother, who had a family, telling him to keep the store and he would do the fighting, even if he sacrificed his life. He enlisted in Sept., 1861, as a private in Co. G., 11th Ill. Cav., which was commanded by Col. Bob Ingersoll. Our subject went into Camp Lyon, Oct. 10, where he remained until Feb., 1862, and upon the organization of the Regt. was appointed Orderly Sergeant of his company, and soon after elected 2nd Lieut. His Regt. proceeded to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was again promoted to Battalion Quarter Master, a position he refused to accept, but on being informed that he must either accept or resign the service, concluded to accept with the hope that he would soon be relieved and permitted to rejoin the regiment. His hope soon materialized, he being commissioned Captain, and ordered to the command of his Co., which he led throughout the war, distinguishing himself upon many a hard fought field. Kind and genial to those under him, he made a friend of every man in his regiment, and all speak of him in the warmest terms of praise, as a soldier and gentleman.

In March of 1862, his regiment was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and participated in the bloody battle of Shiloh which lasted two days. He continued in that vicinity for a time, and in Oct. his Co. (G.) was detached and sent as an escort to Gen. John A. McArthur, after which time it was attached to the Army of the Tennessee from the date the latter was organized. By way of showing the high standing of Captain Tripp's Co., it may be stated, that at the close of the war, the Captain was instructed to join his Regt. for the purpose of being mustered out, when Gen. Logan said: "That Co. G. belongs to no regiment, it was detached from the 11th Ill. Cav. and assigned to the Army of the Tenn., with which it had since remained, and is known as Co. G. of the Army of the Tenn., and by the gods it shall be mustered out with the Army of the Tenn," and it was so. Captain Tripp accompanied Grant's army from Corinth to Oxford and Holly Springs, then to Memphis and on to Vicksburg, going into camp at Lake Providence, where he remained until the army commenced its march to the rear of Vicksburg, after which he was with Grant at Jackson, which place he assisted in capturing, then returning to Vicksburg, took part in the battle of Champion Hills, and afterwards participated in the assaults upon Vicksburg. Subsequently he was ordered to report to Gen. Crocker, as his escort, who had been placed in command of the 4th Div., and accompanied him to Natchez, where the Captain remained until late in the fall of 1863, when he again returned to Vicksburg going into camp on Clear Creek. In January, 1864, his Co. veteranized, with the ex-

ception of three men, and in February accompanied Gen. Sherman on his Meridian expedition, then returning to Vicksburg where he and his men received their veteran furlough. At its expiration Captain Tripp and Company rejoined the 4th Div. of the 17th A. C. at Cairo, Ill.

Early in May, 1864, they proceeded up the Tenn. River, landing at Decatur, Ala., when they started on that tedious march across the mountains, joined Gen. Sherman's army at Ackworth, Ga., participated in the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in the following battles: Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mt., Nickajack Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. During the siege, Captain Tripp with his Co., was ordered to report at headquarters of the 17th A. C., as an escort to Maj. Gen. Frank P. Blair, and acted as such until he and his men were compelled to abandon their horses, as they were completely exhausted from excessively hard riding and lack of necessary feed, in the chase after Hood's Army North of Atlanta. The company was then placed in charge of a wagon-train from the mountains of Alabama to Chattanooga, and on arrival went to Nashville for fresh remounts where, after a tedious delay, they finally secured the animals and returned to Chattanooga. Whilst here he received orders to join Gen. Sherman's army at Atlanta, which he did and participated in the famous march to the sea, and passed through all the trials and thrilling incidents of that memorable expedition. The gallant captain and his brave band of trusted men were constantly on duty until Savannah fell under Government control. Then they joined in the march through the Carolinas, taking part in the battle of Bentonville, and after the close of the war went with the Army of the Tennessee to Washington, and there took part in the grand review. Subsequently he was ordered to Louisville with the Army of the Tenn., where he and his men were mustered out, July 14, 1865, (under the circumstances before stated), after a service of nearly four years, having participated in many of the desperate battles of a long and bloody war, and at times had the bullets falling and taking effect all around him. Verily he endured hardships which would have broken down a less determined man. But notwithstanding his many hard marches, exposures and privations, he passed through his army life and returned home in good health and without a wound or any other mishap to indicate he had been so often engaged, except a slight wound in the knee received at Vicksburg, which did not incapacitate him for duty.

Returning to his business he found it sailing along on the road to prosperity, and immediately joined in its management with energy. Having his financial affairs in a prosperous state, the Captain concluded he required another partner, not so far as his business was concerned, but to make the social life more pleasant. Consequently he chose as a helpmate Miss Amelia M. Snyder, a most estimable and highly cultured young lady of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock who has ever been a true and devoted partner in sharing his many joys and in frequent sorrows, and who may be directly accredited to some extent for the phenominal prosperity and continued happiness which has always surrounded the genial Captain. Three children now living brighten and illuminate the home of our subject, viz.: William K., a bright and promising young man; Anna P., wife of G. T. Mowatt, chief clerk in the T. P. & W. R. R. office at Peoria; and Virgia M., whom they call their Christmas present who is just budding into womanhood and about completing her education.

Capt. Tripp is a worthy and enthusiastic member of Bryner Post No. 67, G. A. R. of Peoria, also a member of the Society of the Army of the Tenn., in which he takes a just pride. He is a staunch Republican but in no sense a political machine, being too much wrapped up in his business and family affairs to devote more time to politics than should be done by every true patriot. He would never permit his name to be used as a candidate for any position to which a reward was attached, being amply satisfied with his abundant personal means which he preferred to use rather than profit by the application of public funds.

JOHN HARRISON, a native of Middle Musquodoboit, Nova Scotia, was born March 10, 1837. His parents were Dr. William and Leticia (Graham) Harrison. The father was born in England, and the mother in Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled in Nova Scotia early in their married life, where the father was a practicing physician in Middle Musquodoboit, until the day of his death. Our subject was the only son, though there were two daughters in the family. He left the parental home when in his 15 year, went to Boston and has never seen a relative since. His father accumulated a large fortune in Nova Scotia. but John was practically disinherited, he being unable to get any information relative to the settlement of the large estate. In Boston he worked at the ship carpenter's business for over three years, then came to Mo., in 1858, and worked at saw-milling until he enlisted. At the election of 1860, he and a man named William Price, cast their votes for Abraham Lincoln, and in consequence thereof, were given 24 hours to leave the State. Our subject was at Waverly, and came down the Mo. River in a skiff, arriving at Claysville. Feeling that he had something of a grievance against the rebels, they having taken his property—5 head of cattle, a horse and 165 cords of wood, which he had ready for the market. He enlisted in the Union army, Jan. 19, 1862, in Co. B., 9th Mo., S. M. Cav. Previous to enlistment Mr. Harrison was frequently assaulted and shot at by rebel sympathizers. His service was largely confined to Mo., fighting bushwhackers and guerrillas. He was detailed on special police duty as Sergt., in charge of 16 men serving in that capacity at St. Joseph, Mexico, Jefferson City and Rolla. He served 9 months as Chief of Police at St Joseph, finally was detailed as U. S, Detective, serving in that capacity 9 months, of the latter term of service in the army. Whilst so serving he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., by order of Gen. Fisk commanding N. W. Mo., to arrest three noted rebel horse thieves known to be in Springfield, Ill., and while on this duty, he came across one of the men while alone and told him "he was under arrest." He asked to see the papers, which were produced. He refused to go, and subject seized him by the collar, whereupon prisoner drew a revolver. Subject drew his, and struck him with it, knocking him down. For this he was arrested by the city authorities after taking his prisoner to the Provost Marshal's office, and was taken before the city authorities for trial—(he had however in the meantime communicated with Gen Oglesby at Chicago) and was released on the Governor's telegraphic orders.

He was taken by escort of 10 men to Lincoln's Head Quarters, placed on board a train and advised to leave the place. On another occasion a horse thief under arrest jumped off a train at Hall's Station, Mo., and subject was ordered to go at once to the place and capture him. He traced him to the house of an Irishman named McGee, and on opening the door saw his man. He said, you are the man I want. At this the thief leveled a revolver in the face of our subject, who caught it and prevented his shooting. The men grappled with each other, subject being unable to draw his own revolver, and at the same time prevented the other from using his. Finally the thief fired a shot which grazed subjects back for a space of six or eight inches, the same ball killing McGee. The thief then broke away, and four shots at him in the darkness failed of the mark, therefore, he escaped. Mr. Harrison returned to St. Joseph with the thief's hat and revolver. This was the occasion for considerable merriment among the detectives, at the idea of capturing a revolver from the hands of a desperate man, and the man escaping. Subject participated in 22 engagements and as many fights, besides many close calls in the detective and police service. Among these may be mentioned Moore's Mill, Kirksville, Stone's Port, Bear Creek, Black Foot, etc., etc., etc.

While in the detective service he was sent to capture a rebel Col., who was reported to be recruiting in DeKalb. Arriving there in the evening about 4 o'clock he took up his quarters at the hotel where the illustrious Col. was making his headquarters. The plan was to capture him in the morning at breakfast. Mr. Harrison

had retired for the night, after being closely questioned by the Rebel landlord, and soon after he heard horses feet clattering on the streets. He arose and cautiously raised the window, and there saw six rebels including the Col., arousing the saloon keeper across the street. Soon they came to the hotel and were informed by the landlord of the presence of a suspicious character up stairs. Well, said they, we will see what kind of stuff he is, and all started up the stairs. He waited until they were all on the way, and then raised the window and jumped from the second story, spraining his ankle so severely that he could not walk, but he crawled to the timber near by, and towards morning crawled back, broke open the stable door and got his horse, but could not get his saddle or bridle, and started on an 18 mile ride for St. Joseph, arriving there in safety, but with a very sore ankle for many days thereafter.

At the battle of Bear Creek, subject had a hand to hand contest with a strapping big rebel, who came near getting the better of him. He had run him down on horseback, the rebel being in front, and when opposite to him he leaped from his horse and grappled with the rebel who had just before shot a Lieut. in the Yankee squad. They both drew empty revolvers and then began a series of pummeling which left Mr. Harrison black and blue from head to breast for many a day. Fortunately he was reinforced by some of his comrades, or he thinks the rebel might have "got away with him." This kind of service continued for something over three years. He was discharged at Macon City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1865. He was married Jan. 17, 1865, at Mexico, to Miss Sarah McClanahan, and 7 children have been born to them, 5 living; John, Clara, Rolla (deceased), Emma, Charley, Frank (deceased), and Janes—John is now a member of Co. E., 20th U. S. Inf., and is now stationed at Montana. Clara married Wm. Long of Quincy. Since the war subject has served 14 months on the police force of Quincy, and was also in the Govt. employ for 14 months as chief engineer on the river and harbor, commencing at Keokuk, Ia., and terminating at the mouth of the Miss. The balance of his time he has worked at his trade as opportunity and health would permit. He is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R. Mr. Harrison is a life long Republican.

WILLIAM J. DINSMORE, of Meriden Township, La Salle Co., Ill., a prosperous farmer who has a creditable war record, was born in Monroe Co., Ind., March 4, 1840, and was the fourth of eight children born to John and Margaret (Small) Dinsmore. The parents, born 1810 and 1807, of Scotch descent, came to this western country in 1838, and settled in Monroe Co., Ind., where they have since that time made their home. The family have always been tillers of the soil. The father still resides on the old homestead, the mother being dead. Of the eight children in this family three sons and one daughter are living, and two of these sons were in the army. The oldest son resides in Kan., one son and the daughter live near the homestead in Ind., and William J., a sketch of whose life is here given, has a beautiful farm and home in Meriden Township, near Earlville, Ill. He assisted his father in farming until he attained his majority, obtaining such education as the common schools afforded, then he went to La Salle, Ill., where he continued at farm labor until his country's call for soldiers reached him, and he enlisted as a private in Co. K., 11th Ill. Vol. Inf., March 27, 1865, and was mustered in at Joliet, and placed in the 13th Army Corps, known as the Western Army.

Mr. Dinsmore joined his regiment at Mobile just after the capitulation, where he remained about a month. He then went with his Regt. to New Orleans and from there up the Red River to Alexandria where they remained about four weeks. On their return to Baton Rouge he was taken sick with typhoid fever and placed in the hospital, so he was not in any conflict where the smoke of battle and the boom of cannon, mingling with the rattling musketry, and the whistling of bullets and shriek of shell

mark the murderous onslaught, but he fought in that silent conflict with evasive, invisible foes, where his life, that hung trembling in the balance, was the prize and the object of the struggle.

When mustered out at St. Louis, Sept. 4, 1865, Mr. Dinsmore returned to his home in La Salle, and again resumed his agricultural employment, doing some work in the coal mines during the winter. In 1879, he purchased his present home of 120 acres, which is now under a high state of cultivation. On this farm is a fine house enclosed with luxuriant evergreens, the grounds comprising some 12 acres, with barn and all necessary buildings for comfort and convenience. Mr. Dinsmore was married June 5, 1867, to Mary A. Gatiss, who was a daughter of Henry Gatiss; her mother died when she was quite young. Of this union two children, Annie M. and Theophilus W., have been born. Mr. Dinsmore is a member of the McCullough Post No. 475, and in politics has always voted with the Republicans. He has represented his town four years as Supervisor, and has served three years as School Trustee, filling these offices of trust satisfactorily and creditably, as shown by his long service and steady re-election.

CAPTAIN ROBT. M. CAMPBELL—This book containing as it does the personal records of the rank and file, will accordingly contain the entire history of the war. Truly none are more worthy of representation in the pages than Capt. Robert M. Campbell, assistant Postmaster of Peoria, Ill., and a soldier in the best sense of that term. He was born Nov. 10, 1839, in Westmoreland Co., Pa., and is the son of Mungo D. and Mary A. (Mabon) Campbell, who were both of Scotch descent. His parents located at Monmouth, Ill., in 1856, and have resided there ever since. The Campbells, who are evidently soldiers in blood, and not soldiers through circumstances, were indeed a patriotic family.

Robt. Campbell, the grandfather of our subject, was an officer in the war of 1812, and died from the effects of a wound received in that war. The father of our subject was an officer in an independent artillery company, which volunteered to go to Mexico, but whose services the Govt. did not except. During the war of the rebellion, he was Captain of what was known as the "Monmouth Silver Grays," who tendered their services in the darkest days of the war. The extreme old age of these veterans precluded them from going to the front. James S., a brother, graduated from Monmouth College, June, 1862, and two months later enlisted in Co. C., 83d Ill. Inf., was orderly Sergeant of his Co., and was shot through the heart and instantly killed, Feb. 3, 1863, while standing at the head of his noble band of comrades, resisting the rebels under Forrest at Fort Donelson. John M., a second brother, served six months in the 139th Ill., re-enlisted in 1864 in the 47th Ill., and served until the close of the war.

Robert M., our subject, spent his early days on the farm. At the age of 17, he came West with his parents, pursued his studies, and had just entered Monmouth College, Monmouth, when the great rebellion was inaugurated. The echoes of Fort Sumter were still vibrating in the air, when in response to the very first call of President Lincoln, he enlisted April 19, 1861, in Co. F., 17th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. and mustered in at Peoria, Ill., May 24, 1861, Leonard F. Ross, Colonel. The Regt. left Peoria June 17th for Alton, Ill., where it was armed and equipped and remained in camp of instruction until July 18th, when they embarked for St. Charles, Mo., thence to Warrenton, from there to St. Louis, where they embarked Aug. 1st, on transports for Bird's Point, Mo. (opposite Cairo, Ill.), remaining there on garrison duty until Aug. 15th, when they embarked for Sulphur Springs Landing, joining Gen. Prentiss' Command at Pilot Knob, thence via Fredericktown and Jackson in pursuit of Gen. Jeff. Thompson. At Jackson, Gen. U. S. Grant, who had just been appointed Brig. Gen., arrived and assumed command. Again the Regt. was ordered to Cairo, going into camp at Fort Holt, Ky., and going on frequent raids down near

Columbus, Ky. Oct. 3rd, they embarked for Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they went into winter quarters, from whence they made numerous raids in pursuit of the rebels under Jeff Thompson, meeting and defeating them at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861. Pursuing them they were again engaged the following day near Greenville, Mo., each time losing several in killed and wounded.

Returning to camp they did provost duty until Feb. 8, 1862. Feb. 13-15, we find Campbell participating in the sanguinary battle of Fort Donelson. On the 13th, the 17th, 48th, and 49th Ill., were ordered to make a desperate charge on the breastworks, Campbell's Regt. losing many in killed and wounded. After making two more attempts, Gen. Grant ordered the heroic "boys" to withdraw. During the night of the 14th, our subject was thoroughly initiated in the hardships of soldier life. The night was cold; snow fell heavily, and when the "boys" awoke the next morning they found, themselves under cover of snow and ice A fire was built and the shivering comrades gathered around to thaw out, and make some coffee.

Anon, the enemy discovered the smoke, trained their battery on them, killing three of the regiment, among whom was Campbell's immediate comrade, Clark A. Kendall, who stood off but a few feet from him at the time. On the morning of the 16th the Fort surrendered, and the victorious "boys in blue", marched in, capturing 15,000 prisoners, 30,000 stand of small arms, 125 pieces of artillery, together with immense quantities of knives from 12 to 15 inches long; spears and revolvers, with which, especially the Texas troops were quite unanimously equipped. March 4, 1862, they embarked on steamer for Savannah, Tenn., and comrade Campbell for meritorious services rendered at Fort Donelson was now promoted to sergeant. The next move was to Pittsburg Landing, where the Regt. was assigned to Gen John A. McClernand's Div. Campbell says, the attack of the Confederate forces on April 6, was a surprise, but thinks it should not have been, knowing as they did that the rebels were at Corinth; breastworks should have been built and preparations for the battle entered into at once. Sunday morning, April 6, 1862, which commemorates the opening of the bloody battle of Shiloh, Campbell's Regt. was ordered to support Taylor's battery near by Shiloh Church, immediately on the left of Sherman's Div. Here they fought until the line on the right gave way and they were forced to fall back abandoning their camps. All day long the battle raged ceasing only when darkness set in, the loss being very heavy. At roll call only 120 men of the Regt. responded.

Volunteers were called for to stand picket between the lines of the two contending armies. Campbell was one of three out of his company to respond and remained on duty the entire night, amid a heavy rain and in hearing distance of the cries and moans of the wounded and dying.

During the night reinforcements arrived, and Gen. Grant had his line of battle reformed, and at sunrise the morning of the 7th the entire line advanced and the second day's battle opened. Onward they marched amid wreck and confusion, making several fierce and stubborn charges, and finally forcing the enemy to fall back. Slowly they advanced, pouring volley upon volley upon the retreating rebels, finally during the evening reaching their old camp grounds, finding many of their old tents all riddled with bullets, and their camp filled with dead rebels. The gallant 17th lost some 130 in killed and wounded, but victory was won, and now began the sad duties of burying the army of the dead, and nursing the wounded.

April 29 they marched on Corinth. Here, on account of the many weeks of constant and severe exposure, Sergt. Campbell was taken seriously sick with typhoid fever. May 19, in a delirious and critical condition, he was transported to field hospital at Hamburg, Tenn. May 24, he was transferred to convalescent hospital at Savannah, where he received the tender and excellent care of mother Bikerdike. June 18, he rejoined his Regt., at Jackson, Tenn., and soon the army moved to Bolivar. July 27, our young Sergeant was detailed to go home on

recruiting services, returning Oct. 29. Subsequently they moved to Holly Springs, where the Regt. was transferred to the 17th Corps, under Gen. McPherson. Jan. 13, 1863, they marched into Memphis, and six days later embarked for Vicksburg, debarking at Young's Point, re-embarked for Lake Providence, La. March 29, 1863, the commanding officer, reposing trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor and abilities of our subject, promoted him to Color Sergeant of the Regt. About this time Gen. L. Thomas, Adj't-Gen. of the army, arrived and commenced the organization of colored troops. Comrade Campbell was immediately recommended and appointed 1st Lieut. of what was afterwards designated as Co. F., 47th U. S. colored troops. June 6, 1863, Captain Bishop died from the effects of a wound and Lieut. Campbell was again promoted, this time to Captain. Subsequently they went into camp at Milliken's Bend, remaining the entire summer instructing and drilling the Regt., and participating in frequent raids after troublesome bands of guerrillas. The 1st Lieut. having died, and the 2nd Lieut. being off nearly the entire season on account of sickness, Capt. Campbell was left in sole charge of his company. Sept. 28, 1863, at 5:30 A. M., the camp was aroused by the cries of "Boat on fire!" Captain Campbell with two comrades lost no time, rushed to the bank, jumped into a skiff, pulled for the steamer which was wrapped in flames, arriving just in time to save seven lives. Oct. 15, 1863, they embarked for Vicksburg, remaining there the entire winter, assisting in the reconstruction of the fortifications, and on one occasion made an expedition after large quantities of cotton. Early on the morning of March 5, 1864, while in camp at Yazoo City, they were attacked by a large force of Texas troops under General Ross. The conflict was hot and desperate, continuing until 4 P. M. The "boys in blue" were quite surrounded, but after heroic fighting succeeded in disbursing the enemy, the Regt., of only seven companies, losing 69 in killed and wounded, and Capt. Campbell himself being wounded in the foot. After returning to Vicksburg with victory and honor, our loyal and heroic Captain was detailed as picket officer on Gen. Schofield's staff.

Feb. 8, 1865, they embarked on steamer for New Orleans, launched out into the Gulf of Mexico, landing at Barrances, near Pensacola, Fla., Feb. 26, 1865. Here Gen. Steele organized his army to operate in conjunction with Gen. Canby in the great and memorable campaign against Mobile and its defense. Onward the boys marched, the rain pouring down in torrents, through heavy pine timber, over almost bottomless swamps, building miles and miles of corduroy roads, arriving at Fort Blakely, where they at once engaged themselves in the digging of entrenchments, skirmishing their way almost constantly, building forts and gradually bringing up the artillery and preparing for the capture of Mobile. On the afternoon of April 9th, a final and desperate charge was made. Here Captain Campbell led his company in a heroic charge, it being one of the first to advance out of the entrenchments. After this, the last notable battle of the war, they subsequently moved up the Alabama River under constant fire of guerrillas scattered all along the route, landing at Selma, and returning with large quantities of confiscated cotton. Later they embarked for New Orleans, went into camp at Pineville, La., where Captain Campbell, July 24, 1865, was detailed with two companies on a steamboat loaded with corn to Trinity, La., where he distributed the food among the destitute in that section. At Alexandria, La., he was on constant duty, detailed as Provost Marshal up to the time he was ordered to Baton Rouge, where he was finally mustered out Jan. 5, 1866. After having so loyally and so gallantly served the grand "old flag" for four years and nine months he returned, crowned with honor and with glory, to Monmouth, Ill., and subsequently graduated at the Business college of that place. In Oct., 1876, he moved to Peoria, Ill., where he has lived ever since.

At Monmouth, Ill., Nov. 13, 1871, Captain Campbell was joined in marriage to Miss Effie G. Babcock, the estimable and accomplished daughter of George Babcock, of Monmouth,

Ill. By this happy union there were born two children, Nellie P. and Minnie A. Of his soldier record Captain Josiah Moore in a letter speaks of him thus: "Captain Robert M. Campbell as a young student enlisted in my company at Monmouth, Ill., April 20, 1861, and for meritorious service was promoted to Color Sergeant of the regiment, Feb. 18, 1863. In campaign marches and battles he was always true, and ever constant and faithful in the discharge of every duty. In the spring of 1863, Adjutant General Thomas visited the army, and it was decided to put colored troops in the service, and in order to make this new departure a success he directed that commanders of white regiments furnish the very best men from their commands to officer these new regiments. Sergeant Campbell was promoted April 18, 1863, from my command, first as Lieut., and in June, 1863, at the death of Captain Bishop, he received his commission as Captain of Co. F., 47th Regt., U. S. colored troops, and his record in that service, as while with my command, was worthy of the highest commendation."

During the campaign of 1884, our subject a most highly respected citizen, was chosen President of the Union Veteran Club. In the last campaign he was Marshal of the Logan Club, and was later chosen one of the Vice-Presidents of the Republican Club of Peoria, Ill. Three times he has been chosen Commander of John Bryner Post, No. 67, G. A. R., of Peoria, without opposition or solicitation, and has served as Senior Vice Department Commander for one term.

A kind and affectionate husband and father, a soldier, and a most excellent citizen, Captain Campbell is a gentleman who enjoys the esteem and respect of all who know him.

C. A. CUTLER, of Pekin, Ill., was born July 30, 1839, in Tazewell Co., Ill. His mother was a daughter of Capt. John Hancock who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject enlisted in the army in 1861, as a member of Co. B., 47th Ill. Vol. Inf. His Regt. in Sept. moved to St. Louis, then to Jefferson City, Mo., remaining there until Dec., when it marched to Otterville and went into winter quarters. In the following spring it joined the command of Gen. Pope at New Madrid, and proceeded to Commerce, Mo., where it was brigaded with the 11th Mo., 8th Wis. and 5th Minn., an alliance which lasted throughout the war.

After the capture of New Madrid the Regt. went to Fort Pillow, returned and proceeded up the Tennessee River to the battlefield of Shiloh, then on and participated in the siege of Corinth, being actually engaged for the first time, in the battle at Farmington. It continued in the siege of Corinth until its surrender, then marched to Boonesville in pursuit of the Rebels, which was abandoned, returned to Corinth marching a distance of 60 miles in two days. It continued in that vicinity until Oct. when the Brig. was attacked by the combined forces under Price and Van Dorn whom after two days' hard fighting they repulsed. Here comrade Cutler was taken sick and sent to the hospital at St. Louis. On recovering he rejoined his Regt. and immediately started upon the Vicksburg campaign, taking part in many of the heavy marches, raids and battles leading up to the capture of that rebel stronghold. We find him in the battle of Jackson, and on May 22d storming the works around Vicksburg in which his Regt. suffered very severely in killed and wounded. It then moved up the Yazoo River and engaged the enemy at Mechanicsville and during the following fall, proceeded up Black River where it arrived about the time Sherman's army returned from its Meridian raid. It then went to LaGrange, thence on a march in midwinter to Corinth, afterwards to Memphis, and from there started upon the Red River expedition, capturing Ft. De Russey with about 1,300 prisoners. Mr. Cutler took part in all the battles and skirmishes of that campaign. He returned to Alexandria as assistant Orderly Sergeant of his Co., and on arrival was detailed to assist in organizing a colored Regt., in which he was appointed

Orderly Sergeant, and the Regt. then proceeded to Natchez, Miss., and became the 70th U. S. Colored Inf., in which he was commissioned 2d Lieut. of Co. A. He followed the fortunes of his Regt., on its wanderings until mustered out.

In the spring of 1865, it was sent to New Orleans, then to Mobile, and thence to Winchester. From here a company was sent to each of the different counties to help conduct the Freedman's Bureau. Lieut. Cutler's Co. was sent to Green County. In the fall he was detached to Gen. Wood's Head Quarters at Vicksburg, Miss., to assist in mustering out the troops, where he continued until March, 1866, when he was finally mustered out after a service of 4 years and 7 months. Lieut. Cutler then returned to Washburn, Ill., and later located in Minonk, Woodford Co., Ill., where he carried on the business of contractor and builder until 1882, when, upon being elected Justice of the Peace, he conducted with that office the Insurance business, and continued in that business until 1889, when he was appointed, by Secretary Windom, a U. S. Storekeeper for the 8th Internal Revenue District of Ill.

He was married in 1869, to Miss Martha J. Davenport of Lacon, Ill., who has borne him three children, Lena D., John C., and Eva, who died when two years of age. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and an independent in his views on religion. His father, Clark Cutler, was also in the army, having served in the 45th Ill. Inf., though over 60 years of age, and among other services participated in Serman's Atlanta Campaign and his march to the sea.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816. Educated at West Point where he graduated in 1835. Entered military servive as brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Regiment United States Artillery with which he took part in the Florida war against the Seminole Indians. In 1837 resigned his commission in the army, and served on the commission to run the boundary line between Texas and Mexico. In 1842 he returned to the army and enlisted as Second Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers; was made First Lieutenant May 19, and Captain, August 4, of the same year. May 19, 1856, he was promoted to Major, to Brigadier General of Volunteers, August 31, 1861; Major General, November 29, 1862; Brigadier General in the regular army, July 3, 1863, and Major General United States army, August 8, 1864.

Was the son of United States Consul at the time residing in Spain, and at the time of his birth belonged to an ancient Virginian family. During the Mexican war, Captain Meade participated in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and in the capture of Vera Cruz. In the war of the Rebellion, served in McClellan's campaign against Richmond, in which he was severely wounded at Glendale, Virginia, June 30, 1862. Took part in the battle of Manassas, August 29-30, 1862; commanded a division at the battle of South Mountain and Antietam; commanded Fifth Army Corps at Fredricksburg and Chancellorsville. Was made commander of the Army of the Potomac, June 28, and fought the great battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863. For masterly disposition of troops, military strategy, terrible loss, and far reaching results on both sides, Gettysburg was perhaps the most important battle of the great war. The Confederate army of Virginia under General Robert E. Lee, had defeated McClellan before Richmond; Burnside at Fredricksburg; Hooker at Chancellorville and Pope at Manassas. Lee had 90,000 men and 250 pieces of artillery; Meade had 65,000 men and 200 cannon.

At early dawn on Wednesday morning, July 1, 1863, General Reynolds opened the bloody drama. Advancing with a single corps of 8,000 men, he was met by Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson with 20,000 Rebels, all eager for the fight. The roar of artillery mingled with the clash of small arms, soon told the fighting to be hot. The first Corps was already hard pressed. General Howard, with the Eleventh, went on double quick to the rescue. For

hours the two corps stood together, while 40,000 yelling Rebels poured down upon them. The whole Rebel right wing had concentrated on the Union center. Terrible fighting ensued all along the line. All forenoon this unequal contest went on. In the afternoon the Union lines were driven back by overwhelming numbers, fighting stubbornly over every foot of ground. Late in the evening our lines were broken, and the First Corps fled in disorder. General Reynolds fell mortally wounded early in the day, and was spared the sight of seeing his brave men retreating before a horde of pursuing Rebels. During the afternoon the fighting was terrible beyond description. We had lost 2,500 prisoners, and a heavy list of killed and wounded. The enemy had beaten us by irresistible concentration on one of our lines. All day we had been pressed, fighting against fearful odds. Slaughtered and driven back, but not defeated. Night closed the carnage, dark on the Union side. Stubbornly resolved to do or die, General Meade prepared to renew the conflict. All night the work went on. Our lines were reformed, works thrown up; we were reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth Army Corps. All the forenoon of the second day the enemy were seen moving their forces and throwing up earthworks, preparatory to a speedy renewal of the battle. Both sides had waited for the other to advance. At four o'clock in the afternoon, Longstreet's corps of Rebels were seen in long gray lines moving on our left wing. For miles around the hills shook with thunders of contending artillery; the assault was furious beyond precedent.

The object of the enemy was to capture Roundtop Hill, a commanding eminence, with good range on all the Union lines. Charge after charge was made by massed columns of the enemy. A murderous fire from the Federal lines literally covering the ground with the dead and wounded. Each charge was repulsed, and every repulse a slaughter, charge and counter charge, hand to hand, and bayonet thrust. For hours the carnival of death went on. Later in the evening, Rebel yells died away in wild shouts from the Union soldiers. Heaps on heaps the Rebel dead and wounded lay mangled and bleeding on the bloody plain. The tide had changed and the detestable Rebel ensign was trailing in the dust. While the Rebel lines were falling back, night closed the scene on the second day of the bloody drama. During all the long hours of the struggle the Union lines had stood unmoved and immovable. The enemy had been foiled at every point. Prestige was to-night on the Union side, and Rebel boasting and exultation converted into doubt and distrust. Victory was in the air, and the Union camp glowed with hope in the issue of another day. Before the night had passed, our lines were all strengthened, and the loyal army ready for another day's work.

Friday morning, July 3rd, Meade's cannon opened full on the enemy's lines, and challenged the Rebels to a renewal of the bloody conflict. The answer was ready. Once more our left center was assailed with a ferocity never excelled in the annals of war. The enemy advanced four deep, with loud shouts and demoniac yells. Fortunately, the Union army held inside and shorter lines, which enabled General Meade to throw his reserves quickly on either wing. Two hundred Union cannons were trained on the doomed columns of the foe as they moved on the plain below. On they marched, in fast thinning ranks, but to die. Our artillery fire tore wide breeches and bleeding gaps in the enemy's line. Union troops were moved back to make roads for the fatal grape and canister. Parked cannon were held in reserve until the assaulting columns came within easy range, and then opened with fatal aim on the helpless and exposed ranks. The hills along the Union line were for the time a blazing volcano. For half an hour the crash and roar were simply indescribable. A lull in the pitiless storm of fire, the dense cloud of smoke floats away only to reveal the untenanted rout on which the columns of the enemy had advanced. Whole columns had melted away. They had not retreated; they were dead and lay in mangled and bleeding masses on the field. Next day General Lee

began his retreat, recrossed the Potomac and once more escaped into Virginia. Rebel loss at Gettysburg in killed, 5,500; wounded, 21,000; prisoners, 9,000; stragglers and deserters, 4,000; total, 39,500. Union loss in killed, 4,000; wounded, 13,000; in prisoners, 4,000; total, 21,000. Gen. Meade died Nov. 6, 1882.

JOHN SULLIVAN of La Salle Co. Ill., was born in Ireland in 1831, and with his parents emigrated to the U. S. about the year 1835, locating in the State of N. Y. His father died when he was quite young, thus throwing him upon the world to commence the journey of life without the guiding hand of an experienced sire to assist him or make suggestions for his welfare on that rough and ragged pathway. When the war broke out, however, the electric current had scarcely stopped its vibrations, calling for troops to suppress the rebellion, before the natural impetuosity of the daring Irishman impelled him to abandon his calling of mining and respond to the call to arms. He immediately proceeded to Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., and enlisted April 14th, 1861, and was mustered into the service at Albany, as a private in Co. E., 16th N. Y. Vol. Inf. He was sent with the Regt. to Washington, thence to Alexandria, Va., and participated in the battle of the 1st Bull Run; also those of Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Charles City, Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and several others of less importance. In all these battles, Mr. Sullivan, with his Regt. bore a prominent part, and his Company suffered as severely as any other engaged in the same field. His term of enlistment having expired in May, 1863, and having now become an experienced soldier, he concluded he could render his country more service at that period than at any previous time, and although he had during his two years' active service, endured untold suffering and hunger, he considered it his duty to again go forward.

He therefore re-enlisted in April, 1864, at Plattsburg, N. Y., in Co. H., 2nd N. Y. Vet. Cav., and moved with his Regt. to New Orleans, La., participating in many skirmishes about the last named place, as also at Mobile, Ala He was wounded in the left breast at what is known as Hart's Island, by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of a comrade, and was compelled to go into hospital at that place, and again at Savage Station for about a month. He also received, during his army life, seven different flesh wounds, but none of them proved to be serious; yet the bullets came sufficiently often and close to indicate the dangers to which he courageously exposed himself. He was taken prisoner at Jackson, Miss., and confined in Andersonville, that awful place used for the destruction of the Union soldiers. Mr. Sullivan, when entering that morgue weighed 165 pounds, but when assisted out, six months after, only tilted the scale at 95 pounds. He had also been a prisoner a short time during his first term of service at Belle Island. He continued in the service even after the suppression of the rebellion and was mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, at Albany, N. Y.

Shortly after his discharge, he removed to La Salle, Ill., and has been employed in the coal mines ever since. He married Mrs. Ann Payne (a widow) in June, 1874, by whom he has one child, Annie. He has always been industrious, frugal and successful. He is a member of Carter Post, No. 242, G. A. R., an officer therein, and assisted in its organization. He is a Republican in politics.

O. PERRY HYDE, of Rantoul, Illinois, became a member, on Aug. 10, 1861, of Co. G., 37th Ill. Vol. Inf. He proceeded with his Regt. to St. Louis and after a short delay went to Lexington, but on the way thither they were ordered to Sedalia, where they went into winter quarters. In the following spring he participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, New Town, Perry Grove and Van Buren. At the battle of Perry Grove Mr. Hyde was wounded in the hip, the ball breaking the bone and glancing down the leg to the knee

where it lodged. He was placed in the hospital at Fayetteville, where the surgeons proposed to amputate his leg, but on his protesting they searched for and extracted the ball. He remained many weeks in the hospital, but finally rejoined his command and accompanied it in its many skirmishes, marches and battles in Missouri and Kansas. On one occasion after a series of heavy marches the regiment returned to Camp Logan, but instead of being permitted to rest, was immediately ordered to march to the relief of Gen. Blunt, whither they proceeded upon forced marches, covering 112 miles in three days, and at the end of the journey gallantly fought and defeated the enemy. When operations were inaugurated for the capture of Vicksburg, our budding patriot, Hyde, was found in the ranks of his Regt. He assisted in the siege of that stronghold, and continued in the trenches until its surrender. He then proceeded to Yazoo City, and assisted in capturing that place, taking many prisoners, thence marched to Big Black River in pursuit of the enemy. Subsequently, he returned to Vicksburg, enroute to New Orleans, where the Regt. was reviewed at Camp Carrollton, Sept. 4, 1863, by Gen. Grant. After passing from point to point the enemy was again encountered, Sept. 29th, at Morgan's Bend, where the brave band of 1,200 men succeeded in scattering a Rebel force of 3,000. On Oct. 13 the Regt. started for Brownsville, Texas, then guarded the Rio Grande River as far north as Ringgold.

Mr. Hyde re-enlisted Feb. 1864, for a fresh term of three years, receiving a furlough of 30 days, when he visited home for the first time in three years. At the end of that time he proceeded to Memphis and was engaged for some scouting through East Tenn., then returning to Memphis. He then participated in Gen. Banks' expedition to Etchafalaya Bayou, from which he narrowly escaped capture by the rebel Dick Taylor. On May 30 he went on another scout, marching 60 miles to Morganzia, and later went up the White River to St. Charles, then returning to Morganzia, going into winter quarters at Duvall's Bluff Oct. 7. In the early days of January, 1865, the Regt. was ordered to New Orleans, thence to Barrancas, Fla., then crossing the country to Spanish Fort, taking part in the siege of that place. It also assisted in the assault preceeding the capture of the fort, as also the movement against Fort Blakely, which led up to the surrender of Mobile. At the latter end of June it went by transports to Galveston, Tex., thence to Houston, and was employed guarding the railways leading into that town, where, on May 15, 1866, the 37th was mustered out of the U. S. service and was finally paid off and discharged at Springfield, Ill., after a service by Mr. Hyde of four years and nine months. He traveled during his service upwards of 17,846 miles, 3,286 of which were covered on foot. His father, William B. Hyde, as also his two brothers, were in the same war and served for three years in the 10th Ill. Cav. His step-brother, James Hunter, was also in the army and yielded up his life in the service of his country. Mr. Hyde was born in Ind., Aug. 15, 1840, and when nine years of age removed with his parents to Ill., locating in McLean County. Here his young life was spent upon the farm and in attending school. He learned the carpenter trade, which he made his life calling. He is prominent in all matters connected with the G. A. R. Post at Rantoul, in which he has filled most of its many important offices. He was married May 2, 1867, to Emma Miller, and they are the parents of eleven children, namely: Myron, Effie, Jesse, Frederick, Elsie, Ethel, Frank, Ruby, Laura, Martha and William. In all matters relating to politics Mr. Hyde entertains very pronounced opinions, and always upon the Republican side.

GEO. L. BEIDLEMAN, of Kewanee, Ill., a native of Ind., was born Aug. 17, 1847, and in early life went to Mount Carmel, Ill., later moving to Naperville and afterwards to Henry, Marshall Co., where he resided when he enlisted. He was young in years, only about 17, but joined Co. I., 146 Ill. Vol. Inf. at Peoria, and was mustered in Sept., 1864, at Springfield. The chief work of this Regt. was

Provost duty in Chicago and other places, having charge of prisoners and drafted men. In this service two trips were made to the South in the winter as far as Chattanooga, and by a special order this Regt. was at Springfield, Ill. when President Lincoln's body was brought there for burial. He was mustered out July 8, 1865. Mr. Beidleman, after leaving the army lived at Henry, Ill. for several years, then went to Mo. and subsequently returned to Marshall and Bureau counties for about 18 years, then to Kan. where he resided for 7 years. He was married about 18 years ago to Isabel Motheral and by her has four children—James R., Charles B., Lizzie L., and Howard L. He is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has held office during the past 11 years. Mr. Beidleman's brother, Alexander, enlisted in Taylor's Battery and served in the war up to the battle of Peach Tree Creek, where he was killed. His body with 13 others was sent home by the Government and buried at Rosehill Cemetery, near Chicago. J. M. Beidleman, another brother now resides at Chicago, Ill.

OUR present subject, James M. Marlin, of Buda, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the late war, Sept. 6, 1861, at Three Springs, Huntingdon Co., Pa., and was mustered in as a Corporal in Co. B., 110th Pa. Vol. Inf. at Camp Crassman. His Regt. rendezvoused there, and was then assigned to the Army of the Potomac with which it operated throughout the war. He was principally engaged in Virginia, and participated in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and the Second Bull Run, besides many heavy skirmishes and exhausting marches. In May, 1862, Mr. Marlin contracted typhoid fever, went into hospital at Phila.; obtained a furlough of 30 days, and after his recovery rejoined his Regt. at Alexandria, Va., in July of the same year. In Sept. he became afflicted with diarrhœa which developed into a chronic condition, again compelling him to seek a hospital at David's Island, N. Y., where his disease continued to incapacitate him for a length of time, consequently he was mustered out of the service Feb. 6, 1863, owing to protracted disability, and was finally discharged at Washington, D. C.

Mr. Marlin was born at Huntingdon Co., Pa. His parents were also natives of the same County and State. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Mr. Marlin received a common school education, then learned the trade of a mason which he followed until he became a soldier. After his discharge he resumed his trade at Huntingdon, until 1865, when he moved West to Ohio, and the following year proceeded to Ill., and in 1867 to Mo., where he was employed for four years, when he returned to Ill., settling in Buda. He married Nov. 24, 1868, Miss Mary E. Hare, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (Dalton) Hare of Lynchburg, Va.

Mr. Marlin was Collector of Taxes of his Township for three years, and now holds the position of Postmaster for Buda. He is an Odd Fellow, member of Post No. 198, G. A. R., and in politics, decidedly a Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Marlin are among the favored of earth, having a family like unto the families of olden time, 8 in number—3 boys and 5 girls. The oldest a son, 22, the youngest a son, 2 years old.

JAMES MADISON KENNEDY, one of the brave soldiers who came to the aid of the Union in the late Rebellion, was born March 2d, 1842, at Aurora, Ill., and is the son of James and Harriet E. (Newberry) Kennedy. The elder James, and his wife were natives of New York, and were born respectively at Watkins and Poughkeepsie. The founder of the Kennedy family came to the United States at an early day and was of Scotch ancestry. The Newberry's immigrated from England to the United States before the Revolution, and took an active part in the formation of the Government.

James Kennedy's mother was a Van Vort of old Knickerbocker stock of New York. He was a farmer by occupation, and removed to Ill., in what is now Kane Co., being one of the pioneers. He died April 18, 1881, much regretted by the community in which he had so long lived. His widow is now living with her son, Herman N. Kennedy, in Chicago. They were the parents of six children --the subject of this memoir, Herman N., Delia A., Alice I., Etta M., and Scott E., all living but Alice and Scott. James, the subject of this sketch, was carefully reared at home where he received such educational advantages as the common schools of that day afforded, and where he assisted his father in performing such work as boys are accustomed to on farms. At the age of 17 years, he was sent to Wheaton College to complete his course of studies, which were untimely interrupted by the breaking out of the Rebellion. He early responded to the call of the President for troops, gave up his studies and took up the musket to defend his country, enlisting at Aurora, Aug. 2d, 1861, in Co. A., Cav. 36th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Camp Hammond, Sept. 23d, where the company was uniformed and mounted. and soon after, with Co. B. was ordered to Benton Barracks, Mo., where the Cos. received sabers and revolvers, and commenced to learn the art of warfare. The infantry receiving arms at the Arsenal, then went forward to Rolla, Mo. Mr. Kennedy remained at Benton Barracks with his Co. for about two months, when the company was ordered to report at Rolla, joining there the Inf. part of its regiment. It remained there during the greater part of the winter of 1861-62 engaging in camp duty and drilling.

In Jan. 1862, his command was sent out to meet Price at Springfield, who retreated, and was followed up by the Union forces, and after long and tedious marches was met in battle at Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8. The 36th was in the left wing of the army. The first day the Union troops had the worst of the battle, but the second day they made a gallant and stubborn fight and drove the enemy back. This was Mr. Kennedy's first experience in active warfare. After this action, the 36th was assigned to Asboth's Brig. and went to Cape Girardeau, where, after a march of some 500 miles, and by boat to Hamburg Landing, they joined Grant's army. The Regt. was assigned to Pope's Corps, and took part in the siege of Corinth. Mr. Kennedy was on duty about Corinth for about six months, and took part in the second battle at that place. Previous to the last named action, he fought at Iuka, where his Co. was hotly engaged. The next move of the company was with Grant toward Vicksburg, which movement was defeated on account of the loss of the stores at Holly Springs. After this came the Mississippi campaign as it was called. Mr. Kennedy's Co. was sent to Memphis, Gen. Rosencrans was transferred to the army of the Cumberland, Gen. C. S. Hamilton took his place and Co. A. was retained as his escort, and soon after moved to Memphis. He remained in Memphis until April 1863, when he with his Co. joined Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, and was placed as escort to Gen. Lauman. He took part in the siege, his command being under Gen. McClernand on the extreme left. After the surrender of that Confederate stronghold, he participated in Sherman's Jackson campaign against Johnston, and had some very hard fighting. After defeating Johnston's army, the Union forces returned to Vicksburg, feeling very much as though they were able to meet the entire confederate army. From Vicksburg Company A. with other troops, embarked for New Orleans, and joined Gen. Bank's army. After a few days at New Orleans, they moved up to Morganzie, with General Herron's Division, where they had an encounter with Kirby Smith.

Returning to New Orleans with his Co., he was detailed as Orderly to Gen. N. J. T. Dana, the Co. remaining with Gen. Lee, Banks' chief of cavalry, and in the fall went to Brownsville, Tex., under Gen. Banks' command. After remaining there through part of the winter of 1863–'64, they moved to Matagorda Bay. They remained there for two months, having occasionally slight action with the rebels. From there Mr. Kennedy, with four others, returned to New Orleans for

the purpose of joining his Co. Co. A. not arriving, he, with the others, were assigned to Maj. Reed's Co. of Cav., from Boston, as Gen. Lee's escort, and took an active part in all the movements of the disastrous Red River campaign. No soldier was ever more angry than the subject of this sketch was when, at the termination of the fight at Sabine Cross Roads, caused by Banks' mismanagement and failure to take advantage of favorable opportunities. Gen. Lee was relieved of command by Banks, and sent to New Orleans, he (Banks) holding him responsible for his defeat. Lee returned to New Orleans, taking with him Mr. Kennedy (who was a great favorite with him) and four others of Co. A. The troops were some two months getting back to New Orleans from that expedition. He found his Co. at New Orleans, and remained there until Aug., when he, with those who were left of the Co., were ordered to Helena, Ark., and became Co. I., 15th Ill. Cav. After remaining there for a time, those who did not re-enlist embarked for Springfield, Ill., under command of Col. Bacon, where they were mustered out and paid off Aug. 24, 1864, returning then to their respectives homes, with the exception of Mr. Kennedy, who, having been taken sick, was sent to the hospital at Springfield, and, when recovered, he returned to his home at Aurora. His first occupation was that of railroading, which he followed for twenty years, retiring as Passenger Conductor. He was then elected City Clerk (in 1884), and has been continuously re-elected since, which is a high compliment to him as an officer, demonstrating his efficiency and popularity. Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage at Pottsdam, N.Y., to Mary E., daughter of Jasper and Augusta (Cady) Stowe, an old Vermont family of English descent. This marriage has been blessed with four children—Charles M., Roy Stowe, Bessie, May and Jessie Maud (twins).

Mr. Kennedy is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 20; has passed through all the offices, and is at present Past Commander. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 254, and is a counselor of the order of Chosen Friends. In politics, Republican. This sketch would be incomplete if we did not state that, while Mr. Kennedy gallantly discharged all the duties imposed upon him as a soldier, the war over, true to the character of the American sovereign, he took up the peaceful pursuits of life, and has none the less distinguished himself as a citizen of the Republic he fought so bravely to save.



TANDY PRITCHARD, of Fisher, Ill., in common with thousands of his countrymen deeming it his duty to assist and save the Union enlisted in the army Dec. 1, 1861, in Co. H., 54th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was soon on the move to Columbus, Ky., in search of victims, who were numerous in that vicinity, and with whom he had an encounter. Serving there he went to Memphis, and returning moved to Union City where he remained four months. His Regt. was defeated by Price and Marmaduke's forces, and in the spring moved to Jackson, thence to Memphis, Helena, Ark., and then to Vicksburg, where it was engaged in the assault upon that city, and followed by the siege until its surrender. After the capture of Vicksburg it went on boats to Helena, Ark., fought and defeated Marmaduke and Price, which was repeated again at Little Rock. It then moved to Hickory Station where a part of the Regt. was captured, but Mr. Pritchard was one of those who escaped and reached Little Rock. He re-enlisted Dec. 21, 1863, went home on Veteran furlough, and when the Regt. had reassembled at Charleston, Ill., a band of some 300 guerrillas led by Capt. Wells, a noted rebel, had gathered in the town, but being without arms attracted but little attention. Suddenly those bandits collected in the Court House Square, where some teams loaded with straw were standing, supposed to belong to farmers. Without warning they rushed to the straw-laden teams which really contained rifles and ammunition and opened fire upon the unsuspecting unarmed soldiers, and in a few minutes 13 of the boys had fallen victims of those cruel guerrillas. The boys telegraphed

to Mattoon a few miles distant for their guns which arrived 45 minutes after the outbreak, and then their turn soon came. They killed many rebels and captured 100. It has been supposed the raid was precipitated by some ill advised conduct or utterance on the part of a boy of the Union ranks, known as "Black Hawk." He was shot and mortally wounded by the first volley from the Rebels, but even after falling he drew his revolver and shot and killed the Rebel leader, Capt. Wells. The Regt. next went to Island No. 10 back to Paducah and at Little Rock, again defeated Gen. Price, then marched to Ft. Smith on the Indian frontier, 250 miles, when it was employed guarding the frontier until after the close of the war. Mr. Pritchard was mustered out Oct. 15, 1865, the only times he was off duty, were when he took his furlough, and again when in hospital at Columbus with typhoid fever.

Mr. Pritchard was born in Ill. Aug. 12, 1844, a son of John A. and Jane A. (Hughes) Pritchard who were of Scotch descent. His paternal grandfather was in the Black Hawk war. Our subject was employed upon a farm until his enlistment. After the Rebellion he engaged in hotel business at Shelbyville, Ill., but later went at the mason trade which he followed in connection with his contracting business. In 1868 he removed to Champaign Co., and built the first house in Fisher. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at Fisher, a Free Mason and a Republican. He was married in 1869 to Miss Virginia J. Rowlett of Tenn. and they have 5 children—Mattie, Viola, Frank, George and Fay. He had a brother, J. C. Pritchard, also in the war, who was Capt. of Co. H. in the 18th Ky. Inf. and who was three times wounded, viz.: in the breast, shoulder and had his heel shot off, by a piece of shell. He died since the war from the effects of his wounds.

FREDERICK J. DENNY, of Peru, Ill., was working at his trade as a tinsmith in Charleston, S. C., when the war of the rebellion was inaugurated. From his observation and knowledge of the situation, he was convinced that a great struggle between the North and South would be the result. With a number of his associates Mr. Denny united with the "Marion Rifles" a local home-guard at Charleston, which was armed and uniformed. While he did not participate in the fight he was on what was known as Cole's Island, and from there went to Farley Island, and witnessed the bombardment of Ft. Sumter. He was then convinced that before long some severe fighting must be done, and if this was true he wanted to do his fighting on the Union side. He therefore began to lay plans to escape to the North, but soon discovered that this was not an easy matter as orders had been issued to give no one a leave of absence. But by representing to his Capt. that he wanted to go to St. Louis to join a Confederate Regt. there, he succeeded in obtaining permission to depart. He was a spectator at Charleston convention, Dec. 20, 1860, when the resolutions of secession were passed and the confederate government was formed. He had no idea of going to St. Louis, and finally after many adventures and experiences he reached his home in Peru, Ill. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. A. J. Buroughs Co., and was assigned to the 127th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was first Sergt., and acted as drill-master in his Co. By general order, allowing ten men out of each Co. of Vol. to re-enlist, he entered the service, and was assigned to the 1st U. S. Cav., Co. A., sent first to Carlisle, Pa., then to Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., afterwards to Arlington Heights, and then to Camp Allen, Va. After this there was an active and continuous service during the war. Mr. Denny was participant in 31 battles among which may be noted Gettysburg, July 2, 3, 1863; Falling Water, July 14, 1863; Culpeper Court House, Aug. 1, 1863; Mine Run, Nov. 30, 1863; Spotsylvania, May 8, 1864; Cold Harbor, May 31, and June 1, 1864; and was with Sheridan on his raid on Richmond. He was wounded at Deep Bottoms, Va., July 28, 1864, and from the effect of the wound received at this time he lost his right leg, and his life hung for a long time trembling in the balance. Many times he had been given up to die by friends and doctors,

and he was finally sent to David's Island in New York Harbor, where he received his discharge and set out for home still suffering severely and seriously ill. When he reached home his health rapidly improved and he was soon out of danger, although it was seven years before the wound entirely healed.

Mr. Denny was born at Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill., in 1839, and two years later moved to Peru, Ill., with his parents, Michael B. and Eliza McCormick, who settled in N. Y. in 1835, and moved to Ill., in 1838. In early life he served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade, and for a time was in business with his brother at Peru, Ill. He has also worked in St. Louis and at Charleston, S. C. He was married in 1881, at Peru to Mary Caroline Stimson and two children have blessed this union—Jessie May and Frederick J., Jr. In 1869 he received the appointment of City Weigh Master of Peru, and has held this position since that date. He is a member of the G. A. R., E. N. Kirk Post 656. Mr. Denny can justly enjoy the satisfaction of having contributed no small part to the permanent establishment of the nation's progress and prosperity.

HON. IVORY H. PIKE. No man is better known among the general people of McLean County and the 14th Congressional District of Illinois, than Hon. Ivory H. Pike, and no man in either city or county is more popular with the common people. He is a credit to the race of modern Americans, being one of the finest specimens of manhood to be found in Ill. He is constructed on a generous scale, mentally and physically—big bodied, big minded, and big hearted. Honest in deed, word, and action, Ivory Pike is one of the most admirable types of well-balanced citizenship. One of the people in the beginning, no honors to which he has been elevated have caused him to forget for a moment the authors of his preferment. He is without guile, cunning or trickery, and has steadfastly refused to ally himself with the many unworthy schemes and combinations to convert politics into a medium to benefit the few at the expense of the many. Such a man should be cultivated for his conscientious political principles and for his sturdy conviction of right. While a steadfast Republican, Ivory Pike has never been drawn into any alliance to defeat the will of the people whom he appreciates and respects, and to whom alone he feels responsible.

Hon. Ivory Pike was born in Maine, 1844. He came to Bloomington in 1854, and has lived in McLean Co. almost continuously ever since. When a boy he worked in the Chicago & Alton car shops, but managed at intervals to acquire a fairly complete common scool education. When not yet grown he enlisted in the military service of his country.

He was taken prisoner and served almost a year in Andersonville and other Confederate prisons, enduring all the hardships of these pest holes. Mr. Pike was mustered out of the army with as clean a record for honorable service as any Union soldier, and yet while inwardly proud of his discharge of patriotic duty he does not advertise this merit as his only claim to public confidence and respect.

After the war Mr. Pike went to Washington, where he remained five years, which time was passed in almost constant study, taking a course each at Columbia College and the National University. When he returned to Bloomington Mr. Pike was the proud possessor of a diploma from each of the above institutions, having creditably acquired the degrees of B. L. and B. C. L. in Practical Law. He went into the law office of Judge Thomas F. Tipton, and received the benefit of that gentleman's legal attainments. Ivory Pike began life as a poor boy, and his career until the present time may be traced through self denial and the obstructions thrown in the path of the young man without influence and wealth. Yet by habits of industry and economy and the prudent management of his affairs, Mr. Pike has acquired not a fortune, but a fair competency. He is a devoted home man and his residence in this city is a comfortable and quietly elegant abode of culture and family devotion.

Hon. Ivory H. Pike was elected to the Legislature on the Republican ticket in 1884 and re-elected in 1888. He was one of the prominent and active members of the House in the exciting senatorial contest from which Gen. Logan emerged the honorable victor. Mr. Pike was the author of the juror's paybill which increased the compensation of jurors from $1.50 per day to $2.00. In other legislation he displayed a practical knowledge of public affairs that gained for him an influence among his co-laborers as well as a State wide reputation among the people, as a legislator worthy and able to care for their rights.

Personally Ivory Pike is one of the most candid and genial of men, offering in his conduct and character a most gratifying contrast to the shuffling equivocation and blameworthy unreliability of the average political schemer. He is a practical man, devoting much of his time to conducting the affairs of his farm. While a lawyer by profession his interests and inclinations are largely toward the life and pursuits of farming. Mr. Pike's private character is possitively beyond reproach, in that he is indeed exemplary and without ostentation. He was married Oct. 15, 1867, at Bloomington, to Miss Maggie E. Olinger, by whom he has two children, Maud and Daisy. He has an accomplished and most estimable wife, who with her beautiful daughters made a large circle of friends while with him at Springfield.

Thus is presented a brief memoir of one who is not only well and favorably known by the people of McLean County, but of the State. There is much of the character and career of the man to admire and to imitate. In private as well as public life he has been with the people; his heart has always been with them and he has worked for their welfare. Take him all in all, Ivory Pike is a citizen in whom any community may well feel proud of, and be glad that he dwells among them.

JOHN L. TEMPLE, of Wataga, Knox Co., Ill., was born in Crawford Co., Ind., Feb. 20, 1838, were he was reared and continued until 1873. He enlisted in the Union army Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. G., 66th Ind. Vol. Inf. and went into Camp Noble, Ind., afterwards going to Ky. where he participated on Aug. 30, in the battle of Richmond, and although they were confronted by an immensely superior force, fought with vigor and determination and sustained a loss of 37 men killed and wounded, Mr. Temple was wounded in this battle, and captured, having been struck in the left shoulder, with a minie ball, cutting off his left shoulder blade and lodging in the arm. He was soon paroled by Kirby Smith and the pass handed him has been carefully preserved, as also the bullet which he subsequently had extracted from his arm. Having been rendered unfit for further service he was mustered out and discharged at Indianapolis, Ind., then returned to Ind.

He married in the year 1861, Miss Martha Powers, a daughter of Edward Powers, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are still living, viz.: Lettie, now married; George Neal, of Galesburg, married; Ida, wife of Frank H. Pettie, of Chicago; Mary, wife of George Potts, of Galesburg; Jennie, wife of James M. Corley, of Galesburg; Edward C., of Chicago, Olloe and John L. both at home.

Mr. Temple, about the year 1873 removed from Ind. to Ill. settling upon a farm near Knoxville where he resided for several years, then moved to Wataga, where he has since been engaged in buying and selling stock. Eight years ago he opened the Wataga house which he has successfully run ever since. He has served as Town Constable for several years; was elected Collector of his township, and is now President of the Board of Village Trustees. He is a member of the G. A. R., a Republican, and an Odd Fellow.

JOHN BAKER, of La Salle, Ill., came to the U. S. when he was quite a young boy. He belonged to that large half of God's people who have not the advantage of those "born with a silver spoon in their mouths," and hence was compelled at an early age to hew out a way for himself, and win his fortune, unaided

by a wealthy parent. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Baker was following his business in Pennsylvania, but when men were wanted as soldiers to suppress the insurrection in the Southern States, he did not hesitate a moment to tender his services to assist in saving his adopted country from disintegration, and put down all uprisings antagonistic to the rule and good government of the Republic. He accordingly enlisted at Pottsville, Pa., and was subsequently mustered in as a private in Co. L., 3rd Pa. Cav., with Colonel Young as Colonel of the Regt. The first move of his regiment after enlistment was to Arlington Heights, and while there acted as bodyguard to Gen. McDowell, and after being relieved from that duty, with his regiment participated in the following battles: Williamsburg, James' Island, Malvern Hill, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Yorktown and Fredericksburg. During the Antietam engagement, and while Captain Gallagher was leading his company (closely followed by Mr. Baker) he was shot and mortally wounded. At the battle of Fredericksburg, being the last he was ever permitted to engage in, our subject met with an accident which almost injured his eyesight, as also injuring him internally and in a way that complete recovery cannot be even hoped for. In consequence of his injuries, he was honorably discharged Feb. 21, 1863, and returned to Pa., but only remained there a short time when he went West settling in La Salle, Ill. While in the army he acted for a short period as Aid de Camp, first to Gen. Sickles, and then to Gen. Hooker.

After Mr. Baker's arrival at La Salle, he engaged in mining and gardening, and by his energy, and frugality has succeeded in building up a home for himself and otherwise provided against "a rainy day."

He was born in the year 1848, at Somersetshire, England, and immigrated with his parents as above stated. He was married in 1868, to Miss Susannah Jenkins of Pennsylvania, by whom he has eight children—Mary, Elizabeth, James, Thomas, John, Sarah, Susannah and Eddie. At the organization of the Carter Post No. 242, G. A. R. at La Salle, Mr. Baker became a member and has since continued to take an active interest in all its affairs. By the reason of his defective sight, and the other permanent physical injury before referred to, he applied for and was accorded a pension of $8 per month, which he continues to receive. He is a Republican in politics and does not hesitate in announcing it when the question is asked.

LOUIS GERMAIN, of Gardner, Ill., was born in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., March 18, 1838, and was reared at that place until he was 15 years of age. His parents were Peter and Julia Christian Germain of French Huguenot stock, the name originally being St. Germain. The families on both sides are of French nationality and speak that language.

When Louis was fifteen years old, having worked some time in Saratoga, N. Y., he went to Ind., where he lived at Goshen and Ligonier until 1859, when he was married to Mary A. Stone, a daughter of Richard and Mary Stone, who were formerly residents of Penn.

In the same year that he was married, Mr. Germain moved to Gardner, Ill., which was then a new town just located on the open prairie. Here he went on to a farm of his father-in-law's, who had purchased a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity, and followed this business for three years. Here very hard times were experienced, as prices for farm products were very low,—eggs selling for 4c. per dozen, corn 14c. per bushel, and oats unsalable; only those having cattle and hogs to dispose of were successful. Sometimes here, families were without tea, coffee, or other luxuries for six months at a time.

Mr. Germain left the farm, went to the village and began business on his own account, meanwhile doing some work as a clerk. In 1862, he began to recruit men for the army, and continued this for some time. He had been anxious to go into the service ever since the war began, but a young wife and child depended upon him, and other circumstances made it im-

possible. His affairs remained in about the same condition until 1864, when he assisted in recruiting and organizing the 146th Ill. Regt., and in September of that year he enlisted as a private in a company that he had organized in connection with Judge Olin, who did not enlist, as Governor Yates had issued an order to the effect that all officers must be elected by the members of the company. Mr. Germain went into camp at Springfield, Ill., and in fifteen days was elected 2d Lieut. and soon after was chosen 1st Lieut. He had made no effort to obtain promotion, and the first indication that he had that he was to be so honored was when he heard his name proposed and voted on as he stood in the ranks. The men were sent to S. Ill., and operated against Gen. Price. They also assisted in enforcing the draft, which was an unpleasant duty for men who were anxious to be sent to the field.

Lieut. Germain, after some active service, was detailed to serve on the staff of Gen. Oaks, keeping the records of the regiments that were mustered out. This command served one year and was mustered out in Sept. 1865.

On returning to his wife and family at Gardner, and resuming his business, Mr. Germain erected the building where his office now is, and formed a business partnership with Wm. H. Schoonover, which continued for one year, when he sold out his interest and went into the produce business. In 1872 the firm of Germain & Huss was organized to carry on a general merchandise business, and at the end of two years the senior partner retired and entered the firm of Snyder, Lutz & Germain, Grain Dealers. When this firm was dissolved Mr. Germain for some time operated alone, then in a co-partnership with Mr. Lutz, which continued until 1880; a large business was transacted.

In the army Mr. Germain contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a deafness, which has been a serious inconvenience to him. In politics he is a Republican, and has represented his town as Supervisor for twelve years. Was six years commander of the G. A. R. Post 305. He has also been Mayor, and served in other municipal offices of honor and responsibility.

These proofs of public favor and confidence are particularly complimentary to Mr. Germain, as his infirmity with regard to hearing renders it exceptionally difficult for him to transact business.

The children of Mr. & Mrs. Germain are Eva, the wife of Geo. L. Wilkinson, Dimmis, Mabel, wife of H. B. Gould, of Morris, Ill.; Grace, who is now a student in the University at Evanston, Ill., and Guy.

Mr. Germain has accumulated property that affords him a comfortable income. He is a very pleasant gentleman, and favorably impresses all who come in contact with him in business relations or socially.

ADAM ROCKLIN of Peru, Ill., was born in Germany, April 24, 1826 and came to America during the year 1856, settling first at Little Falls, N. Y., then at Michigan City, Ind., finally taking up his abode at Peru, Ill., in 1858, which he has made his home. When of sufficeint age he learned the painting business, which he continued to follow after immigrating to this country. In the early days of the late Rebellion, he enlisted in the union army, Aug 1, 1861, rendezvoused at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago, and was mustered into the service as a private in Co. A., 44th Ill. Vol. Inf., Sept. 13, and on the following day the Regt. was ordered to St. Louis Mo. Arriving there on the 15, the Regt. was armed and uniformed at the St. Louis Arsenal, then went by steamer to Jefferson City, which was threatened by Price's army. On the 23, it marched to Sedalia, Mo., and was there assigned to Gen. Sigel's famous Div. The command was ordered then to Springfield, Mo. but arrived a few hours too late for the bloody conflict which took place there, resulting in the driving of the rebel cavalry from that town. Subsequently his Regt. moved to Wilson Creek, the scene of the terrible battle of the same name, between Gen. Lyon's and Col. Sigel's forces and the rebel army under McCullough, but returned the following day to Springfield, and followed in

the rear of the main army towards Rolla, where it arrived Nov 19, and went into winter quarters. The Regt. suffered severely from sickness, many of the men being called to " that house not made with hands," and many others were discharged from disability. Feb. 2, 1862, the Regt. joined in the march toward Springfield, Mo., where the rebels under Price had concentrated, but the latter receded upon the approach of the Union forces, thus allowing that city to again come into the possession of this government. The rebels were pursued, the 44th occupying a position in advance of the Union army, which was continued for four days, when it was abandoned, and the Union army went into camp at Camp Halleck, Ark., for a few days, as the men needed rest after their terrible and protracted march through inclement weather with several inches of snow upon the ground. March 5, it became evident that the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCullough were marching to give battle upon the following day.

The Union army marched out toward Sugar Creek Valley, and in the afternoon of that day, its rear guard was attacked and repulsed by the enemy. Thus opened the terrible battle of Pea Ridge, which resulted so disastrously to the rebels, who were pursued by the 44th for three days, when it succeeded in capturing a stand of colors and many hundred prisoners, besides several pieces of artillery. Our subject participated sometime later in the battle of Corinth. He, however, about this time was a physical wreck, caused by rheumatism, from which he became a great sufferer, and was compelled to go into the hospital at Corinth, and from there was sent to Mound City, Ill., where he was mustered out and discharged, Sept. 30, 1862. He returned to Peru, and when sufficiently recovered in health, resumed his trade and continued thus engaged up to the present time.

He married Miss Christina Bellinghausen, a native of Germany, by whom he has three children—Charles, Georgiana and Carrie.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows order; of the E. H. Kirk Post No 656, G. A. R., at Peru, and a Republican.

JOHN ULRICH, of Morris, Ill., was born in Saxon Godi, Dec. 21, 1842. He was known in the army as John Aldrich, the orderly sergeant of his company being an Englishman, who when Mr. Aldrich enlisted pronounced his name Haldrich, not understanding the German name.

The parents of Mr. Ulrich were Michael and Regena Ulrich, who came to America when their son was one year old, and settled in Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., where the child acquired his education and grew to manhood.

May 8, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C., 16th Ill. Vol. Inf., serving for a time with Gen. Fremont in Mo., afterward going to Cairo, Ill., then to Bird's Point and New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, taking a prominent part in the battle at New Madrid. The Regt. was transferred to Gen. Pope's command after the battle of Shiloh, and took part in the siege of Corinth, under Halleck's command. A movement was then made to Tuscumbia, then on to Nashville, where there was much suffering from lack of provisions, as the supply was cut off, so that the rations were reduced for a time to corn, sweet potatoes and two crackers a day. At this point there was a rest until the arrival of Buell's army and the battle of Stone River had been fought. From Nashville an expedition was made into Alabama, where the Regt. did special duty and rejoined the main army at Bridgeport in 1863, on the Tennessee River. The march then led to Raccoon Mountain near Lookout, and here it held the Gap while Gen. Hooker's men passed through, moving then to a position on Lookout Mt., where it could see the men climbing up and preparing their way to the top. The next engagement occurred at Ringgold, Ga., and a continuous march followed as the enemy was pursued to Atlanta. At Rome, Ga., the term of enlistment expired, but military necessity requiring, the men were kept on duty over two weeks, when they were sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., where they turned over their arms and went to Springfield, Ill., for payment and discharge.

Mr. Ulrich did not re-enlist but resumed his avocation as blacksmith, in which he has con-

tinued, and is now foreman in the blacksmithing department of the Coleman Hardware Co., of Morris, Ill.

On Christmas day, 1868, Mr. Ulrich married Miss Anna Keiser, who died in 1880, leaving three children—George, Lizzie and Frank. In 1865 he was united in marriage to Agnes Klocker, a daughter of Nicholas and Catherine Klocker. Three children have been born to them, Lillie, Ellen and Eddie.

In politics Mr. Ulrich is a Democrat, a member of the G. A. R. and of the A. F. & A. M.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1826. Graduated second in his class at West Point in 1846. Was assigned to duty as 2nd Lieut. in the Department of Engineers, and served with distinction in the Mexican War under General Scott. In 1853 and 1854 he acted as Chief Engineer of the survey of the Pacific Railroad. In 1856 he was sent to Europe to report information to his Government on the Crimean War. In 1857 he resigned his commission in the army to take the position of Chief Engineer on the Ill. Central R. R. In the spring of 1861 he was commissioned Major-General of Volunteers, and put in command of the Department of Ohio. This department embraced Ohio, Ind., Ill., W. Va. and the western part of Penn., all of which was threatened by the Rebellion. He was made Major-General of the regular army in May 1861, and commanded the first campaign in W. Va. In this campaign he achieved a brilliant success, and received a vote of thanks from Congress.

On July 20, 1861, Gen. McClellan was ordered to Washington, and took command of the army of the Potomac. On the resignation of Gen. Scott, Gen. McClellan was made Commander-in-Chief of all the armies of the U. S., with headquarters at Washington City. The winter of 1861 and 1862 was spent in organizing the Army of the Potomac, and on March 10th, 1862, Gen. McClellan marched into Va. with 100,000 men of all arms. On its approach the Rebels evacuated very strong works, and fled from Centerville and Manassas Junction. Gen. McClellan's army was next transported by water to the Peninsula, and inaugurated a campaign against the Capital of the Confederacy. During this campaign, Gen. McClellan fought seven days in succession, ending in a brilliant victory at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862. The position of the Union troops was deemed insecure by the authorities, and Gen. McClellan was ordered to fall back to Washington. In approaching the Federal Capital, he encountered the Confederate forces under Lee at Antietam Creek, in Eastern Md. The battle at Antietam was one of the bloodiest of the war. McClellan had 85,000 and Lee 65,000 men. Gen. Lee chose the position which made his army really the stronger. His ground was well chosen between the Potomac River and Antietam Creek Both flanks of the Rebel army were amply protected by these streams, and his artillery commanded all approaches. To make the attack, it was necessary for the Union army to divide and cross a deep, rapid stream, with few bridges, and fordable at but few places.

The 15th of Sept. was occupied arranging the two great armies. On the 16th there was some heavy artillery firing, and Hooker's corps crossed the creek and went into camp within easy range of the enemy's lines. On the morning of the 17th Hooker opened fight by an intrepid advance on the enemy's left. As soon as Gen. Hooker had fully engaged the enemy, Sumner and Burnside advanced on the center and left. Early in the day the fighting became general all along the lines. The Union troops several times drove the enemy, but only to be driven back in turn. All day the bloody conflict went on. Both armies suffered fearful loss, and at night the result lingered in doubt. During the night McClellan brought up his reserves, ready to renew the conflict; but Lee folded his tents and silently stole away, and the next morning found the Rebel army dragging its weary length along the banks of the Potomac in full retreat from a field strewn all over with its dead and wounded soldiers. Gen. Lee's army recrossed the Potomac River and escaped back into Va. The

Union loss was 2,016 killed, 9,417 wounded, and 1,043 missing. General Lee, on chosen ground, and fighting on the defense, lost 9,000 men in killed and wounded. This was a well-fought field, on which Gen. McClellan displayed fine tactics and indomitable courage. For allowing the enemy to escape from his grasp on this occasion Gen. McClellan was widely censured, and superseded by General Pope, on Nov. 7th, 1862. He soon after resigned his commission, and retired to civil life. He died Oct. 29, 1885. In person, Gen. McClellan was a handsome, small man, light complexion, blue eyes and sandy hair. On duty and in camp he was a modest, unpretending soldier, and, during the winter of 1861 and 1862, while he was Commander-in-Chief, he was often taken for a lieutenant of a company.

GEORGE E. DIBBLE, of Morris, Ill., was born in the town of Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y. He was reared upon a farm and attended the district schools. He was a son of Jesse and Ann (Palms) Dibble, who was a daughter of Andrew Palms, a family of old American stock in Conn. Jesse Dibble was the son of Jethro and Mary Dibble, who were from the old families of Conn., and were acquaintances before moving to New York. Jesse Dibble was the father of four boys and one girl. The husband of this daughter was in the late war, serving in the same company and regiment with Judson C. Dibble, a brother of George E.

Our subject enlisted in the Union army and was mustered in Aug. 15, 1862. He served with his Regt. around Washington, and his first experience in actual conflict was in the vicinity of Richmond. The next field of action was at Charlestown, S. C., where his company was detailed during the winter. In the spring it started out on an expedition, reached John Island, and Folly Island, and from thence to Sea Brook Island, by ferry boat, and by wading. On one of these excursions, in which they had a sharp encounter, the men were absent five days with only two days' rations. A supply train was sent out to meet them with hard tack and fat pork which was generally called "sow belly." Although the men had been on short allowance and some were entirely out of food, they issued nothing but crackers the first night, but as this was rather dry eating, Sergeant Dibble, who was commanding Sergeant for the company, decided to improve the bill of fare, and he soon had an opportunity to "freeze" to a side of bacon, which he generally shared with the boys, much to their satisfaction. On the return to camp, coming to an arm of the bay that must be waded, one of the fastidious Lieutenants thinking he could cross without getting his pants wet, decided to remove them. Just as he got them drawn to his feet, and was in a stooping position on the bank within a few feet of the water, he was observed by a captain who never lost an opportunity for a practical joke. The captain came up behind the Lieut., and suddenly pushed him headlong into the water which was about five feet deep. The struggles of the victim, with his feet entangled as they were, afforded considerable amusement for the men.

Another time this company was on detailed duty with a part of the 3 rd N. Y., doing picket duty under the Colonel of the 3rd, who was a surly man and tested his pickets by giving orders not to let anyone get close upon them. He then went out and attempted to approach a picket, and received a bullet hole through his ear. He admired this prompt attention to orders, advanced and commended the soldier for his faithful obedience to orders. In the spring the command returned to Petersburg, then under Grant. It was in the battle of the Wilderness and Cold Harbor, then participated in the siege of Petersburg, where Sergeant Dibble was wounded, July 15, by a piece of shell in the right foot, and taken to Fortress Monroe. After three days he was taken to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., where he lay for five weeks in one position with his foot raised higher than his head. During this time gangrene had destroyed the flesh so the tendons were visible. While in this condition, the

Surgeon of the hospital ordered Dr. Rockwell, who had charge of the ward, to send "that Sergeant up" to have his foot amputated the next morning, but Mr. Dibble requested that it might at least be delayed for a time, so the order was not obeyed. Again the Surgeon repeated the order, but as there were signs of improvement, the patient was not sent up. The Surgeon, the third time gave his directions and was angry at the delay. The improvement rapidly became so marked that the matter was abandoned, and as a result, the subject now has a fairly good foot, and is able to work on his farm. From this hospital he was transferred to the Rochester Hospital by the special request of his wife, made to the Governor of the State. Here he lay from Dec. to the next April, when he received a furlough. He was discharged May 31, after the war was ended, and two months before his term of enlistment had expired.

At the age of 20, Mr. Dibble was married to Jane Crandall of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of Erastus and Elizabeth Crandall. One son was born to them before the war, and two after. The wife and mother died in New York State, March 17th, 1883. The sons are Walter E., a young man of 31 years, employed at the canning factory, Oneida Community N. Y. He has a wife—Carrie—and two children—Lula and George. Willard L., resides on a farm in Livingston Co., Ill., and has one child, a girl. Charles B. is at home with his father. After the death of his wife in 1883, Mr. Dibble removed to Lisbon with his children, for one year. He then returned to New York State, where he was married to Miss Celesta, daughter of Francis Wheeler and Melissa Campbell of Annsville, N. Y. One child George E., has been born of this marriage. Mr. Dibble is a Republican and has been the recipient of many expressions of confidence from his many friends, as he was chosen to fill a number of Township offices in his native State. He is now a member of Post No. 329, G. A. R., of Morris, Ill. He is running an extensive dairy farm and has achieved an amiable position among his fellow citizens.

IRA WILLIAM HAMLIN, of Hinckley, Ill., was born in Linden, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1839, and was the son of Joseph and Mercy (Terrell) Hamlin, natives of the latter State, and of Scotch and German descent respectively. The father removed to De Kalb Co., Ill., in the year 1852, where he is still living at the advanced age of 82 years. The parents had nine children, of whom only two besides our subject are now living. Ira received a good education in the common schools, and when 18 years of age commenced to learn the blacksmith trade, at which he soon became proficient. The late war breaking out, however, the hammer, anvil, and bellows soon lost their peculiar charm for our friend Ira, therefore, he concluded for a time at least to abandon them, proceeded to Sandwich, Ill., enlisted in the U. S. army, and was subsequently mustered in as a private in Co. H., 10th Ill. Vol. Inf., at Cairo, Aug. 28th, 1861. He joined his Regt. at Mound City, Ill., and there remained drilling and on guard duty during the succeeding winter, taking part, however, in Jan., 1862, in the movement of Grant's forces toward Columbus and Paducah. In Feb. the Regt. moved to Bird's Point, Mo., and while there, March 1, had a brisk engagement with Jeff Thompson's troops near Skyeston, taking several prisoners and two field pieces of artillery. It next engaged in the siege of New Madrid, having in a night movement, March 12, advanced on the place, driving in the enemy's pickets, established earthworks, and planted four field pieces which commanded the rebel forts, without having raised an alarm, and at daylight with those pieces opened fire. A constant fire, which was joined in by the infantry on both sides, was kept up during the day, and resulted in considerable loss to the contending parties.

The following night the rebels evacuated the works. The 10th crossed the river April 7, in advance of Pope's army, intercepted the rebels retreating from Island No. 10, and compelled the surrender, at Tiptonville, of Gen. McKall with 2,500 men. April 13, it proceeded down the river on transports to Fort Pillow, and afterward returned to Pittsburg

Landing. Mr. Hamlin participated in the movements of Pope's army in its advance on Corinth, and on May 3, had a sharp engagement, forcing a passage through a four mile swamp where it suffered some casualties, captured some prisoners; entered Corinth on the 30th, and afterwards pursued the retreating enemy to Boonville. Subsequently the Regt. returned to Corinth, remaining in camp during the month of June, at Big Springs, then marched to Nashville by way of Tuscumbia, Ala., Florence, Athens, and Columbia, reaching the objective point Sept. 12th. Here the Regt. remained—with an occasional movement into the surrounding country—until July, 1863, engaged in garrisoning the fort at that place. July 20, 1864, Mr Hamlin's Regt. marched to New Forrestville, afterwards to Bridgeport, Ala., leaving there Oct. 1, with the 10th and 14th Mich., 16th and 60th Ill., and a section of Ohio Battery under command of Col. Tillson in connection with McCook's Cav., made a forced march of 28 miles up the valley of the Sequatchie, driving Wheeler's Cav. out of the valley where they had raided the Union supply trains, and destroyed nearly 1,200 wagons, 110 of them being laden with ordnance and stores. They fortified this camp at Anderson's Cross Roads and afterwards moved to Igo's Ferry on the Tenn. River, and on the 24, crossed the River and assisted in the support of Sherman's attack upon Bragg's right at the battle of Mission Ridge.

On the following day the 10th Ill. closely pursued Hardee's retreating column, and at Chickamauga Station captured 20 of the rear guard and scattered the rebel transportation trains, then pushed into Ringgold, and afterward marched toward Knoxville which was then invested by Gen. Longstreet; but before reaching that point Longstreet had withdrawn, therefore the 10th was ordered to Columbus, then returning to Chattanooga went into winter quarters at Rossville. In the early days of Jan., 1864, 294 men of the 10th re-enlisted as veterans, and granted a 30 day furlough, returned again in Feb. with 200 recruits. The Regt. joined in the Atlanta campaign, and Mr. Hamlin took part in all the battles in which his Regt. was engaged up to the fall of Atlanta. Mr. Hamlin during this expedition was detailed as horseshoer. He was mustered out Sept. 20, 1864, at Jonesboro, and paid off and discharged at Louisville.

He returned to his home at Hinckley, resumed his trade, on this occasion starting business for himself. Mr. Hamlin is a good mechanic, sticking closely to his business, and a right good, honest man, commanding the respect and esteem of his comrades and neighbors, many of whom may be found congregated in his shop—on the front of which is displayed his sign bearing the peculiar cognomen of "Old Ike Hamlin." During stormy days, talking over old war incidents and reminiscences, politics, or some kindred subject, and in the midst of the circle will be our whole-souled smithy Hamlin, as the prominent figure.



Henry S. Comstock, of Cambridge, Henry Co., Il., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the rebellion at Geneseo, in June, 1862, rendezvoused at Peoria and was there mustered into the service as 2nd Sergt. in the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., but was promoted 3 months later to be a Lieut. With his Regt. he proceeded by rail to Cincinnati, O., where it was immediately ordered over the Ohio River to report to Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger at Covington, Ky., and was there brigaded. Having received transportation supplies, it started Oct. 18, for Falmouth, Ky., but before reaching there was detached and sent to guard a supply train to Big Eagle, which duty it successfully performed, arriving at the objective point on the evening of the 21st, then marched to Lexington, Ky. Here it remained in camp for about 4 months performing various duties, but was principally engaged on guard and provost duty; although detachments were occasionally sent out to the ferries on the Ky. River to guard against the approach of the enemy. Mr. Comstock has abundant reason to remember one of these expeditions. Having returned to

his camping ground after a forced march of thirty hours' duration, performed under a cold drizzling rain, was, with his comrades busily preparing supper, when the bugle called him to fall into line. In the ordinary paths of life a man would usually be justified in hesitating, and debating the propriety of such an unceremonious, and to him inconvenient call for a sufficient length of time to have enabled him to have partaken of his much wanted supper; but things don't proceed that way in the army—the bugle sounded, ergo, fall in, as the exhorting preacher would put it, "not in the afternoon, to-morrow, or next day, but now. And as *now* appeared to be the appointed time, and although inimical to the languishings of an empty stomach, comrade Comstock more ready to be patriotic to his country than attentive to a ponderous appetite, cheerfully responded to the call. His and two other companies were started off on the double quick to Dick's River Bridge, several miles distant to prevent its being burned by the enemy.

About 3 o'clock the following morning it was supposed the necessities for guarding the bridge had ceased, therefore, they were ordered to return, but had only proceeded a short distance before the bridge was fired by the enemy and destroyed. Arriving "home again" about noon, Mr. Comstock and his comrades were permitted to combine, supper, breakfast and dinner, all in one gorgeous meal, the only elements of which were hard tack and sow belly—goods certainly not to be despised by men as hungry as were our subject and his friends. His Regt. afterward marched to Nicholasville, and from thence moved by forced marches in the direction of Somerset, Ky., in pursuit of the enemy. The pursuit was abandoned, whereupon, Mr. Comstock's Regt. returned to Stanford. It was here detached from the brigade and ordered to Milledgeville, Ky., where it was mounted and remained in camp until April 26, 1863, when it marched to Somerset, Ky., joined the other troops and moved to Monticello and aided in driving the rebel troops under Gen. Pegram, from that place and out of Ky. into Tenn. In this expedition it was first actively engaged in the active operations and horrors of war, and by reason of the bravery and steadiness displayed by the men, was complimented by Col. Woolford who remarked, that he could scarcely believe that the Regt. had never before been under fire. It next moved to Somerset, Ky., where it remained until July. In the meantime, Mr. Comstock became deathly sick and was compelled to go into a hospital at Paris, and there continued through the months of June and July, suffering from diabetis. Soon after he entered the hospital it became evident his usefulness, for further service in the army, was no longer a debatable point; to save his life now became to the patient the all absorbing question. He was therefore, mustered out and discharged from the service at Cincinnati, O., in June, 1863. After being discharged from the hospital, Mr. Comstock returned to his home.

He was born Dec. 29, 1831, at New Haven, Oswego Co., N. Y., and was a son of John B. Comstock, of that place, of Scotch ancestry, and for years a Justice of the Peace. His paternal grandfather participated in the Revolutionary war, having fought on the side of right and progress. He had the following brothers and sisters, viz.: Anna Melissa, Franklin, Samuel Lewis, Albert Edward, George and Martha. He worked in his early days successively in a woolen factory, sawmill and on the farm in Michigan and in Illinois, respectively. He received a common school education, then attended the academy at Birmingham, Mich., and afterwards received teacher's certificate and taught for several terms previous to the war. Recovering his health after quitting the army, he resumed teaching, and continued thus employed for eleven years, when he was elected County Superintent of Public Schools for a term of four years, and subsequently was principal, for eleven years, of the public schools of Colona, Ill., and secured an interest in the Cambridge *Chronicle* newspaper, which he has edited and controlled for the past five years. Mr. Comstock has been twice married, having married Miss Emma G. Terpening for his first wife, in 1859, and on the last occasion Mrs. Mary Smith,

July 6th, 1889. He has four children, viz.: John Josiah, Winnefred, Mary Elizabeth and Mattie Louisa. In politics he is a Republican, is a member of the Masonic order, as also of Post No. 336, G. A. R., of Cambridge. Prominent as soldier, as a teacher, superintendent and general educator, a journalist, a scholar and gentleman, possessed of rare ability—inspired with broad, intelligent and liberal views upon all political, religious and moral questions, Mr. Comstock has deservedly earned for himself a position of prominence throughout the State of Illinois rarely attained by men traversing similar walks of life.

MILAN D. PALMER, of Mendota, was born in Richfield, Ohio, Aug. 30, 1828, and was a son of Ebenezer and Jane (Griffiin) Palmer, natives of Sandgate, Vt., and Bangor, Me., and of English descent. The elder Palmer was the youngest of a family of nine children and left home at an early age, going west to Ohio and there engaging in house building and wagon making. Our subject attended the common schools until 12 years of age when his father moved to the wilds of Ind. where he remained for two years when he returned with his family to Ohio, and there resided until he died, which was at the age of 72. Milan having attained the age of 20 years, commenced the trade of harness making, which business he has continued to follow ever since, with the exception of the period he was engaged in soldiering. In Oct., 1852, he married Miss Martha Perry, and by this marriage has five children, three of whom are living. They are—Sarah E., wife of H. B. Bailey, of Aurora; Willis B., and Edward Henry. In the year 1859, he removed with his family to Ill., and shortly after their arrival, settled in Mendota and has made it his permanent home.

Mr. Palmer enlisted in the Union army Oct. 3, 1864, at Mendota, and was mustered in as a private in Co. K., 59th Ill. Vol. Inf., on the same day. His first experience in battle was at Franklin Nov. 30, 1864, in which his Regt. was engaged. On the following morning it arrived at Nashville and assisted in fortifying that place. On Dec. 15, the famous battle of Nashville was fought, his Regt. participating with Post's Brig., and was one of the regiments that led in the assault upon Montgomery Hill. Mr. Palmer's Regt. was in the assaulting column and planted the first colors upon the captured works.

In the afternoon of the same day it assaulted and carried the enemy's works near the Hillsboro Pike. On the following day his Brig. made the memorable assault upon Overton's Hill. In this battle his Regt. lost in killed and wounded one-third of its number who were engaged, there being 9 officers, including Colonel Post, who were severely wounded with grape shot. It then started in pursuit of Hood and continued the chase until the Tenn. River was reached, and subsequently camped at Huntsville, Ala. Towards the end of Jan. it moved to Nashville, but returned to Huntsville during the early days of Feb., where it camped until March 15, then went to Strawberry Plains, Tenn., and thence to Greenville. It was afterwards ordered to Warm Springs, then back to Greenville, and while here President Lincoln was assassinated. On the following night Mr. Palmer was detailed and stood guard at division headquarters.

In May, our subject was detailed to superintend the harness-making for his Brig., and later as harness-maker to the 3d Div. headquarters. June 16, the Regt. was ordered to Texas, and arrived at Indianola, July 15th. From there it marched to San Antonio and was stationed at New Braunfels until Dec. 8, when it was mustered out of the service. His term of enlistment having expired Oct. 3, Mr. Palmer was left at hospital about Sept. 15, in charge of the sick. He remained two months and was afterwards paid off and discharged from the army, at Springfield, Jan. 11, 1866, and subsequently returned to Mendota.

Mr. Palmer has been an Odd Fellow ever since 1860, and has passed through the chairs of the Mendota Lodge No. 293, on four different occasions. He is also a member of the

K. of P., and is at present Sr. Vice Commander of Post No, 135, G. A. R., at Mendota. He is a Republican.

ORVILLE B. MERRILL, of Hinckley, Ill., was born of an enterprising and long-lived ancestry, in Plessis, Jefferson Co., N Y., Feb. 18, 1833. His father, A. Merrill, who died at Aurora, Ill., at the age of 76 years, was a contractor and builder. The mother's maiden name was Melinda Shurtleff, who is living now at Aurora, having reached the venerable age of 83 years. Her father was a Maj. of Dragoons in the war of 1812, and was present at the battle of Sackett's Harbor. Ahira and Melinda Merrill had seven children, of whom 3 daughters and 2 sons are now living, and of these Orville B., a brief record of whose life is here given, is the third. The parents moved from Plessis to Kingston, then to Belleville, Canada, residing in those places about six years, moving then to Oswego in 1848, and to New York City in 1851. In 1856 a change was made to Aurora, Ill., which was made the permanent home of the family. At the age of 13 Orville began to learn the printing business, having previously been in the public schools, and in this business found employment up to the time of his enlistment in the army. He worked on the Aurora *Beacon*, in 1856, and is one of the oldest printers in the State. When the first muttering notes of the rebellion were heard in the land, Mr. Merrill became impressed with a sense of patriotic duty, and April 27, 1861, enlisted at Aurora, Ill., in Co. H., 13th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Dixon, Ill., May 24, 1861. The first movement of this Regt. was to Rolla, Mo., and here Mr. Merrill was detailed, with two men from each Co., to go through the enemy's country to Springfield, Mo. This duty they successfully accomplished, reaching their destination the night before the battle of Wilson's Creek, which took place Aug. 10, 1861. As Lyon's bodyguard had been somewhat reduced, this detail was sent to its relief and placed on duty as bodyguard for Gen. Lyon, and accompanied him in the battle. It also constituted the Guard of Honor when Gen. Lyon was killed, on the night of Aug. 11, before the body was sent to St. Louis. He was honorably discharged Sept. 20, 1861. He was appointed clerk in the transportation department at DuVall's Bluff, Ark., on the White River, Jan. 1865, and issued passes to the rebels passing at that point. He was on duty there until after the surrender of Lee and the assassination of President Lincoln. About the first of May, 1865, Mr. Merrill resumed his place at the case, in Aurora, and continued to stick type about 18 years, traveling during this time all through the West, and working on many of the leading papers of the country, among which may be mentioned the *Tribune*, *Times* and *Journal* in Chicago, the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Salt Lake *Tribune*, Kansas City *Times*, Omaha *Bee*, etc. In 1883 he settled at Hinckley, Ill., and associated with his brother in a general merchandising store until June, 1891, when he opened a clothing business for himself. Orville B. Merrill and Fanny L. Smith, a native of Washington Co., N. Y., united their fortunes in marriage at Delavan, Wis., Aug. 26, 1885, and one child, Vivian L. Merrill, now 5 years old, has come to their home. He is a Republican voter, a successful business man, and a gentleman of social position and good standing.

JOSIAH S. CHALLENDER, of Neponset, Ill., was born in Burlington, Co., N. J., July 26, 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Stewart) Challender. Samuel was the son of Stacy Challender, of Scotch descent. His wife, Rebecca, was the daughter of Josiah Stewart, a soldier of the Revolution, for whom the subject of this sketch was named. Both families were of old American stock, who have lived in N. J. for many generations, and were imbued with that patriotism which has been the backbone of this country.

Josiah was raised as a Democrat, and was active in the campaign of 1861, in the support of Douglas, but after Lincoln was elected he

believed in sustaining him and upholding the government, and for his course he was greatly denounced by his Democratic neighbors. This action only had the effect of bringing out more strongly his patriotism; so when the States seceded and the rebels fired on the old flag, young Challender was ready to shoulder his gun and fight to protect it. His younger brother, Charles P., had the same convictions. There was some delay about their getting into the service, but in the early part of Aug., 1862, the two brothers might have been seen walking on the road to Trenton, a distance of 16 miles from their home, for the purpose of tendering their aid in support of the Union. After this long walk, they were so young looking the officers would not take them without a permit from their parents, and they had to return for this. The permit secured, they returned, were accepted, and were mustered in, Aug. 9, 1862, into Co. G., 11th N. J. Inf. They went into camp at Peryne for a time, and then the Regt. was ordered to Washington, and was engaged in building breastworks and strengthening the defences of the city.

Mr. Challender fought with his company in the battle of Antietam, armed with an old Austrian rifle which rarely exploded a cap. His next move was to Washington, thence to Falmouth, Va., and was in action at the battle of Fredericksburg under Burnside. The following winter he participated with his Regt. in the campaign that has gone into history as "Gen. Burnside's mud expedition." To get back from this march they were obliged to build corduroy roads in order to get their artillery and wagon trains over. His next engagement was at Chancellorsville, where the 11th took a prominent part. Mr. Challender's company (G.) was equal to the occasion, and met the foe with undaunted bravery and fought to the end. Its loss was quite heavy, having 6 killed, and 21 wounded. After this battle the command went into camp for awhile. Lee having moved with his army northward for the purpose, as it was supposed, of invading the Northern States, the Army of the Potomac to which the 11th N. J. was attached, moved after. The two great armies, finally met, after a long march on the field of Gettysburg, and Mr. Challender had an opportunity to fight in one of the most memorable battles of the war. His Co. went into the battle with 40 men, and had 8 men killed and 19 wounded. Their haversacks were empty when the fight opened, and they fought until the third day before they had anything to eat. On the first day of the battle, his Regt. was in front and engaged in hard fighting, but on the second day it supported Hancock's Corps, being held chiefly in reserve, and had a grand view of the celebrated and disastrous charge, made by Pickett, in attempting to reach Round Top. On the morning of the 4th (July), it was discovered that the rebel army were retreating and Mr. Challender's company joined in the pursuit. They moved on after the enemy, crossed the Rappahanock, and soon after met them at Culpeper C. H. where they were in action, and again at Union Mills, near the old field of Bull Run. This last encounter was a surprise to the Union troops, yet they succeeded in driving the rebels back, who retaliated by tearing up the railroad track on their retreat, and Mr. Challender was detailed to help repair it.

In crossing the Rappahannock the soldiers were obliged to wade in water up to their waists, the result of which was a severe cold to Mr. Challender, which settled on his lungs. After wading the river they lay down with their wet clothes, and the weather being cold, their garments were frozen stiff. This laid Mr. Challender up from active duty, but he remained with his regiment for awhile, and Nov. 8, 1863, he was sent to the hospital where he had several hemorrhages of the lungs. Up to this time he had not been sick an hour, had been with his regiment every day since his enlistment, and it went very hard with him when compelled to leave it. While at the hospital he was reduced in weight to 93 pounds, and was discharged for total disability, March, 1864. It was about this time that his Corps, which had performed such gallant service, was merged into the 2nd Corps.

Mr. Challender remained in N. J. until 1872,

when he removed to the West with the view of improving his health, locating at Neponset, Ill. He tried farming for awhile, but he soon ascertained that he was not strong enough for this work. He subsequently engaged in gardening which he has continued since.

He was married in Jan., 1866, to Alice D. Bird, a native of N. J., who died in 1872, childless. He was married the second time to Alice G., daughter of Robert and Emma (Russell) Thompson, who were natives of Me. Robert, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, was a son of John Thompson, who was a minister of the Methodist church and a Senator of the State of Maine, and who was the son of Hugh Thompson, a native of Ireland. Emma was the daughter of Jonathan and Betsey Russell. Both families were represented in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this sketch was wont to sit on the knee of his great grandmother and listen to stories of the Revolution. He thinks these stories kindled within his breast the fires of patriotism which matured in after years, and became so strong that when his country was threatened, to save her he was ready to lay his life down upon her altar. Four children were born to him and his wife Alice—Ollie M., Alton R., Zana E., and Ralph T.

He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 284, and has held all the positions of the Post. He is also a member of I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 560 of Neponset; is a Republican in politics, and is in receipt of a fair pension. Both he and his good wife are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Challender has held various positions in the village, among which may be mentioned that of Collector and Trustee. He is a good neighbor and a valuable citizen, and holds the confidence and esteem of his fellow townsmen.

LEVI W. EWING, of Oneida, Ill., was born in Muskingum Co., Ohio, Aug. 17, 1839, a son of Henry G. and Esther (Alexander) Ewing, the former born in Ohio, in 1810, whilst the latter was of Scottish ancestry and a daughter of a soldier of the war 1812. Levi was married June 14th 1860, to Josephine Leman, and continued in Ohio until the outbreak of the Rebellion when he enlisted in the service as a private in Co. E., 3rd Ohio Vol. Inf. for the 3 mos. service, but before expiration of term he re-enlisted for three years, and his was the first three year Regt. to cross into W. Va., and engaged the enemy under Johnston at Rich Mt., it being one of the first battles in which the Regt. was engaged. In Oct. the Regt. moved into Ky., and on to Bowling Green, thence to Nashville and was among the first Union troops to enter that city. After a short delay they moved to Murfreesboro, and afterwards to Huntsville, where they captured a large quantity of supplies and many railroad locomotives. They were then in Gen. O. M. Mitchell's Div. They were subsequently engaged in the battle of Perryville, and also in that of Stone River, where our subject, during the battle was detailed to assist the wounded, and whilst thus engaged was captured by the rebels. Two well armed soldiers were conducting him to the rear when a confederate officer rode up and asked why it was necessary for two armed men to be in charge of one unarmed Yankee, and he sent one of them back to the front. That night he was placed in the Court House yard at Murfreesboro and the following day taken to Libby prison where he was confined for a month or so, then sent to parol camp at Annapolis and thence to camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, and exchanged for duty about June 1st. His Regt., which was a part of the "Straight's raid" command, had also been taken prisoners near Rome, Ga., and were exchanged about the same time. He rejoined his Regt. at Nashville, Tenn., and proceeded to Kelley's Landing, where, during the battle of Lookout Mt., many prisoners were captured. Among them was quite a number of a Va. Regt., which was guard over the 3d Ohio when its boys were prisoners, who had been treated well in their captivity and now the Ohio Regt. had the opportunity of reciprocating their kindness, and they certainly did so. Shortly afterwards his Regt. moved to Fort Wood, Chat-

tanoooga, where he was when his term of service expired. He started homeward passing through Nashville, and thence to Cincinnati where he was mustered out at Camp Denison.

July 4th, 1864 he started for Ill., and settled in Oneida. Our subject had three brothers, also in the war. Albert and Edmund served in the 97th Ohio, Co. K., and Robert was in the 3d Ohio with Levi. Mr. Ewing is a member of Post No. 45. G. A. R., Department of Ill., a member of the Odd Fellows order; and a Republican in politics. He has filled the position of Township Clerk for several years, as also that of City Clerk and Alderman for the City of Oneida. He learned the painting trade when young and still works at his occupation.

HENRY H. BEAMER, of Knoxville, Ill., was born in Adams Co., Pa., Sept. 10, 1838, His father was Jacob, a native of Md. Henry H., the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm and after a limited education was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. June 8, 1861, he was mustered into the military service, having sometime before joined Co. K., 1st Pa. Reserves. They went into camp at West Chester, near Phila., remaining there until the battle of Bull Run, July 21st. They were thoroughly equipped by Governor Curtin, who had no confidence in the idea that the war would be of short duration. Going to Baltimore, they served there about a week and thence proceeded to Washington, performing picket duty in that vicinity during the winter of 1861-62. March 8, 1862, they marched in the direction of Manassas. The rebels having evacuated Manassas they took possession and remained there encamped for about a week, being then ordered back to Alexandria.

The 1st Pa. was assigned to the 1st Brig., 3d Div., 1st A. C. The 1st Corps returned to Manassas, thence moving on to Fredericksburg, Va. The 3d Div. was then ordered to join the army of McClellan at White House landing, and assigned to the 5th Corps, under Gen. Porter. June 26, while on picket duty at Mechanicsville, the Regt. was attacked by a large force of the enemy with whom they engaged in a hotly contested battle. The following day they were in action at Gaines' Mill, where the 5th Corps bore the onslaught of the whole rebel force, engaging in a desperate encounter, and fighting until their ammunition gave out. The next day they crossed the Chickahominy, blowing up the bridges and taking the post of honor, as having charge of the artillery, which they moved across White Oak Swamp and got into position near Charles City Cross Roads. From some slight skirmishing in the forepart of the day, the battle toward the afternoon raged furiously, resulting in heavy regimental loss, Co. K. losing more than in any other battle, the Captain being killed and 20 of the men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Both the commander of the Regt. and the commander of the Brig. were killed, being the second brigade commander killed in three days.

The 1st Pa. supported in this battle Battery B., 1st Pa. Artillery, which was captured by the rebels, but recaptured during the day. During the night they fell back to Malvern Hill, while the battle was raging, being held in reserve under fire. The succeeding night they fell back to Harrison's Landing, where they remained until the Div. was ordered back to Acquia Creek. Here Mr. Beamer was detailed as a guard on a steamer and was accidentally left behind when his Regt. moved out to the support of Pope, and was engaged in the 2d Bull Run battle. At Washington they were again assigned to the 3d Div., 1st Corps, under Gen. Hooker, and thence moved on through Md. in pursuit of Lee, and fighting him at South Mt. and Antietam.

Afterward moving to Warrenton, Va., they were attached to the command of Gen. Burnside, and reaching Brook's Station Co. K. was detailed for provost guard duty for three or four weeks. They accompanied Burnside on the noted "mud march," as it was termed. The roads were frozen and when the thaw came on were so muddy as to render a passage over them well-nigh impossible. After proceeding for 12 miles and losing their wagon train in the mud, they returned to camp.

Afterward going to Fairfax Court House, where they were encamped for about a month, they thence went on to Gettysburg, taking part in that great and decisive Federal victory. During this engagement Mr. Beamer was within one mile of his own home, the position of his command being on the extreme left of the army and directly in front of Round Top. He knew every foot of the ground, as when a barefooted boy he had been all over it. But this was no time for visiting, and he did not go to his home until after the battle, where he found a Union soldier's dead body, the house having been deserted during the terrible conflict. He did not see any of his family, as he had so quickly to move on with his command in pursuit of the retreating enemy, during which they recrossed the Potomac. They participated in the actions at Rappahannock Station, Culpeper Court House and Bristoe Station, and again at New Hope Church dispersed and routed the enemy.

During the winter of 1863–4, Mr. Beamer was one of a detail of 15 men to take charge of division commissary, his duty being to keep with the train. He was at the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, where with several others he was detailed to take supplies, under a flag of truce, to an abandoned hospital. Proceeding to White House Landing they encountered the enemy at Bethesda Church, within a few miles of the scene of their first battle over two years previous. The Div. was composed exclusively of Pa. volunteers, and when they reached Harrisburg on their return home the people of the city turned out in great crowds to do them honor. A similar demonstration occurred at Philadelphia.

Returning to the army after a brief sojourn at home, Mr. Beamer became a member of the Construction Corps as a carpenter, going to City Point to help build the railroad around Petersburg, the line of which was just in the rear of the army. They then proceeded to the Manassas Gap railway, where they were surrounded by Mosby's guerrillas, when the Federal Cavalry came to their assistance and dispersed them. They removed the rails from the Manassas Gap railway to Harper's Ferry, and constructed a railroad to Winchester, where they remained during the winter. After the war he worked at his trade; thence going to Ind., where he worked as a bridge contractor on the Wabash railroad.

He was married near Gettysburg, Pa., Aug. 6, 1868, to Maria Storick, and they have had 5 children—Anna, (Mrs. William A. Wiley, of De Long, Ill)., Minnie, Miles S., Charles W. and Alice Bessie. He came to Ill. in the spring of 1875, settling near Knoxville, where he conducted farming operations for several years.

In the spring of 1891, he sold his farm and engaged in the grocery business at Knoxville. He is a Republican. Mr. Beamer is a member of Post 239, G. A. R., of which he is post commander. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Mason. He is an honest, conscientious man, and a useful citizen.

JAMES WHITTAKER, a resident of Quincy, Ill., was born in N. Y. City, Sept. 10, 1861. When an infant of one year, James lost his parents who died during the great cholera epidemic of 1832, and has thus never had the counsel of a loving mother or tender father. His father was of Irish ancestry and his name was Farrell, but our subject being adopted when a mere infant by a family named Whittaker, he bore their name. Growing to manhood at Flat Bush, on the sunny banks of the Hudson River, he attended the country schools of primitive days, and subsequently commenced life as a house carpenter. This he followed successfully until his enlistment in the army, which occurred July 22, 1862, Co. H., 120th N. Y. Inf., and went to the front in Sickle's corps. Dec. 13, 1862, he was thoroughly baptized by the enemy's fire during that bloody battle of Fredericksburg, Va., in which he received a gunshot wound in his left arm. He remained with his comrades who carefully nursed his wound, going to the hospital only to have it dressed. The following spring they moved on the Chancellorsville expedition, and though excused from duty by

the surgeon, comrade Whittaker, like a brave patriot, took active part in that desperate fight. Subsequently we find him again in the front ranks during that historic battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Here while attempting to recover the body of Lieut. Creighton, who was mortally wounded, our subject was captured, and recaptured on the field by a detachment of his Regt. In this sanguinary battle the gallant 120th N. Y. lost 23 officers and 300 privates in killed and wounded. Oct. 10, 1863, near James City, Va., Mr. Whittaker was one of a detachment who supported the cavalry on the extreme front. The enemy made a flank movement, cut off the retreat, attacking in front with greatly superior number, and 113 of the Regt., including our subject, were taken prisoners.

Thus captured our comrade was taken to Libby Prison, confined about five months, when he was transferred to Belle Isle, where he remained till Feb. 22, 1864, when he was returned to Richmond, and Mar. 10, was loaded into a cattle car and transported to Andersonville Prison. Here in this den of pest, in this living tomb, he was confined until the close of the war, excepting a period of six weeks, when they were taken out to avoid recapture by an anticipated raid. Thirteen months a prisoner in that "chamber of horrors" Mr. Whittaker fully realized that "Half has not been told." The scanty and unwholesome food was not sufficient to nourish a child, much less a soldier. He saw sick men who were lying helplessly on the ground exposed to the burning sun, eaten up by maggots. He saw the bleeding and distorted limbs of the scurvy subjects who were dying by inches, and has witnessed many a "dead line execution." On one occasion a poor sick man, wretched and emaciated, stepped out and saw a bone from which the meat had been gnawed, lying near the dead line. He stooped to pick it up, and was shot and killed by the sentinel. Cruel, cold blooded murder, wholly inexcusable on any grounds real or imaginary. Our subject expressed his opinion of the sentinel in language more forcible than eloquent, and would probably have been another victim had the gun been loaded. He witnessed the hanging of six men who were adjudged guilty of stealing the rations of their fellow prisoners, and, indeed, killing them to carry out their nefarious designs. They were tried and condemned to death by a jury of their associates, under jurisdiction of the prison authorities. The notorious Wirtz kept them under guard after their condemnation and ordered and superintended the erection of the gallows, but the Union prisoners performed the execution. Comrade Whittaker was released from prison April 17, 1865, and taken to Jacksonville, Fla., where he once more saw his beloved stars and stripes. From here he was transported to Indianapolis, then to N. Y., where he was quartered, with plenty of food, until July 26, 1865, when he was finally mustered out.

Mr. Whittaker was married to Catherine E. Lee, who died Dec. 3, 1861, leaving one daughter, Estella, now Mrs. Wendland, of Memphis, Tenn. Dec. 13, 1865, he was married to Miss Helen Jane Winfield a native of Ulster Co., N. Y. By this union three children were born—George F., died in infancy, and Lillian and Eva May, living. The family are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Whittaker is a member of Joe Hooker Post, Canton, Ill,, Arates Lodge No. 172, I. O. O. O. F., of Ranndont, N. Y., of which he is a P. G. and is an active and enthusiastic worker in both orders.

CHARLES CLIMO, of Peru, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the Rebellion, in July, 1861, while on his way home from Pike's Peak, Col., whither he had gone some time previous during the gold excitement at that place. He was first mustered in as a private in Co. C., 13th Mo. Vol. Inf., which was shortly after reorganized as the 25th Mo. Inf. at St. Joseph, in the same State, where he was made a Sergeant of his company. His first experience in warfare was at the battle of Lexington, Ky., where, after some fighting, his whole command were taken prisoners, but were only detained a short time until they were paroled. His Regt. afterward partici-

pated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and was the first to open fire during that engagement. Unfortunately, during this battle, he was wounded by being struck in the thigh with a bullet, and being rendered helpless, was subsequently taken prisoner together with his Captain; 2 other sergeants of his company, and about 300 men of his Regt. Our subject with 26 other wounded prisoners was shortly after exchanged. He was sent to the hospital at Dayton, Ohio, and subsequently was transferred to St. Louis, where he remained until the following Sept. when he had sufficiently recovered to enable him to rejoin his regiment at Pilot Knob, Mo. With it he was engaged in Mo. and Ark., and took part in several engagements and many skirmishes previous to Jan. 1, 1864, when it was sent to Nashville, Tenn., there consolidated with what was then known as Colonel Bissell's Engineers, and were afterward known as the 1st Mo. Engineers, Mr. Climo ranking as Sergeant of Co. A. As an Engineer Regt., it was engaged in building the railroad from Nashville to Jonesboro, on the Tennssee River. After completing this enterprise, the Regt. joined Gen. Sherman's army before Atlanta, and participated in that battle. His Regt. was subsequently engaged in building forts around the city of Atlanta for its future protection. About this time it was reorganized into 5 companies, our subject being selected as Sergeant of Co. B., and on Jan. 20, 1864, while at Nashville, his Regt. veteranized. He continued with his Regt. and participated in all the battles and skirmishes in which it was engaged, up to the close of the war, and was present at the Grand Review at Washington, May 24, 1865. While at Louisville, Ky., he was promoted to the office of 2d Lieut., June, 1865. He was mustered out July 22, 1865, and finally paid off and discharged at St. Louis, Mo., the following month.

Mr. Climo was born in England, Aug. 25, 1840, and with his parents emigrated to this country in 1854, locating at Peru. The father, John Climo, died just one week before his son had been discharged from the army. After the war, our subject returned to his home in Peru, where he resumed his trade as a harness maker and subsequently embarking in the business for himself, and being a splendid tradesman, possessed of good business ability, combined with his agreeable, courteous manners, has established a paying trade, and is now looked upon as one of Peru's most prominent citizens.

He married in 1870, Miss Annie Schultz, a native of Prussia, and an amiable woman, who died in January, 1885, leaving our subject to mourn the loss of an estimable wife.

Mr. Climo is a member of the E. N. Kirk Post, No. 656, G. A. R., at Peru, of which he has been Quarter Master since its organization. He is now serving his second term as Alderman for Peru, in which town he is respected by the many people with whom he trades, as also by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GARRETT BROWN, of Kewanee, Ill., was born in Phila., Pa., Aug. 23, 1833. His parents were James and Lutitia (Hallowell) Brown. The father died when his son was but three years of age, and the young boy was bound out to work upon a farm until he was 16 years old. He then continued this avocation on his own account, and was married in 1855, to Miss E. K. Taylor, daughter of Thomas and Ellen Taylor, of Phila. He was married in March, and in April starting West located at Kewanee, Ill., which was then a village of a few small houses, and purchased a small farm on which he was working when the call for soldiers came. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F., 124th Ill. Vol., and at once took the field, meeting the enemy first near Grand Gulf, Miss., at a place known as Thompson's Hills. Was next at Raymond, where he was hit in the side by a minie ball at short range, but as the ball passed through a rubber blanket and a canteen, it just penetrated the flesh, but the force was sufficient to knock him down the hill, upon the brow of which he was standing at the time. Although he was able to rejoin his Regt. at the battle of Jackson, on the second day after this

incident, he is at the present time unable to sleep on this injured side.

From Jackson he went into that terrible conflict at Champion Hills after a march of four miles on the double quick, and from the effects of this exertion and the heat Mr. Brown was disabled, and several men in his company died. He, however, recovered in a few days so that he was soon able to keep in place in the Regt. which soon took a position in the siege of Vicksburg. At this place the 124th assisted in blowing up Fort Hills, and was ordered into the Fort to hold it after the explosion. Some of its companies were in the crater made by the explosion which was called the "Slaughter Pen" on account of the danger and losses. At one time Cos. A. and F. held this point for one hour and twenty minutes, losing 47 out of 160 men.

This Regt. was left to occupy Vicksburg, and remained in possession nearly two years, by permission of Gen. McPherson, as a reward for arduous services in the entrenchments, making occasional marches out to check some movement of the enemy. During this time there was an unfavorable fight at Jackson Cross Roads, near Jackson. Gen. Dennis had command of the Union forces and the belief prevailed among the men that the Gen. had sold out to the rebels. On learning how matters were going, Gen. Schofield rode from Vicksburg in the night, with an escort of about forty men and took command. He brought the boys out all right and whipped the rebels. The same year the 124th made a trip into La., meeting the enemy at Monroe and giving them a fight.

In the spring of 1865, after the long stay at Vicksburg, steamers bore the 124th, with others, to New Orleans, embarking there on the steamship "Guiding Star" for Mobile, landed at Fort Gaines on Dauphine's Island, where they remained a few days, living on fish and oysters, which the men caught in the bay. March 21, the bay was crossed and the force disembarked on Fish River to invest Spanish Fort. The men laid here in the trenches 13 days during the siege, and remained at Spanish Fort until it fell. A march was then made to Montgomery, Ala., then to Vicksburg by rail, thence home to be mustered out, as Spanish Fort was one of the closing engagements of the war.

Mr. Brown returned to his farm at Kewanee, where he has since remained. His two children living are: Thomas T., who married Tillie Wiley, a farmer near his father, and Anna M., residing at home.

Mr. Brown is a Republican, but does not aspire to office. Has been School Trustee for the past 15 years. The family are members of the Baptist church.

BENEDICT DOLL, of La Salle, Ill., was born in 1845, in Germany, Came to the U S. with his mother in 1855, his father having previously died in his native country. When the War of the Rebellion commenced, Mr. Doll was too young for service, but as it continued from year to year he resolved to lend a hand in order to bring about its close. He enlisted for three years, at Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 25th, 1864, in Co. G., 6th Minn. Vol. Inf. Previous to his enlistment he was in Gen. Sibley's command on his campaign to New Mexico against the Indians. After being mustered in to the U. S. service he proceeded under command of Col. Cook, and was stationed at Helena Ark. Mr. Doll was assigned upon detached duty during the greater part of the war, and therefore had no opportunity of participating in the bloody work of destroying and capturing the enemy. The necessities of war, however, required brave, courageous, and discreet men in many departments of the service besides those who were continously handling the gun and performing their deathly duties, and Mr. Doll was selected to fill one of these responsible positions.

He was with his Regt.and actively participated in the battle at Mobile, Ala., and displayed the coolness and bravery, which largely constitutes the make up of a warrior. In the retreat from Fort Blakely he had one finger on the right hand broken.

He was discharged at Fort Snelling, Aug. 19th, 1865, after the conclusion of the war and

immediately came to Ill., where he had lived previous to his going to Minn., and where he resided at the time of his enlistment. Mr. Doll was born and brought up on a farm but soon after his discharge from service he removed to La Salle, Ill., and in 1872, engaged there in the manufacture of soda water, which he has since continued, and through his ability and energy, combined with agreeable manners, has built up a large and successful business, amply sufficient for the necessities of a modest and unassuming gentleman.

Mr. Doll was married to Miss Eva Henry in Dec. 1868 (a native of Germany), and three children are the result of the marriage, namely, Louisa, Benedict and Randolph.

He is a Mason, Knight Templar, member of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and a member of Post 242, G. A. R. at LaSalle. He was for many years a Republican but for sufficient reason has changed his political allegiance and is now a Democrat.

DR. WILLIAM W. MCMANN a son of James and Mary (Lee) McMann, was born in Madison Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1838. The father moved to Indiana when this son was quite young, and there he receivcd his early education. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of 18 in the office of George W. Carr, M. D.. of Ligonier, Ind., where he studied three years. He then studied one year with Dr. Geo. W. Sheldon, and was one year in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, where he entered to finish his medical studies.

Being home on a vacation when the war was declared he enthusiastically enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, in the McClellan Dragoons of Chicago, commanded by Capt. Barker. The Dragoons went directly to Virginia, where they were equipped; then sent to Washington City, and assigned to provost duty, and attached to Gen. McClellan's bodyguard.

In March, under Gen. Stoneman, this body of men was sent to the Rapphanock and during the first raid Dr. McMann was detailed as surgeon and was placed in that line of duty. On the return from this raid his horse fell with him and injured his left leg so that there has been a running sore, which resulted in necrosis of the the bone and has given him a great deal of trouble ever since.

Having thus been unfitted for field service he was placed in charge of the sick and wounded in the camp at Alexandria, Va. He finally secured the admission of these disabled soldiers to the hospitals and joined his command at Fortress Monroe a few days previous to the battle of Williamsburg. The command took an active part at Yorktown, being the advance guard of the army, and engaging the enemy in the afternoon, suffering a loss of 6 men killed and wounded. The next day, May 5, at the battle of Williamsburg, Dr. McMann was wounded by a bullet which passed through his left hand, entering at the knuckle of the third finger and was taken out of the joint of the wrist. The hand was raised in front of the the body when struck by the bullet. One hundred and twenty-seven pieces of bone were taken from the wound. The Doctor attended to the case himself and succeeded in saving a good part of the hand. He was sent to Baltimore and from there to the hospital at Philadelphia. He afterwards obtained a furlough for 30 days and visited Chicago.

On his return to his post he was placed in charge of a hospital until October when he was sent to the front, and was on duty as surgeon at Alexandria, where he continued in the same work until he was discharged on account of his wounded hand and broken leg.

Returning to Indiana, he staid a short time and then started to join the 2nd Ind. Cav., but on arriving in Louisville, Ky., he was informed the Regt. had been captured by the enemy, so he returned home.

In 1863, Dr. McMann moved to Gardner, Ill., and established himself in the practice of medicine in which he has maintained a leading position ever since.

He was married to Miss Eliza J. Atkinson in the fall of 1863, and has one daughter, Maud, now the wife of Earle Lowry, a resident of

Rock Island, Ill. Mrs. McMann died in Aug., 1884, and in Oct., 1886, the doctor was married to Miss Elizabeth Jones of Canton, Ohio, a daughter of Dr. Jones, who went to California in 1849, and died in South America on his way home, in 1853.

Dr. McMann is a Republican but has no aspirations for political offices. He is a Knight of Pythias, and has been a Mason for the last 30 years. In addition to his extensive practice Dr. McMann is interested in a drug business which he started in 1869.

CAPT. RICHARD HUGHES, now a citizen of Morris, Ill., was born in County Mayo, Ireland, June, 1835. He came to America with his parents in 1856 and settled at Portsmouth, Va. His father was John Hughes, and his mother's maiden name was Sabina Flood, who was a daughter of John Flood. They had a family of eight boys, and in 1852, four of the sons went north and settled in Grundy Co., Ill. Richard Hughes went north two years later. He learned the baker and confectionery trade in his youth in Portsmouth, and when the family left this place in 1852, he went to Raleigh, N. C., and in 1854, June 8, he arrived at Morris, Ill. The rest of the family subsequently settled at this place.

The war caught "Dick" in the South running an engine and he was compelled to enlist in a rebel Regt. Afterwards finding a friend who was a prisoner, he succeeded in escaping with him and enlisted in the U. S. navy, on the Ship "Arctic" at Brooklyn. July, 1862, he enlisted in Co. C., 76th Ill. Inf. The first service in the army was at Columbus, Ky., followed by active work at Vicksburg, Miss., Jackson, Miss., and on to Meridian. After the evacuation of Jackson, he entered that city with a squad of 20 men which he commanded. Reporting to his Regt. and returning to Black River under Gen McArthur, he was attached to the staff of Gen. Benj. Dormblaser, and made a picket officer of the Div. while at this point. Orders were received to be in readiness to join in Sherman's march to the sea, but this order was changed and the Regt. was sent to Natchez, Miss., and later took part in Sherman's Meridian expedition, and other important movements. In 1865, Feb. 12, the portion of the Regt. in which Capt. Hughes was enrolled embarked on the steamer "George Peabody" *en route* for Fort Gaines.

Feb. 14, while on the Gulf, a severe storm nearly destroyed the craft, and it became necessary to lighten the vessel by throwing the cargo overboard. A part of the load thus disposed of consisted of 144 horses and mules, with guns, amunition, wagons, etc. Two men were lost, and the boat badly injured, but was enabled to return to New Orleans. Here the soldiers took a steamer and crossed Lake Ponchartrain to Fort Morgan, and from thence were transferred to Pensacola, Fla. From this point they marched to Fort Blakely, Ala., which Capt. Hughes was the first man to enter, doing so Apr. 9, as Col. Busey, in command, ordered him forward. In going in he was wounded in the left leg, and a few minutes later, while standing at the side of the Colonel, they were both shot in the hip. The rebel who fired that shot was seen by one of the soldiers, who plunged his bayonet through him. Col. Busey is now a M. C. from Ill. Both officers were sent to the hospital in New Orleans. This battle at Fort Blakely was the last general engagement of the war, and Capt. Hughes did not meet his Regt. again until he met it in July, 1865, to be sent to Chicago, Ill., where it was disbanded Aug. 4, 1865.

Seven brothers of this family have creditable war records, particularly so, when it is noted that they were all raised in the South. Thomas was killed at Shiloh, Tenn. The others served during the war. The youngest, William, but fourteen years of age when he enlisted, was wounded at Fort Blakely. James was also wounded the same day at the same place. Arthur, serving in the 55th Ill., was wounded at Shiloh, and has been a cripple ever since, his right arm being disabled.

At the close of his arduous service, which continued to the end of the war, Capt. Hughes returned to his home at Morris, Ill., where he established a good business. He was united in

marriage in 1872 with Rachel Knudson. Five boys and one girl have blessed this union. The daughter died in infancy, but the sons, John, William, Thomas, Richard and Dennis are living. The family is Catholic in religion.

Captain Hughes is a straight Democrat, and when nominated for Sheriff, he largely reduced the majority of his opponent. The G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and Knights of Patrotic Circle find in him a genial companion and faithful member.

WILLIAM W FENTON is a native of Pa., born June 3, 1843. His parents were Edwin and Elizabeth A. (Press) Fenton. The father was born in Pa., Oct. 23, 1816, and died on his 65th birthday, in Ohio. The mother was born Feb 13, 1818 in N. Y. Our subject was the second child of seven children, only three of whom are now living. He enlis ted at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 16, 1861, in 2nd Independent Battery of Ohio, Lt. Art. The Battery was equipped at Camp Chase and then joined the army under Gen. Fremont, at St, Louis, Mo., went to Jefferson City, and from there to Springfield, Mo. where Fremont was superseded by Gen. Hunter. From Springfield it marched to Rolla and here Gen. Curtis assumed command of the Dept. of Mo. It remained at Rolla, during the winter, up to Feb. 1st 1862 when it started after the rebel, Gen. Price, then in possession of Springfield, Mo. Price evacuated the city on the approach of the Union army. The 2nd then followed Price down into Ark., where the former was reinforced by Van Dorn. The Union army was concentrated at Sugar Creek where the rebels got in the rear, and the battle of Pea Ridge was fought. This battle was looked upon as a millitary necessity, and defeat meant capture of Curtis' entire army. But fortunately the fates favored the Union arms. On leaving Pea Ridge the army went eastward through Mo., thence to Batesville where it remained about three weeks, thence moved to Helena. At Batesville the army was devided, a portion going Cape Girardeau to Corinth, whilst Gen. Curtis with about 10,000 men started on an expedition similar to the historic march to the sea In this expedition Curtis traveled through the enemy's country with organized armies in the immediate vicinity, yet cut loose from all communication and living upon the country as they marched along. His men and horses suffered terribly for want of water, and in coming in sight of a stream the horses would become unmanageable. On one occasion a soldier's horse threw him into the stream, and striking him with his fore foot, killed him instantly.

During the march a small body of rebel calvary under Hindman, harassed the troops all the way from Batesville to Helena, necessitating many skirmishes. The army reached Helena about the middle of July, having been three months in the enemy's country, cut off from communication with Washington and from the soldier's friends. The men were frequently without anything to eat—at one time not a particle of food was issued for five days, the country being very barren, and what little had been raised had been taken by the rebel army. At Helena our subject was prostrated by sickness, as the result of scanty and unwholesome food and water; was sent north to a hospital at Keokuk, Ia., from which he was discharged Jan. 5, 1863, and mustered out of the army, owing to disability. He then returned to his home in Ohio, and in the following winter went to Danville, Ill., where he worked at his trade—that of a shoemaker. He remained there until 1865, having in the meantime returned to Conneaut and married. This event occurred June 2, 1864, the lady being Miss Catherine T. Guthrie. Mrs. Fenton's brother, Harvey, was Lieut., in the battery of which our subject was a member. Her cousin, Augustus Beach, was Captain of the battery. Her brother, Nathan Lewis Guthrie, was also a member of the battery, of which also a third brother was artificer. For the next four years we find our subject at Ann Arbor, Mich., then returned to Danville, where he remained until 1874 when he removed to Quincy, Ill., which he has since made his home. Here he has established a good business as a manufacturer of fine shoes, and is closely identified with

the G. A. R., having been Commander of John Wood Post, No. 96. He filled the office of Sr. Vice Commander in 1888 and that of Jr. V. Com. the year previous. Having passed through the offices in regular rotation, something never accomplished by any other man in the history of that post. While comrade Fenton was presiding officer there were 300 members of this post. He has since withdrawn and joined the Col. C. H. Morton Post, No. 707, a newly organized society. The cause of his withdrawal from the Wood Post may be stated briefly as follows: A by-law was passed restricting relief to the members of the G. A. R., and the widows and orphans of deceased members of John Wood Post. This, our comrade Fenton strongly opposed as being unjust and not being wholly in accord with the broad principle of charity as laid down in the rules governing that body. Subject is an active member of the I. O. O. F. and is the present Secretary of Gem City Lodge, No. 357.

He has two sons and three daughters, four of whom are living, namely: Myra, now Mrs. Frank, Rosa, Barton W., Catherine E. and Bessie. His paternal grandfather was born at Ipswich, England, in 1780, married in New York City, Mrs. Charlotte Jennings, and resided in Penn., until the war of 1812, where he was a practicing physician, and was the first Mayor of Shippensburg, and later became the first Mayor of Conneaut, O., dying there in 1834. The maternal grandfather of our subject was living on the North shore of Lake Ontario during the war of 1812, and rather than join the English army, he crossed the lake in an open boat and allied himself with the U. S. cause. It is not known whether he was regularly enlisted or not. The Fentons are a hardy, long-lived class of people, given mostly to mechanical pursuits.

ALFRED A. MEREDITH, of Chicago, Ill., a member of the Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 444, G. A. R., at Englewood, Ill., enlisted at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4, 1864, as a private in Co. A., 22nd Pa. Cav., which prior to that time was known as the Ringgold Battalion, and at different times was commanded by Gens. Hunter, Sigel and Hooker. This battalion performed the major part of its service in W. Va., marching, pursuing and being pursued by the guerrilla forces that infested that region. The company was under the command of Captain James P. Hart, and was always the first in the best or worst of everything. It engaged in the skirmishes at Lost River Gap, May 4, 1864, and later at Morefield Valley, but found the latter unpleasantly interesting as the rebels made a desperate effort to shoot the Capt. of Co. A., and succeeded in killing his horse, dividing the command, and were pressing it hard when reinforcements arrived and the enemy were routed from a stone house in which they had taken refuge. The reinforcements mistaking the members of Co. A. for rebels, came very near proving more disastrous than helpful, but fortunately the mistake was discovered in time to prevent disaster, and the united force gave the rebels a good start in moving from that place.

Mr. Meredith was made a prisoner July 3, 1864, near Martinsburg, W. Va., on the Martinsburg and Winchester Pike, over which Gen. Sheridan made his famous ride, which has been celebrated in song and story. The prisoners were started for Richmond, but as Union soldiers prevented, a change of route was made to Lynchburg and Danville, halting five or six davs at each place, then to Andersonville, where, as he says, he was "entertained in rebel style" for 9 months and 27 days. When released he did not return to his command, as he had not recovered his health when mustered out at Harrisburg, Pa., June 2, 1864, and returned to his home at Carmichales, Greene Co., Pa.

A. A. Meredith was born June 16, 1845, at Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa. His father, Thomas Meredith, a native of Brownsville, Pa., was born of Welsh and English ancestry. His grandfather, also Thomas Meredith, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wanee, a native of Brownsville, Pa. Her ancestors were English Quakers,

and four or five generations of the Wanee family were born on the old homestead near Brownsville. A great-grandfather came from New Jersey when a small boy and located near Brownsville. The children of Thomas and Elizabeth Meredith, now both living, are: Alfred A., Silas and Clarissa, twins; Mary E., Isabel F., Chas. S., Jas. B., Annie E., George T., Nettie M., William G. and Laura P.

A. A. Meredith was raised on a farm, where he received a common school education and since that has been employed as a carpenter, farmer and policeman, residing in Ottawa, Minooka, Farmer City and Chicago. He was married March 11, 1868 to Mary A. Dix. To Mr. and Mrs. Meredith four children have been born, whose names are: Carrie, Cora, John T. and Charles A. Mr. Meredith in recalling his history states that the twelve children of his father's family were never all together at one time, and in regard to his imprisonment at Andersonville, says that during three months of the time in the winter season he was entirely helpless, and yet he never received any attention, except once, when he was given a mustard plaster. Although suffering from chronic diarrhoea and dropsy his bed day and night was made of pine boughs laid on the ground without any covering. A strong constitution and earnest determination enabled him to live through this worse than barbarous treatment, and finally after witnessing the Grand Review at Washington to reach his home and friends.

CAPT. E. S. CHURCH, of Neponset, Ill., lived until he was 7 years old in Madison Co. N. Y., where he was born Jan. 12, 1818. His father dying when the son was 7 years of age he was sent to live with a brother-in-law in Chautauqua Co., and at the age of 14 went to Rochester, N. Y., to learn the gilder's trade, at which he served his time and worked for 16 years. When a young man, Mr. Church had traveled in the South and in 1838, while recovering from an attack of yellow fever, fished in the bay where Fort Sumter was afterward built. In 1842, he was married in Rochester to Miss Moxon, of England, and soon after moved to Buffalo, and after residing there ten years, located in Kewanee, Ill., in 1861, where he heard the ominous sounds of rebellion, and became imbued with the spirit that made him willing and anxious to sacrifice every thing in defense of his country.

Taking an active part in raising a company in his home town he was elected 2d Lieut. of Co. A., 42d Ill., Inf., went into camp at Camp Douglas, and was sent to Mo. in the summer of 1861. This company was united with the 42d Regt., received arms at Jefferson Barracks, and was sent in pursuit of "old pap Price." Going into winter quarters at Smithton, Mo., until spring, it took part in the siege of Island No. 10. Here Col. Roberts commanding the Regt., obtained permission to attempt the capture of rebel battery No. 1 which held a prominent position, and Co. A., in command of Lieut. Church was detailed to accompany him on the expedition which consisted of 5 yawls, manned by 10 sailors, carrying 8 soldiers each, besides officers, and provided with files and hammers to spike the guns. The water was running high when the boats set forth. The rebels had their sentries out and when they saw the boats approaching in the darkness, fired and fell back. The boats made a landing and the guns were spiked. The rebels appeared to be paralyzed as they never expected that any man would be brave or foolish enough to attempt such a daring feat. A terrific thunder storm was raging during this heroic expedition and it was daylight when the men returned from this hazardous duty.

The spiking of this battery made it possible for the boats in the river to pass, and afforded Gen. Pope a means of crossing, which resulted in the detention and capture of fully 7,000 rebels and the opening of the Miss. River. The Regt. proceeded to Fort Pillow and returning went up the Tenn. River to Pittsburg Landing, joining Gen. Halleck in the siege of Corinth. At the battle of Farmington Captain Church was on the skirmish line and marching into an ambush was taken prisoner. As a rebel prisoner he was sent to Corinth,

Columbus, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala., Macon, Ga., and with General Prentiss and others to Madison, Ga., staying at this point until Oct., when he was paroled for exchange, and started North via Raleigh and Richmond, where he was in Libby Prison one Sunday, and on Monday walked to Harrisburg Landing and took the exchange boat to Fortress Monroe. This was in Nov. He was, with other prisoners, taken to Washington and exhibited to President Lincoln that he might know how the rebels treated their prisoners. Capt. Church, when released, was barefooted and had a piece of a cotton shirt, pants and a skull cap and these were teeming with vermin. This outfit, it is stated, was the best in the whole squad. Lincoln told the men to go to the stores and buy clothing, and to tell the dealers to charge it until the boys received their pay, and if they refused to do so to let him know. These men were paid in Washington and sent home until notified of their exchange. As he had not been heard from by his friends during his captivity, he was supposed to be dead, so he received a warm welcome on reaching home. The Captain soon became anxious to rejoin his regiment, and not waiting for an exchange he went back and found his command at Nashville, where he was met with a great jubilee on the part of his comrades. He fought in the battle of Stone River, but subsequently his health failing entirely from rheumatism, scurvy and other effects of his imprisonment, which resulted in a partial loss of hearing, he resigned, leaving but 16 men in the ranks of his company that started with 100.

Capt. Church resumed his trade at Kewanee and worked for a few years, but the condition of his health made it impossible for him to continue. He moved to Neponset in the spring of 1865, and has made that place his residence since, with his wife who is still living. He is Justice of the Peace, was elected Commander of the G. A. R. Post, but could not serve on account of deafness. He now holds the office of Adjutant. In politics he is a Democrat.

The venerable soldier and his wife have four children who are thus described: Emily, wife of Henry P. Custer, who was a soldier in the company with Capt. Church and became its captain. He is in the employment of the C. B. & Q. R. R., at Rock Island, Ill.

Jane, wife of R. H. Morse, of Chicago, who was also a soldier.

John Church, residing in Kewanee, Ill.

Clara, employed by the Edison Electric Light Company, receiving a salary of $100 per month.



Lorenzo G. Kimberk, of Seneca, Ill., was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Dec. 20, 1812. His parents were Frederick and Sabrina (Pickham) Kimberk, the former of German and the latter of Scotch descent. They had 14 children, of whom 5 survive—our subject, one brother and three sisters. His father was in the war of 1812. During the gold fever he started for Pike's Peak, and has never been heard of since. His mother died at Shiawassa Co., Mich. The Kimberks were eminently patriotic, for in addition to himself, there were four of his brothers and two of his sons engaged in the late war, all of whom served the Union loyally. Young Kimberk's early life was spent chiefly as a sailor upon the lakes, and he was over 50 years of age when he enlisted. During his three years of service his wife nobly and generously provided for herself and four children.

Mr. Kimberk enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Highland Township, Grundy Co., Ill., in Co. D., 127th Ill. Inf. The Regt. rendezvoused at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and went to the front Nov. 9, 1862, going to Memphis, Tenn., where it remained until Dec., and then removed to Yonkers Point a few days previous to marching to Tallahatchie. At this place they had a heavy skirmish with the enemy and were eventually forced to retreat. Soon after the Regt. went up the Ark. River, and at Arkansas Post, Jan. 12, 1863, engaged the rebels, taking 780 prisoners. The battle was a severe one. Five Union regiments took part in it, the 55th Ill. being one of the number of which Mr. Kimberk's two

sons were members. After this, the Regt. proceeded to Yonker's Point, and remained in camp until May 1, 1863, going then to Grand Gulf, about 60 miles from Vicksburg. His Regt. took part in the battle of Champion Hill, and in the memorable siege of Vicksburg, the capitulation of which, after a 42 days siege, took place, July 4, 1863. After the siege it went to Jackson, Miss., where our forces surrounded Johnston and drove him out. His son, Frank, was wounded in this terrible battle, July 12, 1863, and July 22, 1864, was killed at Atlanta, Ga.

About Oct. 1st the Regt. went to Knoxville to relieve Burnside, afterward to Larkinsville, Ala., where it went into winter quarters. Leaving there May 1, 1864, the Regt. joined Gen. Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in a number of important engagements, including those of Resaca, Atlanta and Jonesboro. Immediately after the capture of Atlanta it went into camp at East Point, going in a few days to Atlanta, where they completed arrangements for the march to the sea. The command engaged in the capture of Fort McAllister, where they took quite a number of prisoners, and succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of amunition. The army arrived at Savannah Jan. 1, 1865. From here they were transported by sea to Beaufort, and from there marched to Columbia, S C. The Regt. was present at the capture of Columbus, in the advance on Fayettesville, and then went to Goldsboro, N. C., which it occupied March 21st. The army left Goldsboro April 10, 1865, in pursuit of Johnston, and arrived at Raleigh, N. C., April 14, where it went into camp. Just before the army arrived at Raleigh, Sherman took off his hat and exclaimed: "Boys, I think it would be appropriate to sing 'Raleigh' Round the Flag." Taking up the refrain, it was carried the length of the line, some six miles long, the men giving vent to their feelings of relief that the journey was nearly accomplished. The 127th took part in the Grand Review at Washington, and were complimented for their discipline and military bearing. They were mustered out June 4, and on June 7 left Washington for Chicago, where it was finally discharged June 17, 1865, only 240 remaining out of the 900 that left Camp Douglas in Nov. 1862.

Mr. Kimberk was married at Ashtabula, Ohio, Jan. 13, 1839, to Clarissa Brown. They had nine children—Mina, Franklin L., Emma, George, Herbert, Arthur, Justin, William, Susannah. Three only are living. In politics, he is a Rebublican; is a member of the G. A. R. Mr. Kimberk is well known and much respected in the locality in which he resides, and although at an advanced age, retains his faculties unimpaired.



JAMES O. RAYMOND, the popular city weigher of Aurora, Ill., hails from Clinton Co., N. Y., where he was born in 1834, a son of Orrin T. and Caroline (Gaines) Raymond, natives of the Empire State. His mother died at his native town, and in 1886, his father moved to Aurora, Ill., where he still lives in good heath. Four children were born to the parents—two girls and two loyal sons of war who both went forth to defend the stars and stripes. Alonzo W., the brother or our subject, enlisted as a private in Co. M., 2nd N. Y. Cav., one of the most famous of the N. Y. Cav. Regt. He is now residing at Chicago where he is employed as a street car conductor, still suffering from a wound received in the war. James, our subject, spent his boyhood days on a farm. He received a good, common school education, after which he commenced life as a clerk and bookkeeper, continuing up to the time he went forth to fight in the defense of the grand "old flag." He enlisted Sept. 19th, 1861, as Sergeant in Co. E., 60th N. Y. Inf., Col. J. C. O. Reddington commanding.

The Regt. went into camp near Ogdensburg, N. Y., where it was equipped, drilled and mustered in. Subsequently they moved to Washington, D. C., where they were actively engaged during the summer and following winter in guarding the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. During the summer of 1862, the Regt. continued on camp and guard duty, and during the tragic

battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, it was assigned to the rear as a reserve. Shortly they went into winter quarters at Acquia Creek Landing, Va., on the Potomac, and subsequently we find comrade Raymond bravely facing the hot and terrible fire of the enemy during the desperate battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 1–4, 1863, in which the Union suffered a total loss of 17,287 in killed wounded and missing, our subject himself being severely wounded by a canister shot wound received in the left leg below the knee. The Union army fell back abandoning the army of dead and wounded, and there on that ghastly field of battle our comrade lay for three long nights and nearly four days, without any care or attention. Fortunately he had a goodly supply of water and provisions with him, else he never would have survived the ordeal. He was captured by the enemy but was paroled and shortly taken back to Acquia Creek Landing—a few weeks later transferred to Armory Square hospital, Washington, where he was confined until March 21, 1864, when he was discharged and mustered out as orderly sergeant.

Mr. Raymond's first wife died prior to the war. He was married a second time to Carrie A. Felton, a native of N. Y., who bore him three children: Hattie, now Mrs. Wallace W. Rider, of Chicago; Orrin Elmer (deceased), and George A. The same month he was married he went West, locating at Aurora, where he has since lived, engaged largely as a clerk. For five years comrade Raymond has filled the office of Quartermaster of the Aurora Post, No. 20, G. A. R. He is a true soldier, an affable gentleman, and in politics is a Republican.



Jasper S. Hawkins, who has been, during the past 26 years, a resident of Champaign, Ill., was born in Fulton Co., Ind., Jan. 7, 1841. He was the son of Zodoc Hawkins of Va., who was the father of thirteen children, three of whom besides our subject, were actively engaged in the great war of the rebellion. His brothers, William E., and James F., passed through the war, members of the 48th Ind. Vol. Inf., while Newton, the youngest of the brothers, was taken sick and discharged, dying shortly after his discharge from the effects of exposure incurred while on duty. Jasper attended school in his boyhood days during the winter months, working upon his father's farm through the summer season. In 1857, he began to learn the cooper trade, at which he was employed up to the time of his enlistment for service in the army. He joined the ranks at Indianapolis, Ind, and was subsequently mustered in as a private in Co. A., 39th Ind. Vol. Inf., Aug 29, 1861.

After drilling a short time, the Regt., under Buell, moved to Louisville, Ky., thence to Nashville, Tenn, and from there to reinforce Grant's army at the famous battle of Shiloh. Arriving on the field Sunday night, they participated in battle on the following day, until the rebels were routed in confusion, not, however, without a heavy loss to the Union Army. Mr. Hawkins' Regt. at this time numbered about 1,013 officers and men. Oct. 15th, after the battle of Stone River, having had companies L. and M. attached to it, it was reorganized as the 8th Cav. The Regt. during its service has borne on its rolls 2,500 men, and was engaged in over 100 battles and skirmishes. Some of the principal ones, and those in which our subject was personally engaged, are Shiloh, Iuka, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamagua, Winchester, Jonesboro, Flint River, Waynesboro, Lost and Kenesaw Mts., Brown's Cross Roads, Lookout Mt., and Missionary Ridge.

While at Chattanooga, Jasper was detailed on the courier service between Chattanooga and the front.

In Feb., 1864, the Regt. veteranized, when the men were granted thirty days furlough. In the spring they were reorganized at Nashville, where they were supplied with fresh horses, new saddles, and other necessaries. On the Rouseau raid, which began shortly after this and lasted 13 days and nights, the Regt. was almost continuously in the saddle and un-

der the enemy's fire throughout the raid. Though the men endured almost every privation and hardship, nothing could deter them from their purpose, and many interesting and important victories might be spoken of, if lack of space did not prevent, one, worthy of mention, being that of a single battalion, belonging to their Regt., routing a rebel Brig. at Cheraw Bridge, Ala.

After the 13th day the men returned back to the Union lines, and notwithstanding their fatigued condition, were on the third day detailed on the McCook Raid, and the 39th was the only Regt. which preserved its organization on the raid near Atlanta. It charged the enemy, routing them, and opening the way for 1,200 of McCook's men to make their escape. At Jonesboro it assisted in the capture of 550 wagons loaded with supplies, destroyed a lot of property, and assisted in the capture of five or six hundred prisoners, and several trains of cars freighted with provisions. and finally tore up several miles of railroad track, heating the rails and twisting them around trees. In July, 1864, Jasper was taken prisoner by Wheeler's Mounted Infantry, and sent to that living tomb, Andersonville, where amid such privations and such terrible scenes as human pen can never portray, he was held until after the fall of Atlanta. He was then transferred to Charleston, S. C., and placed in such a position that if the city should be fired upon, the prisoners would be the first to be killed. After being guarded here upon the open common, for about three weeks, he was removed to Florence, 80 miles eastward, and placed in an open stockade where he was kept until the closing days of the war, when he was again transferred to Richmond, Va., and placed in Libby Prison, in company with so many other poor, tired, hungry soldiers, that as they lay crowded together "spoon fashion" upon the hard, dirty floors, it was necessary if one wished to turn over, for all to turn. After being kept here for two days and three nights, suffering from scurvy and rheumatism, he was discharged from prison and sent to Annapolis, Md., where he remained for two weeks, obtaining clean clothes and some money. While being forwarded to Camp Chase, Ohio, he was left off with the sick, at Grafton, Va., until he should recover his health sufficiently to continue. Upon arriving at Camp Chase, he was granted a furlough home, where he remained for thirty days. In pursuance of an order, he now reported at Indianapolis, but before he could rejoin his Regt., the war being over, he was discharged, mustered out, and returned home. In June of 1865, he was married to Miss Mary J. Brandon, and shortly after moved to Ill. They are now the parents of five children: Lillie May, born May 13, 1866; Vitilla, b. Jan. 1, 1870; Alice Elizabeth, b. Feb. 13, 1872; Charles Elmer, b. Aug. 14, 1878; and Archie Brandon, b. Jan. 17, 1882, all living. He is a member of Post No. 140, G. A. R., and a Republican in politics, while his wife, himself and oldest daughter are members of the M. E. Church, at Champaign.

JOHN A. PECKHAM, the gentlemanly shipping clerk of the Challenge Wind & Feed Mill Company, of Batavia, Ill., was born May 24, 1840, at Akron, Ohio, a son of George A. and Rhoda (Hunter) Peckham, who were both of English descent. The senior Peckham was a cabinet maker by trade, later took up farming, and during President Buchanan's administration was Postmaster at Middlebury, now East Akron, Ohio. (He was also in an official capacity of that city.) John was the 12th of a family of 14 children, of whom 10 are living. He was reared and educated at his native town, and commenced life as a blacksmith. In 1860 he and his brother Sidney came to Batavia, and engaged as blacksmiths with the Newton Wagon Company. In this capacity they continued until the outbreak of the war, when, in response to the first call of President Lincoln, they both dropped their hammers and enlisted three different times in Ed. Swain's Company. Each time they were rejected, the quota having already been filled. But they were determined to go to war, and accordingly went on to Chicago, where, July 20, 1861, they enlisted in Co.

B., 1st Ill. Art., known as the famous Taylor's Battery, and at once went to Bird's Point, Mo. Their first experience under fire was at Fredericktown, Oct. 26, and Nov. 7 they fought valiantly in the battle of Belmont, the Co. losing one killed, and some wounded. Next, the "boys" moved to Fort Henry, only to find it just surrendered, and Feb. 13, 1862, we find our brother comrades at bloody Fort Donelson, fighting with scarce any intermission for three days. April 6 and 7 commemorates their hottest fight, the tragic battle of Shiloh. During the engagement the Co. was transferred to Sherman's Div., being right up to the front, a fourth time suffering in killed and wounded. Shortly they participated in the siege of Corinth, then moved onward, fighting nearly the entire way to Memphis.

Here they went into winter quarters, and in the spring moved on with Sherman to Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, returning to near Vicksburg, they attested themselves with valor at the battle of Champion Hills and throughout all the seiges, battles and hardships of the long and memorable siege of Vicksburg, from May 19, to July 4, 1863. Then ensued months of marching, minor engagements followed by the hottest and most stubbornly and desperately fought battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23–25. 1863. Onward to Knoxville to relieve Burnside, going into winter quarters at Larkinsville. May 1, the gallant "boys" started out with Sherman on his Atlanta Campaign, and shortly comrade Peckham is gallantly engaged all through those fights including the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Mill Grove and many others. At Springfield Ill., July 23, 1864, our subject was mustered out after three years, of gallant service, never having lost a day of duty.

Returning home he resumed his former position and three years later occupied his present position which he has faithfully held without interruption since. Mr. Peckham was married June 14, 1866, to Mary J. Burr, daughter of Curtis and Bethesba Burr, and a native of Williamsville, N. Y. By this union four childred were born, three of whom are living.

Comrade Peckham is a Mason, and is Junior Vice Commander of the Batavia G. A. R. Post, in which he has held other offices. He is a member of the Christain Church, a true soldier and an affable gentleman.



William Warrington Kerns, of Morris, Ill., is a native of Ross Co., Ohio, where he was born June 6, 1836. His parents were Andrew and Nancy Kerns. His mother was a daughter of Charles and Charlotte White, the former of German, and Charlotte White was a Dunning of Scotch descent. Grandfather White was a soldier in the Revolution and was with Gen. Washington at Valley Forge. Here he was an eye witness when Washington tied his shoe, a scene which is represented in historic pictures, and his first wife was a sister of President Monroe.

The Kerns were old settlers in Greenfield, Ohio. Andrew Kerns was a soldier in the Mexican war, ranking as captain of his company. William Warrington Kerns spent the first years of his life on a farm in Ohio. In 1852, his parents with a family of five children moved to Morris, Ill. Of this family, father, mother, two brothers and two sisters, with the wife of the subject of this sketch, are buried in Evergreen Cemetery. Finishing his studies in the schools at Morris, Mr. Kerns early responded to the call of his country and enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, in Co. G., 36th Ill. Vol., and went at once into Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., where the Regt. was mustered into service. Sept. 29, it moved to St. Louis and a few days later went into camp at Rolla, Mo., where the infantry received arms, In Feb., a march was made to Ark. and in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 8, 1862, Co. G. lost 13 men in killed and wounded. The Regt. was then sent into Mo., and was in the action at Cape Girardeau, and siege of Corinth. In the early part of Sept., orders were given to move to Cincinnati, and Sept. 1, it met Bragg at Covington, Ky.

At this battle Mr. Kerns was hit by a minie ball which passed through his body. He was taken to the hospital, where, as his wound was

considered mortal, nothing was done for him for seven days. When Dr. Hughes succeeded Dr. White in the hospital, the case came to his notice and was given every attention. In Feb. he was able to rejoin his Regt. at Nashville, Tenn., just as it was ready to start for Stone River, where it was hotly engaged, and suffered a loss of 1 officer, 21 non-commissioned officers and 41 privates killed, and not less than 100 in wounded and missing. The next fight was the battle of Chickamauga, where the right met severe losses, Co. G. going into action with 29 men and 3 officers, and coming out with 11 men and 1 officer. Here Mr. Kerns was nearly captured by the enemy as he was detailed on the wagon corps driving the medicine wagon. Being at one time outside the line the rebel cavalry was within 40 rods of him when he put the whip to the mules, at the suggestion of Dr. Pierce of the 88th Ill., and escaped. The next battle was at Missionary Ridge, when the Regt. lost about 26 men. It was then sent to reinforce Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., where it remained until Jan. 1, 1864. At this time a call was made for the enlistment of veterans for three years, or during the war, and although Co. G. had only 11 men left, every one, with but a single exception, re-enlisted and received a 30 day furlough. After returning to Chattanooga, a start was made on the celebrated campaign of Atlanta, May 6, which was almost a continual succession of battles, many of which may be noted: Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree, Creek and Atlanta. At the battle of Kenesaw Mt., Mr. Kerns was so severely wounded by a piece of shell that he was sent back to Nashville, Tenn., and from thence he was removed to Louisville, Ky., where he remained until able to return to his regiment, which was then at Huntsville Ala., but was soon ordered to Bull's Gap. While encamped at Blue Springs, Tenn., April 10, 1865, the soldiers received the news of Lee's surrender, which occasioned a great jubilee and general rejoicing, but a few days later, when the assassination of President Lincoln was known, the men were bowed down with grief.

From Blue Springs, the Regt. returned to Nashville, Tenn., and June 15, 1865, it was transported by R. R. to Johnsonville, where transports were provided to take them to New Orleans. Here Gen. Sheridan detailed the 36th for headquarters, on special duty. Its camp was on the old Gen. Jackson battleground. Sept. 20th, on account of sickness, Mr. Kerns went home for a time, but was soon ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out with his Regt. During this furlough he was united in marriage with Ellen Hennessy, Oct. 11, 1865, and she accompanied him to Springfield, where he was mustered out Oct. 8th, with the rank of Sergeant. John Hennessy, a brother of Mrs. Kerns, served in the 113th Ill. Inf.

After retiring from this long and faithful service for his country, bearing indelible marks of his devotion and sacrifice, he engaged in the occupation of farming, in which he still, continues, occupying the old homestead just north of the city of Morris. His faithful companion died Sept. 26, 1887, leaving to his care three children, all of whom are now living. They are Alice Bell, Chas. Edward and Anna Aldrich. Charles is at present studying law in Chicago and the daughters are at home. They are members of the Congregational church, of which their mother was a member.

In politics Mr. Kerns is a Republican, and it is said that but one Kerns has ever been a Democrat. He is also an active member of the G. A. R., a charter member of Post 329, and has creditably filled the office of Quartermaster, also has been chairman of Committee of Applications since its organization. He takes great interest in G. A. R. affairs, and has attended the last four National Encampments, and intends to be present at all as long as he lives.

JOHN C. MITCHELL enlisted in the Union army March 4th, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in Co. A., 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., March 18th. He proceeded immediately to the front, joining his Regt. at Crump's Landing, Tenn., and accompanied it by transports

up the river to Pittsburg Landing, where it remained until Sunday morning, April 6th, when firing was heard towards the front in the direction of Corinth. It soon became evident a terrible struggle was at hand, consequently, preparations were immediately made therefor, by supplying the men with amunition, etc., and marching them out from camp upon the Corinth road. Having arrived at the front they found that the famous battle of Shiloh had opened. The 57th, after being held for a short time in reserve, was ordered to the support of a battery then sharply engaged with the enemy, to the left of the lines. The battery was gradually moved to the left, and the 57th was charged viciously by the enemy. In the afternoon the Regt. was ordered farther to the left and to advance, which it did, and encountered the rebels in immense numbers, but had not proceeded far before a murderous fire was opened upon both sides, and during the next 20 minutes a constant roar of muskets was heard. The men of the 57th fought nobly so long as their weapons held out, but after a few rounds their old altered flint-lock muskets fouled, rendering them useless, as the cartridges could not be forced into the barrel even when the men in their desperation, to drive the charges home, would strike the ramrods against stumps and stones. Failing, however, even in this extremity, they seized the weapons of wounded or dead comrades and used them so long as they were of service. The contest, however, was unequal, and being without support and flanked on both sides, the gallant command to escape capture was forced to retire, under a storm of grape and canister shot from the enemy's cannons, which continued until checked by the Union artillery, which by this time had been placed in position, and opened fire on the pursuers with awful effect, checking their advance and starting them on the retreat in confusion. Night closed upon the scene, leaving the Regt. to mourn the loss of 187 of its men in killed and wounded.

The day of this battle, with thousands of dead and wounded upon the field, appeared dark and dreary enough, but night setting in, accompanied by a terrific rain and thunder storm, lent new horrors to the soldier life; the rain came down in torrents, and the suffering endured by those who were lying wounded upon the field during that terrible night, can scarcely be pictured to the mind. The longest night, however, has an end, and that of Sunday, 6th of April, 1862, was not an exception; in fact, morning came too soon for many. At daybreak, Mr. Mitchell with his Regt. moved into position near the center of the line and participated in the general advance upon the enemy, and after a stubborn fight, lasting until the afternoon, the latter began to give way and by night were forced into a general retreat. He was afterward engaged in the siege and battle of Corinth, and continued in the vicinity of that place during the fall and following winter. In April, 1863, he joined in the expedition to Town Creek and Tuscumbia, Ala. In Jan. 1864, the Regt. veteranized—with the exception of Co. C., and a few new men from each of the other companies—and the boys were granted a 30 day furlough, of which they took advantage and returned to their respective homes. Returning to his Regt. Mr. Mitchell afterwards joined in the Atlanta campaign until Resaca was reached, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, and Rome Cross Roads. His Regt. remained near Rome, Ga., performing garrison duty with occasional raids into the surrounding country until after the fall of Atlanta.

Oct. 4th his Co. as also company B. proceeded to Allatoona Pass to reinforce the garrison there stationed, and on the following day the two companies acted in front in the skirmish line, but were soon driven in. The rebels charged all along the union lines, but were repulsed on every occasion until the afternoon, when the enemy withdrew leaving their dead and wounded upon the field. Again at Cave Spring's Road his regiment had a short, sharp battle resulting in several casualities. He joined in the march to the sea, and shared in all the hardships and privations of that interesting yet successful campaign, then followed the march through the Carolinas. The march was greatly impeded by the enemy, and severe

skirmishes were engaged in from time to time; among the number being those of Branchville, Salkehatchie and Edisto Rivers, and afterward it took part in the battle of Bentonville. After the surrender of Gen. Johnston, it started toward Washington and took part in the Grand Review. The Regt. was mustered out near Louisville, Ky. July 7, 1865, then proceeded to Chicago, where Mr. Mitchell was paid off and finally discharged July 14. He returned to Malden and continued there until 1866, when he removed to N. Y. State working there until 1874, then returned to Malden which he has made his permanent home. He was born in Tioga Co., Pa., but when a child moved with his parents to N. Y. State and was there brought upon a farm. He learned the carpenter trade, and subsequently the carriage building business which he has followed on his own account at Malden.

He married Miss Orlina M. Lathrop, Dec. 23, 1874, by whom he has two children, Mabel and William, now living. He was of a warrior family, his grandfather, James Mitchell, having been a soldier in the war of 1812, while his three brothers were in the late rebellion. George F. and James were in N. Y. regiments, and Jacob in the 55th Ohio. George was wounded in the battle of Bull Run and Jacob was wounded at Gettysburg, resulting afterwards in his death.

ANDREW J. RUARK, of Quincy, Ill., is a native of Wabash Co., same State, where he was born Oct. 31, 1842, and is the son of Erastus and Sidney (Martin) Ruark, who were natives of Ohio, and were among the pioneers of the "Sucker" State. Twelve children were born to them—William, Mary, Nancy, McHenry, John, Bertha, Diadena, Fannie, Andrew J., Robert, Lewis and Louisa. Of these seven are living. McHenry served 3 years in the 119th Ill. Inf. Robert, who was in the same Co. and Regt. as the subject of this memoir, enlisted August, 1861, and was mustered out June, 1865.

The elder Ruark was a farmer and a cooper by trade. In 1849 he located at Pleasant View, Ill., where he carried on a cooperage business until 1870, when he removed to Browning, Ill., and there died in 1879. His widow is now living with her son, McHenry, in Warren Co., Ill., in her 84th year.

The subject of this notice secured his education in the public schools, learning during this period the cooper trade of his father, working at the business up to the time of his enlistment, which was in August, 1861, in Co. G., 28th Ill. Inf. He enlisted at Rushville, rendezvoused at Camp Butler, where the Regt. was organized, and where it went into drill. It moved early to St. Louis, where it was armed and equipped and then went to Bird's Point, Mo., and camped for sometime. There crossed the river into Ky. and went into camp at Fort Holt, where they erected log cabins and remained until the expedition up the Tennessee to Fort Henry. While in camp at Fort Holt, Mr. Ruark had his first experience in war, being among a squad of 160 men detached on a scouting expedition to Bethel, Ky. The object was to intercept a number of rebel officers, who were on their way to Columbus, Ky. They had a sharp encounter with the rebel party, but failed to capture them. Moving up the Tennessee the troops disembarked below Fort Henry on the west side of the river, and marched around to Fort Hyman, when they discovered that the rebels had evacuated the Forts. The troops lay in camp then until March, when they were ordered up the Tennessee to Pittsburg Landing.

Mr. Ruark took part in the fight at Shiloh, receiving a wound in the right thigh. He was sent to a hospital at St. Louis, remaining there until May 3, when receiving a furlough he went home. His furlough was extended three times, when he reported for duty, joining his Regt. at Memphis. He was still unfit for duty and when the Regt. moved remained in the hospital at Memphis. He rejoined his Regt. March 9, 1863, at Collierville, Tenn., and soon after it moved to Memphis, where he was taken with the smallpox, and was again sent to the hospital. Upon his recovery he was detailed at

the hospital as ward master, remaining until July 25, when he rejoined his comrades at Vicksburg. In Sept. he went with his command to Natchez, and in Oct. he joined the expedition into W. La. under command of Gen. Gresham.

In Feb., Mr. Ruark re-enlisted and went home on a furlough, May following. Returned to Natchez in June, where he remained until Sept., when he went with his Regt. to Morganzia Bend, thence to White River and Memphis, where he remained until Jan., 1865. The next move was to Kennerville, La., where the subject of this sketch was sent to the hospital at New Orleans, being very much emaciated and broken down in health. Recovering somewhat he was detailed to service in a mustering office, and was then sent to the Marine Hospital, where he was on duty until he was discharged, June 27, 1865, and returned home. Later he located in Virginia, Cass Co., Ill., where he followed his trade.

He was married June 1st, 1862 (while on a furlough) to Melison M. Middleton, a native of Green Co., Ill., born Dec. 26, 1842. They have three children—Ida May, now Mrs. Wilkey, living near Virginia, Ill.; Thomas E., died in 1871; Louisa J., married to Henry Bowman, residing at Beardstown, Ill. Mrs. Ruark died Aug. 25, 1874. Mr. Ruark was married the second time Nov. 27, 1875, to Samantha Morrill, who died May 1, 1880, leaving two children—Effie M., who died when young; and Charles E., who resides in Warren Co. with his uncle McHenry.

Mr. Ruark worked at his trade until the fall of 1890, when he completely broke down in health, and Jan. 24, 1891, he went to the Soldiers' Home at Quincy, where by good conduct and industrious habits he has won the confidence of the officers and has been honored with the appointment of Sergeant of cottage No. 11. He has charge of the men in his ward, subject to such rules and regulations as are made by the officials in command.

Mr. Ruark is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 321, and is a pensioner. It is a satisfaction to know that a citizen who served his country so faithfully as Mr. Ruark, and whose health and constitution were ruined thereby, has been recognized by the government for his valuable services, and his declining years pleasantly and generously provided for.



Our present subject, Martin Luther Bennett, of Quincy, Ill., was born at Shelbyville, Ind., May 27, 1837, and was a son of Arson and Margaret P. (Guyme) Bennett, the father a native of N. J., born May 15, 1801, the mother born May 3. 1799, in Pa. Our subject had the following brothers and sisters: Ephraim B. and Rachel O., by Anson Bennett's first wife Elizabeth Campbell; Frances M., by Margaret P., the 2nd wife; and John B., Hattie B., and George M., by Cynthia Ann, the third wife.

His paternal grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, having served his country for 7 years, four of which he was Col. of a Regt. Martin's brother, Ephraim, was a member of the 74th Ill. Inf. during the late Rebellion, as was also Frances M.'s husband, Thos. A. Edwards, whilst Rachel's two sons were likewise in the army, one of whom, Theodore Weeks, was killed at Fort Donelson. Mr. Bennett removed to Urbana, Ill., when 17 years of age and from there went to Iowa in 1861. He was educated in a log schoolhouse, after which he followed various pursuits until the war period.

On Sept. 15, 1861, he enlisted in the army at Vinton, Ia., rendezvoused at Davenport, Ia., where he was mustered into the service as a private in Co. G., 13th Iowa Vol. Inf. His Regt. was assigned to Col. Crocker's Brig., McArthur's Div., and after Vicksburg, was in Gen. McPherson's Corps. Briefly stated the trackless wanderings of the Regt., without taking into account the many sinuous paths and marches undertaken by it from the main line of march may be briefly stated as follows: Leaving Davenport it proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., thence to Jefferson City, returning to St. Louis, then to Pittsburg Landing, on to Corinth and Bolivar, then back to Corinth, thence to Mem-

phis, afterward to Oxford, Miss., returning to Holly Springs, again on to Memphis, and subsequently to Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Bennett participated in the terrible battles of Shiloh, Corinth, and in the siege at the latter place, as also in the assaults upon Vicksburg, May 19 and 22d, then continued in the trenches around the latter city until its surrender, July 4, 1863. Soon after this he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, employed at Rock Island, and Washington, D. C. From Jan. 1865, until April 1866, he was in Hancock's 1st Vet. Vol. Corps, stationed for a time at Washington, D. C., then at Columbus, Ohio, and subsequently at Louisville, Ky. He was promoted to be 2nd Lieut. of the 4th Regt. Vet. Vol. in July, 1865, and to 1st Lieut. in the following Dec., and as such was mustered out of the service at Columbus, Ohio.

After quitting the army he returned to Davenport, Ia., and has been engaged in various pursuits from that time forward. He was married Sept. 15, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio, to Ida Alice Foster.

He has been Justice of the Peace for four years, is a member of the G. A. R., has served one year as J. V. C., and is now (1892) Adj't. of Col. L. W. Shepherd Post, No. 628, Dep't. of Ill. G. A. R.

CHRISTIAN HAAS, of Peru, Ill., was born in Germany, Sept. 3, 1836, and immigrated to this country with his parents when only seven years of age, and with them located in Peru. He subsequently learned the cooper trade at which he continued to be employed until he engaged in the brewing business hereafter referred to.

He married Miss Elizabeth Wagner, born Jan. 29, 1843, a native of Pa., in Nov. 12, 1861, and four children are the result of this marriage. The two surviving ones are Louisa, married Jan. 8, 1875, to Geo. Wasom, and Katie, married Nov. 14, 1889, to Frederick Eckenfelder. Mr. Haas joined the Union army Sept. 26, 1864, and was mustered in as a private in Co. A., 44th Ill. Vol. Inf. at Springfield, and subsequently joined his Regt. in the battle of Franklin, and although the engagement was short, it was, while it lasted, one of the most desperate struggles in which his Regt. had been engaged during the war. Col. Opdyke, commander of the brigade afterwards in a general order, under instructions from his superior officer, gave the honor of gaining the victory and saving the army, to this brigade. From Franklin his Regt. was ordered to Nashville and took part in the battle fought there on Dec. 15, and 16, 1864, resulting in a magnificent victory for the Union arms, and the shattering of the rebel forces under Gen. Hood, who, with the remnant of his troops, retreated, being pursued by the 44th until the Tennessee River was reached when the chase was abandoned. The Regt. afterward moved to Huntsville, Ala., where it went into camp for the winter, and there continued until March 28, following, when it was ordered to Knoxville, then to Blue Springs, by way of Bull's Gap. It remained at Bull's Gap until April 9, when the rebel army of Virginia having surrendered to Gen. Grant, it was ordered to Nashville, where Mr. Haas participated for three days, the second day he was in the front. He was subsequently mustered out and discharged, June 15, 1865. Although he had not the privilege of being engaged in many battles, he had numerous narrow escapes from being wounded if not killed, having had his clothes perforated in many places with bullets, as well as his canteen shot off. He received an accidental wound in his left foot during his service in the army. After the war he embarked in the brewing business for one year, then in accordance with his family's wish he discontinued this and engaged in farming until 1871, after which he engaged in the contracting and building business in Peru, and in 1879, established himself in the furniture and undertaking business pursuing it until 1890 when he retired from active business, having made a success in all of his callings. He is a member of Post No. 556, G. A. R. at Peru, as also a member of the Turnverein Society at the same place. Mr. Haas has by his ability and energy

accumulated considerable real and personal property, and owing to the public spirit and enterprise always displayed by him, became a prominent citizen, deservedly respected and admired by his many friends and acquaintances throughout that section of the country in which he resides.

MILES BOLAND, the subject of this sketch was born in Ireland, Sept. 1839, and immigrated to this country with his parents in 1846, settling in New York City and remaining until 1852, when they removed to La Salle, Ill., where he has since made his home. When the war of the rebellion broke out he determined to offer his services to his country and enlisted July 1, 1861, at Wenona, and was mustered in at Chicago Sept. 13, as a private in Co. C., 44th. Ills. Vol. Inf. The Co. was ordered to St Louis by rail, and arrived there the 15, going into camp at Benton Barracks, and remaining till the 22, when it was supplied with arms from the St. Louis Arsenal and transported to Jefferson City. From there it marched to Sedalia and was there assigned to Gen. Sigel's Div. It remained in camp drilling, scouting, foraging, until Oct. 13, when it took up the line of march to Springfield. It then went to Rolla for the winter, enduring much suffering from sickness and hunger, many dying and a number of others being discharged because of their incapacity for further service. During the early days of Feb. 1862, the Regt. took up the line of march toward Springfield with Gen. Curtis in command. They found that Price had concentrated his forces at that point, but he concluded his safety lay in retreat, and as the Union forces approached, the rebels retreated, permitting that city to come under Government control without a struggle. Price was pursued by the 44th, for four long weary days with six inches of snow on the ground, during the most inclement weather, having the monotony occasionally broken by a skirmish with the retreating enemy. After leaving Camp Halleck they moved toward Sugar Creek Valley, where the rear guard of the army was attacked and driven in, thus commencing the battle of Pea Ridge, which resulted so disastrously to the rebels. In this action the 44th took its full share of the work of destruction, and was justly entitled to its share of praise for the successful result of the battle. The 44th, went in pursuit of the fleeing rebels whom it overtook, capturing many hundred prisoners, a stand of colors, and a large quantity of artillery. Its next active service was at the siege of Corinth where it remained until the evacuation.

Cincinnati and Covington being threatened by the enemy Mr. Boland's Brig. was ordered to protect these places against the enemy. From there it followed the enemy to Louisville, and shortly afterward went with Bragg on his campaign through Ky. His Regt. was in the battle of Perryville, pursued the Rebels to Crab Orchard, passed through Bowling Green, thence to Nashville where it relieved the garrison.

Then the Regt. went to Murfreesboro, afterwards taking part in the battle of Stone River in which it took a prominent position, losing over half its number on the field, either killed or wounded. At Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, and Tallahoma it was engaged, also in the movement on Chattanooga. After the battle of Chattanooga, the regiment with the 20th Corps crossed Sand Mountain and moved down the valley toward Rome. When within about 30 miles of that place, news was received that the rebel forces under Bragg and Longstreet had attacked the main army, near Chickamauga. The 44th was ordered to return immediately to the main army, and after forced marches for 3 days and nights, it arrived on the field to take part in the bloody conflict Sept. 19, and 20, 1863. It fell back then with its command to Chattanooga where it remained on quarter rations until the latter part of Nov. On Nov. 25, the Regt. was again called into action and took part in the memorable battle of Missionary Ridge, where for its gallantry it received the praise of Gen. Sheridan.

The Regt. then went on a forced march 150 miles to Knoxville, but the siege was raised be-

fore its arrival. During the winter of 1863-4, the soldiers were obliged to exist on short rations and suffered very much from the severe weather and lack of nourishing food, many dying and much sickness resulting from their condition. Relief came in the shape of a 30 day furlough which was gladly taken advantage of by those who had been able to withstand the long and tedious winter.

In the spring following the Regt. joined in the Atlanta campaign and participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mt., Culp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. Here Mr. Boland's term of enlistment expired and he was mustered out and discharged Sept. 13, 1864.

At the battle of Stone River, he was wounded in the thigh, and was in the hospitals at Chattahoochie, Nashville and Madison, Indiana.

After his discharge he returned to La Salle and engaged in farming, which he has followed the greater part of the time since. He has now retired from active business, having accumulated an independence by his shrewdness and energy.

He was married to Miss Bridget Clansey, Jan. 12, 1868. To them have been born seven children—William, John, Katie, Peter, Miles Mary and Francis. He had two brothers in the war, Michael and James, the latter being Color Bearer in an Ill. Regt.

He is a member of Post N o. 242, G. A. R. and draws a fair pension.

JOHN H. COREY, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Morgan Co., same State, in 1841, a nd when but an infant his parents removed to Bureau Co., near Princeton, his father taking up a homestead in the military district with his muster discharge. Here John H. was brought up and given such an education as the schools of that period afforded. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. B., 93rd Ill. Vol. Inf., known as the Bureau Co. Regt. Mr. Corey went into camp with his Regt. at Chicago, where he was taken sick and allowed three days' leave of absence to go home, remaining about 40 days and rejoining his command at Memphis, Tenn. The day following his return he started on the march to Oxford, Miss., but at Holly Springs their supplies were cut off by the rebels and they returned to Memphis, where they remained for a week, when they went to Ridgewater Station on the Memphis & Charleston R. R. During the night snow fell to the depth of ten inches, and Mr. Corey had his first experience in foraging, securing a large cheese from a wagon. The command then proceeded to Vicksburg by the river, stopping below Helena on Chuckaluck Island, a formation created by deposits from the influx of high water in the swamps, which were in some places from 3 to 10 feet deep. Crossing a swamp in the quest of forage, on one occasion, Mr. Corey was obliged to swim at times for the space of three hundred yards. The next move was made by steamboat down Moon Lake to the Yazoo River. On their return to Helena, they had an altercation with an Ind. Regt., who accused them of being $40 men and the Ill. boys retaliated by reminding them that they did not run away and leave their colors in a fence corner. The dispute waxed hot and finally some fighting was done, but order was quickly restored by the officers.

The command moved on to Millikens' Bend, and while here Mr. Corey volunteered to run the blockade of Vicksburg in order to get a furlough for his brother-in-law, but his services were not required, he, however, procured his brother-in-law a furlough to go home to his family. He returned to his Regt. and was killed at Mission Ridge. Mr. Corey's Regt. went next to Port Gibson and then to Jackson, Miss., where they were for the first time engaged in battle with the enemy. Mr. Corey was with his Co. on the skirmish line and assisted in the capture of 18 pieces of artillery and about 50 prisoners. The retreating rebels had set fire to a fuse in the arsenal,

into which the men were gathered, and but for the timely arrival of Sergt. John F. Irey, who extinguished the burning fuse, they would have been blown to atoms. In this battle Mr. Corey was slightly wounded, in the left hip and on the tip of the left ear, but kept with his company throughout the engagement. The next day the command took up the march for Vicksburg, and May 18, were within 15 miles of Champion Hills when the battle at that place was in progress, going on a forced march to the field, which was reached by midday. They participated in the action, the Co. going in with about 60 men and coming out with only about 20. Here Mr. Corey was again slightly wounded, receiving a scratch on the right shoulder. His pants were badly torn and his bare legs coming in contact with the poison ivy on the hurried march, he was for years afterward afflicted with a running sore, causing much pain and at times incapacitating him for active service. The following morning the enemy fell back across the Big Black River, and the 93rd Ill. pushed on with the command to the works around Vicksburg, taking their position in the line.

They were in the gallant charge on May 22d, during which Mr. Corey was overcome by the heat, and losing consciousness was conveyed to the hospital in the rear, being much astonished, on recovering his senses, at being there. One of his comrades had borne him off during the terrific onslaught. He was able to rejoin his company the next day and go with it to the Big Black River, where the men were engaged in the construction of breastworks until the fall of Vicksburg. They then moved on to Jackson, stopping at Clinton, and returning to Vicksburg, camped on the edge of the city. Here the men were permitted to draw lots for furloughs, Mr. Corey being successful, and this was the way he provided his brother-in-law with furlough. Mr. Corey continued to experience great suffering from the running sore on his leg and had to be sent to the hospital at Helena. Here he was, after a short time, with every man who could ride, mounted on a mule and sent in pursuit of Price in Mo. On his return after 3 weeks, he went with his Co. to Memphis, when he was again confined in the Cumberland Field Hospital at Savannah, Tenn., remaining there for about 6 mos., going on detached duty as quartermaster of the field hospital at Nashville, and rejoined his Co. at Piney Creek, Ga. On the march to Atlanta, his Regt. halted at Altoona, Ga. Four of Mr. Corey's company, including himself, were about a mile out of town at a little fort, and during the night they could hear the movements of the rebels. About sunrise they set out to return to their Co., when they were pounced upon by a small party of rebels whom they succeeded in driving off by clubbing their guns and knocking them down.

During the battle Mr. Corey was lying between two men who were both killed by one shot, he escaping by a miracle. The Regt. remained here until the fall of Atlanta, when they went to that city, where Mr. Corey was put upon a special detail as forager. They next went to Savannah, having several severe skirmishes on the way. Mr. Corey rejoined his Co. at Savannah, and took part in the battle fought at that place. Here the boys regaled themselves with oysters and clams, having a jolly time. After being here for some time they started out on a march, camping in a rice field, when the rebels turned in the water on them, forcing them out. Returning to Savannah, they took passage on a vessel for Beaufort, S. C., "packed like sardines in a box," and were on the ocean for about 36 hours. Arriving here, Mr. Corey was detailed as a forager. The Regt. joined Sherman's army at Columbus, and Mr. Corey was among the first to enter the town, which the rebels had themselves set on fire by burning the cotton. As they entered the town they saw a train of Federal prisoners just leaving. They, on reaching Goldsboro, N. C., ascertained that the war was over, Johnston having surrendered. Moving on to Richmond, they went to Washington, there taking part in the grand parade and review of the victorious army, May 24, 1865, and were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in June, 1865. Mr. Corey was finally discharged at Chicago, July 6, and on the 4th the Regt. had

a grand reception at Princeton, Ill. He resumed his farming operations in Ohio Township, and in the fall of 1865 married Phœbe Ann, daughter of Ben. L. Reynor, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Corey's father was H. F. Corey, a native of N. Y. State. His grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812, and of German descent. Mr. Corey has one son, a clerk in a music store in Galesburg. He is a Prohibitionist in politics; and a member of the Normal B. Page Post, 511, G. A. R. of Ohio Village, and has been Quartermaster and Officer of the Day of that Post. He is a good citizen and worthy member of the community in which he lives.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER was born at Hadley, Mass., in 1819; entered West Point Military Academy in 1833, and graduated June 30, 1837, number 28 in his class. Acting Adjutant at West Point for two years after graduating, and as aid to General Harmer in the Mexican War. Was promoted to a Captaincy for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Monterey, to Majority for same at National Bridge, and to a Colonelcy for meritorious conduct at the battle of Chepultepec. At the conclusion of the Mexican War he resigned his commission, settled on a farm in California, and for several years devoted himself to agriculture, until he accepted the Superintendency of the National Road from California to Oregon. He continued in this service until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he left the West and returned to Washington, and tendered his services to the Government. He participated in the battle of Bull Run as a volunteer aid without any appointment of rank. His conduct on that occasion attracted the notice of the authorities, and he was soon after tendered a Colonel's commission. He took part in McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula as commander of a division, and shared the perils of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill and other conflicts of the seven days' fighting. He was distinguished for his daring bravery in General Pope's command, taking an active part in all the battles of that short, but eventful and exciting campaign. He was made a Major General of Volunteers in 1862, and had command of the Fifth Army Corps as successor of General Fitzjohn Porter, who was relieved by court-martial. At the battle of Fredericksburg, he was in the thickest of the fight, and sustained a terrible loss in his command. Soon after the defeat of General Burnside at Fredericksburg, General Hooker took command of the Army of the Potomac. He advanced into Virginia, and fought the Rebels under General Lee in the Wilderness at Chancellorsville, May 1st, 2nd and 3rd. After this battle the Army of the Potomac fell back, and General Hooker was superseded by General Meade.

In the fall of 1863 General Hooker was sent West to reinforce General Grant with the 11th and 12th Army Corps. On reaching the south side of the Tennessee River his forces were attacked by the enemy, who were handsomely repulsed. He took possession of Lookout Valley while the whole Rebel army under General Bragg were in the possession of the heights above. This army assaulted Lookout Mountain, and, by the practice of a splendid military strategy, carried the Rebel works, November 25, 1863. This battle was one of the most splendid achievements of the war. Grant and Sherman were at Chattanooga, which was overlooked by Lookout on one side and by Mission Ridge on the other. The enemy at that time, held both these wonderfully strong positions, and constantly threatened to annihilate the Union army. Communications in the rear were endangered; a demand had already been made for the surrender of Chattanooga. General Hooker held the key to the situation. If Lookout could be taken, communication would be secured, the city would be safe, and Mission Ridge could be successfully assailed. The question was submitted to the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps as they lay on the banks of Lookout Creek, at a safe distance from the rebel works on the mountain. General Hooker and his men had watched these rugged steeps with growing impatience, until to climb and attack their threatening heights had become the cherished

thoughts alike of officers and men. At last the long desired order came. On the 25th of November, at four o'clock in the morning, a perilous attempt was begun to drive a well fortified enemy from his rifle pits and intrenchements in a natural fortress higher than the clouds. The whole movement was in full view from Chattanooga.

The devoted heroes could be seen patiently climbing the rugged steeps in long, dark lines. The top of the mountain was a bursting flame of artillery, resembling the fierce eruption of an angry volcano. The columns of smoke, as they float away from the scene of strife, mingle with the passing cloud. When the smoky curtain rises, the scene is changed; the enemy is retreating, the bloody emblem of secession is withdrawn, and the stars and stripes wave in beauty and majesty from the renowned table-rock on the top of Lookout Mountain. By this bold and successful achievement General Hooker opened the way to other triumphs. The fall of Lookout convinced the Union army that no position in the hands of Rebels was impregnable. Flushed with this brilliant victory, the troops marched on and won the battle of Mission Ridge, in which General Hooker, as usual, took an active part. On that occasion, Sherman attacked the enemy's right, Thomas the center, and Hooker gallantly led his command to attack the left wing. The prestige gained on the mountain insured victory on the plain. The disheartened Rebels broke and fled at the approach of Hooker's troops. From the victory of Mission Ridge, General Hooker continued with Sherman in command of the Twentieth Army Corps. In all the hundred days' fighting this corps bore a distinguished part. At Atlanta on the 20th of July, 1864, Hood led an overwhelming force against Hooker's lines. This was one of Hood's reckless furies. Three successive charges were made, while Hooker's lines stood like a rock. Three times Hood drove his maddened cohorts on Hooker's center in vain attempts to break the serried ranks. They came only to be welcomed by "bloody hands to hospitable graves." Instead of breaking the Union lines, the Rebels fell by thousands, and were finally repulsed, with terrible loss.

At the close of the war General Hooker was placed in command of the Department of the Atlantic, headquarters at the Astor House, New York City. He died Oct. 31, 1879. In person, General Hooker was a large and handsome man, with light complexion, ruddy and vigorous in appearance. He was six feet high, had a bright expression, blue eyes, and wore small side whiskers. He was a warrior whose record is carved with steel, and whose memory will forever live in the history of his country, as one who nobly periled life to save the Nation from impending ruin. He died Oct. 31, 1879.



Otto Lauer, of Peru, Ill., enlisted in Co. A., 44th Ill. Vol. Inf., Aug. 1, 1861, and was mustered as a private at Chicago, and sent first to St. Louis, Mo., then marched through Arkansas, engaging in the battle of Pea Ridge and later in the engagement at Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and also in the advance that was made on Atlanta. He was taken sick after the fight at Pea Ridge and went home on a furlough for 20 days, rejoining his Regt. at Rinzie, Miss. At the expiration of his three years' term of service he was mustered out, as corporal, at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28, 1864.

Otto Lauer was born in Germany, in 1840, and came to this country in 1854, locating at Peru, Ill., where he early in life engaged in business as a butcher until, in 1885, when he became the proprietor of a saloon. When he was at home from the army on a furlough in 1862, he was married to Elizabeth Hags, a native of Peru, but of German parentage. Mr. and Mrs. Lauer have two children—Otto and William. Mr. Lauer is a member of the Odd Fellows and the G. A. R. Before the war he was a Democrat but is now a strong Republican. In the army he contracted inflammatory rheumatism and received other injuries to his health, and as a consequence he is in receipt of a pension from the government which he so

gallantly gave his services to save and defend.

His Regt. took part in many of the prominent battles of the war and its pursuit of the enemy led it over a wide extent of country, as its record shows a march of 5,000 miles at the time of its re-enlistment. It was under the command of fighting generals and was sent into battle under the orders of the most noted leaders of the army.

Mr. Lauer is proud of the history which his regiment made on the field, and he has some satisfaction in the thought that he faithfully performed his duty and thus contributed his part toward maknig this splendid record.

SIDNEY M. SMITH, of Galesburg, Ill., was born May 1, 1843, son of Loyal and Nancy Smith, the mother dying when he was two days old. The father being also sickly, Sidney was placed to live with neighbors until five years of age, when he returned to live with his father, and continued until he was ten. He was then sent West to reside with an uncle at Henderson, near Galesburg, where he remained for several years, and attended school. He joined the army in the early days of the war, enlisting as a private in Co. H., 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., going into camp at Princeton, afterwards at Chicago, where he was assigned to the 45th Ill., and proceeded to Cairo, thence to Fort Henry, just in the season of cold, bad weather, causing him much suffering. He participated in the battle of Fort Donelson, and after the battle the men lay upon the ground with snow falling, and in many instances their clothing froze to the ground as they rested. From this point he went to Savannah, Tenn., into camp, there he was attacked with lung fever, placed in a hospital, but soon recovered and returned to his Regt. To escape he stole out in his bed clothes, thus ending his hospital experiences. He joined in the battle of Shiloh, being color guard for his Regt., and was the only color bearer who escaped unhurt, who had continued at his post throughout the battle. During the second day an old man slapped him on the back and said, "Smith, we are the only two color guards with their colors." A few minutes later, a ball passed over Smith's head, striking the old man in the forehead, instantly killing him, and a visit to the spot the following day revealed his dead body just as he had fallen. He joined in the siege of Corinth, and at one time was so close he was enabled to hear the rebels moving out. He then moved to Oxford, and while on the way news reached him announcing the death of his brother, of the 4th Vt. Regt., he having died at Fair Oaks. Onward to Iuka, and later to Memphis, where the Regt. took boats to Milliken's Band near Lake Providence.

From here he went to Grand Gulf, crossed the river May 1 (his birthday), and took part in the battle of Port Gibson. In reaching Port Gibson the Regt. moved for 13 miles on the double quick, under a burning sun, causing many of the weaker to "fall by the way," and after a difficult and dangerous descent over a hillside, charged the enemy with the assistance of the 124th and completely routed him whilst Gens. Grant, Logan and McPherson looked admiringly on. Next day the Regt. entered the town, found heaps of Confederate money and large quantities of hams. The former was not looked upon as valuable, but the latter enabled the "boys" to enjoy a magnificent repast, and each man ornamenting his bayonet point with a ham marched to Raymond, and there engaged the enemy who surrounded them. They fell back and in doing so it was every man for himself. Our subject was caught in a grapevine where the bullets were falling fast around him. He escaped, however, and soon the Regt. rallied and returned, driving the rebels before them. It was next engaged at the Jackson conflict, then Champion Hills, where Mr. Smith was shoeless as were also many of the men; then moving to Big Black River where again it was engaged the following day in Logan's Div. Going from there to Vicksburg it participated in the assault on the 23rd of May, then joined in the siege and was the first Regt. to enter the city after its evacuation, where it continued for some months on provost duty. Leaving there they were deployed as skir-

mishers at Edward Station and encountering the enemy drove him several miles, Mr. Smith having charge of the lines as a non-commissioned officer.

Here he again was without shoes, and with bleeding feet left his mark on the ground at every step. Subsequently he joined in the Meridian campaign, going 150 miles east of Vicksburg, then returning went into camp where he had charge of his company for a time. The Regt. veteranized and returned home on a furlough, and after returning to the front went to Clifton, having assisted in capturing 2,200 cattle, thence to Allatoona Pass and stood by Gen. Sherman as he signaled Gen. Corse the message upon which the ever memorable words of "Hold the fort for I am coming" are founded. It afterwards went to Chattahoochie Run on picket duty, then to Atlanta, and later participated in the grand march to the sea. Although Mr. Smith's term had expired some time he continued until the fall of Savannah, when he boarded the first boat down the river and in proceeding outward struck a torpedo, then a sand bank. but finally reached the ocean. He expected to obtain his pay at Hilton Head and rejoin his Regt., but could only do so by going to New York, where he started on a five decker boat loaded with 3,000 soldiers, the voyage occupying three days and nights. During the passage, one of the men, in smoking, set fire to the boat, causing a terrible panic but fortunately the danger from fire was soon removed. He intended on reaching New York, enlisting in Hancock's command, but found on arrival that Chicago was headquarters for pay, and in going thence visited a sister in Vt. who insisted on his returning home which he did.

He was married to Miss Lora Palmer, of N. Y. State, and has three children, viz.: Loyal, Friend and Blanche. He has since the war been farming and carpentering, and has been a police officer for two and one-half years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and of Post, No. 45, G. A. R.

DR. W. F. TAIT, a physician and surgeon, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Kirkubrightshire, Scotland, June 21, 1836. He emigrated with his parents to the U. S. in 1839, settling in Knox Co., Ill. Here he was brought up to work on a farm, attending school at intervals, until he attained the age of manhood, subsequently entering Knox College at Galesburg, at the age of 18 years, where he continued his studies for one year. After an interval of three years he entered Monmouth College where he remained during one course, when he entered Lee Center Academy, Lee Co., Ill., from which he was graduated in the spring of 1857. In the winter of 1861, he began his medical studies at the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati, attending lectures until the summer of 1862. In Aug., 1862, he enlisted in Co. G., 89th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Chicago, thence going to Louisville, Ky., where after the return of Buell's army they were assigned to Willich's Brig. The Regt. left Louisville with Buell's forces. The Brigade to which the 89th was attached was characterized as the "Bugle Brigade," and saw much hard service and became distinguished for gallant and meritorious conduct in many battles. The Regt. numbered in the aggregate at the beginning of its service and from later recruits about 1,500 men, and when discharged at the expiration of three years had only about 400. Their first battle was at Perryville, where they formed a part of McCook's Corps. After this they cooperated at Nashville with the forces of Gen. Rosencrans, and formed a part of the advance line to the south and east of the city. From their position they were brought into frequent skirmishes with the enemy, during which several of their number were wounded, and on one occasion while out foraging they were engaged in battle for nearly a whole day. From Nashville they moved on to Stone River. Being in the advance on the right wing of the army, they were deployed as skirmishers and fought their way step by step through the whole extent of the Nolansville Pike.

On the 31st of December they occupied the extreme right. Having marched up in close

proximity to the enemy's position on the night before, they were attacked, while at breakfast the next morning. The enemy was in superior force and dislodged and drove them back some distance, but upon the arrival of reinforcements they rallied and in their turn retaliated by driving the rebels from the field. The regiment lost 50 men in killed in this action and the commander of the brigade (Gen. Willich), was taken prisoner. On the afternoon of Jan. 2, 1863, Gen. Breckinridge attempted to repulse the left wing of the Federal army, but he was drawn into a defile and there lost 2,000 of his men. This disaster so discomfited the enemy that they hastily withdrew. After the battle of Stone River, Dr. Tait was detailed for hospital service at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dr. Tait being a medical student, was in request at the hospital to assist in caring for the wounded, and was stationed there during the remainder of the stay of the army at Murfreesboro. He had previously performed similar duty after the battle of Stone River. The army left Murfreesboro June 24, for the Tullahoma Campaign. Dr. Tait remained at the field hospital at Murfreesboro until the latter part of July, when he was sent to take the wounded to the hospital at Stevenson, Ala., and his services were in constant requisition at Stevenson and Bridgeport until June, 1864. At this time he was transferred to Chattanooga. He was on duty at Chattanooga in Hospital No. 1, acting as Hospital Steward until June 4, 1865, in constant service, except a 30 day furlough home, in October and November, 1864, and was discharged June 4th, 1865, and returned to Victoria, Ill. He resumed his medical studies at the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati, in the winter of 1865-66, from which he was graduated Feb. 13, 1866. He located at Oneida, Ill., for two years, thence removing to Milford, Ohio, remaining for about one year, and then to Lebanon, Ohio, for four years. In June, 1872, he returned to Galesburg, where he has since devoted himself to the practice of his profession. He was married June 21, 1866, to Rhoda A., daughter of Andrew and Catherine (Fritz) Sperry, of Camden, N. Y. They have two children—Mary E., and Margaret S. From 1866 to 1870, Dr. Tate was the Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Physio-Medical College, and since that time has held the Chair of Surgery in that institution, its seat having been removed to Chicago, where the Doctor goes to deliver his lectures, in which he is assisted by two adjunct professors.

He is a Republican in politics and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, James T. Shields, at Galesburg; the Templars of Honor & Temperance; and of the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Rule. He is a member and an ordained elder of the Presbyterian Church. His parents are William and Mary Tait, who had four sons, all members of Co. G., 89th Ill. The eldest was wounded at New Hope Church, dying a month later. Peter Gordon, another brother, 1st Lieut. of Co. G. was killed at the battle of Nashville. Huston Pascal, the remaining brother, is alive but afflicted with rheumatism contracted during the service.



GEORGE BURGESS, of Utica, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the Rebellion, at Indianapolis, Ind., in August, 1863, and, was was mustered in as a private in Co. F., 117th Ind. Vol. Inf., under Col. Brally. He participated in the battle of Clinch Mountain. His term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out of the service, but he immediately rejoined it and was again mustered in, on this occasion as a private in Co. G., 143rd Ill. Vol. Inf., June 11, 1864, his enlistment being for 100 days. On the 16, of the same month, his Regt. moved to Memphis, and on the 19, was assigned to the 4th Brig., District of Memphis, but was re-brigaded on the 12, of the following month and assigned to the 3rd Brig. with Col. John Wood commanding. On July 27th, his company was ordered to report at Helena, Ark., where it arrived the following day, and was assigned to garrison duty. From this point it moved Northward to Mattoon,

Ill., where it was mustered out, Sept. 26, 1864, at the expiration of its term of service.

Mr. Burgess was born in England in the year 1847, and emigrated to the U. S. with his parents when still a child and shortly after suffered the loss of both his parents. After being discharged from the army, he went West, settling in Utica. La Salle Co., Ill., where he engaged in farming and gardening, which occupation he has followed ever since. He has been a member of the school board Dist. No. 8. Utica township, for the past ten years, and has held the position of Justice of the Peace for two succeeding terms.

He married Miss Elizabeth Praeter of Effingham, in the year 1870, and they have had seven children, of whom three—George H., Aaron W., and Samuel B., are living. He is a member of the G. A. R. and a Republican.

CAPTAIN GARDNER G. STEARNS, of Knoxville. Ill., was born at Conway, Franklin Co., Mass., Feb. 9, 1836. He continued at home, attending school until his 21st year. His family were of Irish descent. His father bore the name of George, as also did his father and grandfather, the latter being one of the original settlers of Conway. His mother was Fannie Arms, who was descended from a highly respectable Massachusetts family.

In 1858, Gardner G. Stearns settled in Knox Co., Ill., where he was a farmer at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, and a member of the 1st Ill. Cav., under the State organization. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he enlisted in Co. D., 1st Ill. Cav., April 23, 1861, and going to Quincy, Ill., was there mustered in in July, without arms or equipments. At Benton Barracks they were given six revolvers to each company, going thence to Jefferson City, Sedalia and Georgetown. At the latter place they secured a prominent political prisoner, Ex-Gov. McGoffin, of Ky. As the men entered the town they were fired upon by the citizens from the windows, which warm welcome they returned in kind.

In the early part of Sept. they joined Mulligan's forces at Lexington, and at Warrensburg met the advance of the enemy under Price, falling back to Lexington. They were constantly in action from Sept. 15 to 17, when they were surrounded and under fire for three days. At 4 o'clock, on the third day, Mr. Stearns was in command of his Co. as 1st Sergt., and was ordered by Gen. Mulligan to charge the enemy, who had assaulted and carried the works. This he proceeded to do, but hardly were the men in motion when he was shot through the right arm, which was badly shattered. The Co. dashed on into the ranks of the rebels and were all either killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Soon after the whole garrison surrendered. The enemy had a force estimated at 30,000, while the Federal troops were only about 3,000. Sergt. Stearns was sent to the field hospital, and after two weeks removed to St. Louis. His wound was a compound fracture of the upper arm, and he found much difficulty in preventing the Surgeons from amputating it. He subsequently had an operation performed and 21 pieces of the bone and two pieces of the ball removed, the wound eventually healing. At the hospital in St. Louis he was placed opposite a member of his company who had always been a rebel sympathizer, and who during the battle at Lexington started to run, being ordered back by Sergt. Stearns who threatened to shoot him dead unless he obeyed. The dastard did obey the command and a few minutes later was badly wounded in the foot by a ball from the rebels. Sergt. Stearns was discharged on account of his wound Feb. 15, 1862, and returned to Knoxville, Ill.

In Aug., 1862, he assisted in organizing Co. A., 77th Ill., Capt. M. V. Hotchkiss, who was mustered in as Major, Mr. Stearns as 2nd Lieut. and later on the organization of the Regt, 1st Lieut. While at Covington Lieut. Stearns had an operation performed on his arm from which he was prostrated for several weeks, afterward joining his command at Louisville and going on to Memphis. While at Memphis he was detailed and placed in charge of the Brig. ordnance stores. Six regiments and the Chicago Mer-

cantile Battery were embarked on the "Duke of Argyle," remaining on board for 30 days. Going to the Yazoo swamps, they disembarked opposite Haynes' Bluff, where they attacked the enemy's works and were repulsed. They afterwards besieged and captured Fort Hindman, on the Arkansas River, and its garrison of 6,000 men.

In this affair Co. A. lost 2 killed and 7 wounded. They united with Grant's army, and at Port Gibson bore a conspicuous part in the battle, coming up at a double quick of two miles and engaging in action and driving the enemy back to Raymond with a loss of 1,000 prisoners. They were also in the engagements at Champion Hills and at other points to Vicksburg, where Lieut. Stearns was given the command of the company. He went into the charge at Vicksburg with 36 men and came out with 17, his company sustaining a heavier loss than any other. He was constantly under fire from ten in the morning until the same hour at night. The Regt. planted their colors on the rebel works, but owing to the unerring aim of rebel sharp-shooters, they could not bring them away. They were under fire for 48 days during the siege. The day after the fall of Vicksburg they co-operated with Sherman in the pursuit of Johnston and fought him at Jackson.

After 24 days returning to Vicksburg, Capt. Stearns obtained a leave of absence and went home, rejoining his Regt. in Sept. at New Orleans. After being in winter quarters at Indianola, Tex., where on Christmas day the men went in swimming and at night were almost frozen by the cold north wind. In Feb. they returned to Algiers, La., and organized for the Red River campaign. At Mansfield, in the battle with Dick Taylor's army, Capt. Stearns had command of the skirmish line, subsequently taking command of the right of the skirmish line, his own company and Co. F. They played havoc with the rebels for a time, but were so outnumbered they had to yield, the regiment left fighting alone, being taken prisoners.

They were put in the stock yards over night and in the morning sent to Tyler, Tex., where they were confined in a stockade in an open field without any shelter, but within 30 days they built themselves cabins, carrying in the logs on their shoulders, the whole squad of 40 having but one ax. Here they were held until Oct. 20, when Capt. Stearns was exchanged, it being supposed that he was going to die from his old wound. He rejoined his Regt. after marching to Shreveport, there going by boat to New Orleans, reaching that city Nov, 1, 1864, and remaining there until Feb., 1865, when the command was ordered to Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay.

They participated in the desperate battle at Spanish Fort, thence up the Tombigbee River, capturing a gunboat and four blockade runners, returning to Mobile. He was mustered out July 10, 1865, reaching home after an absence of exactly three years, having command of his company in every battle.

He has been a prosperous farmer at Knoxville since the war. In 1865, he was married to Lucy G. Runkle, of Knoxville, by whom he has had five children: George E., now of Spokane Falls, Washington; Arthur D., in the employ of the Union Pacific R. R. at Omaha, Neb.; Fred R., a pupil of St. Albans school at Knoxville; Fannie G., attending St. Mary's school, and Mary, at home He is a Republican and a zealous member of the G. A. R., and of the Masonic Fraternity. He returned home in 1865, with only seven of the men who accompanied him to the field. He is an honorable citizen and in every respect a true example of what a good soldier ever emulates—unflinching conformity to, and a rigid discharge of duty.

DAVID DUSTIN, of Quincy, Ill., was born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1817, son of Becluas and Aseneth (Hurlbut) Dustin. Of a family of eight children David was the eldest, removed to Quincy in 1837, where he was married in 1841 to Miss Mary Ann Evans, a native of Ohio. To this marriage four chil-

dren have been born of whom three are linvig viz.: Jane, Ida wife of John Thompson, Helen Josèphine, wife of Chas. Wild. Mr. Dustin learned the business of sawyer, and was foreman in a large lumbering mill when he enlisted. He has also worked as an engineer, at which he is now employed.

He enlisted in Co. C, 10th Ill. Vol. Inf. early in April, 1861, for the three months' service, under Capt., afterwards Gen. Prentiss. It went to Springfield, then to Cairo thence to Ky. The honor of carrying the first flag from Ill. into the enemy's country during the civil war falls to Comrade Dustin. Some years after the war when Gen. Prentiss was delivering an address to the Quincy people, he called Mr. Dustin to the stage and introduced him to the audience, as the man who bore the honorable distinction of having carried his country's flag across the borders of secession in advance of all others. The three months' service was occupied in guarding property and in drilling in the vicinity of Cairo, with occasional expeditions into the enemy's country on the borders of Ky. Returning to Quincy after the three months had expired he re-enlisted for the three years' service, and in the same organization, and again carried the flag of the Co. New Madrid was his first battle, during which the flag was torn from his grasp by a shell, but seizing it again he soon had it waving to the breeze as proudly as ever. He then went to Mound City, was present in reserve at the battle of Belmont, then moved to Fort Pillow, thence to Pittsburg Landing and from there to Corinth, participating in the siege and battle at the last named place. He next went to Nashville and joined Sherman's army and took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, wintered at Rossville and recruited during the winter where the Regt. re-enlisted as veterans. The men were granted a furlough and returned home for 30 days, returning joined the Regt. at Rossville. He participated in the engagement at Buzzard's Roost then moved on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in many of the trials and exciting scenes of that bloody, yet, military successful campaign. This campaign having been successful, he joined in the march to the sea, which was a series of protracted skirmishes with an occasional sharp fight to relieve the monotony of the adventure. After capturing Savannah he took transport to Ga., then marched inland to where Johnston's forces were—encountered, and then commenced a fresh series of skirmishes and battles which only terminated in the surrender of the Rebel army.

Mr. Dustin is a veteran in the truest sense of that term. During upwards of four years of continuous active service he never missed a day, from any cause, and was never away from the front except when on veteran furlough. That he was often in imminent danger will be unquestioned by the boys, who know what it is to carry a regimental flag in battle. Still he passed through his four years of service, and came out unscratched, except in the cheeks, which were scratched by minie balls in the battle of Atlanta. At Atlanta 1,500 rebels were captured and the 10th was placed as a guard over them. One of the number approached Mr. Dustin and said: "Old man you need never be afraid of being killed in battle, for to-day I took a rest and fired seven shots at you, hoping to bring down the flag." He went with his Regt. to Washington and displayed his tattered colors in the Grand Review. He was then sent to Louisville where he was mustered out, and discharged at Chicago, July, 1865. On one occasion the exact whereabouts and strength of the enemy was not known, the Regts. of the Brig. were in line, and the color bearers were required to advance "lining" on the centre, until the enemy fired upon them. This required a great deal of bravery and coolness, yet the men made targets of themselves. The enemy fired upon them and those who escaped the enemy's bullets were recalled to their regiments, Mr. Dustin being among the latter.

Since the war Mr. Dustin has been engaged mostly as an engineer, and is at present running the electric light engines. On June 4, 1891, he and his life-long companion celebrated the 50th anniversary of their wedding day.

Few indeed are the survivors of the war who have lived out their "three score years and ten," yet this old veteran has passed his 74th, and is now near his 75th milestone on life's journey. He is a charter member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., and is also a Mason. Mr. Dustin is a member of the W. R. C. and Congregational Church. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of the party, being previously a Whig.

CAPTAIN ORVILLE POWELL of Oneida, Ill., is one of the best known and most popular of the old veterans of the late war. He was born in the State of New York in 1837, son of John and Evelyn (Brainard) Powell, the latter a direct descendant of J. Brainard, who emigrated to this country, settling in Haddam in 1662. John Powell, as also his brother James, were soldiers in the war of 1812. Captain Powell, with his parents, removed to Ill. in the year 1851, settling a half-mile north of the present site of Oneida, where he continued for a time, then traveled west, visiting Col. and N. Mex., continuing one year at Bento, Old Fort Buffalo, where large herds of these animals could daily be seen. One day, while out, traveling, he passed through one continuous herd extending very many miles.

He enlisted in the army in August, 1861, in Co. C., 42nd Ill. Vol. Inf. His Regt. moved to St. Louis, thence to Springfield, and in the following spring to Island No. 10. Subsequently they moved down the river to Fort Pillow, returning, went to Hamburg Landing, arriving there soon after the battle of Shiloh, then took part in the siege of Corinth. Captan Powell also took part in the battle of Farmington, capturing many prisoners, then moved to Big Springs, Ala., Decatur, Courtland and Nashville, and then to Stone River, where he was engaged in the terrible battle of that place, lasting from Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1863. In the following spring he joined the Tullahoma expedition, having many skirmishes with the enemy, and was in the battle of Chickamauga, which lasted two days. During the engagement he was wounded by being struck in the left foot with a bullet. The Colonel, seeing he was wounded, placed him upon his horse and started him for the rear, and he went into a house near by, and when the Union army fell back he was left within the rebel lines; was taken prisoner and sent to Richmond, where he was placed in the east corner room of Libby. He continued for a long time unable to walk, hence did not try to escape through the tunnel. He speaks of one occasion of a prisoner who sat near a window, reading a paper, and, being observed by a guard from the road, he shot him through the head.

In the spring of 1864, he with many other prisoners were sent in cars to North Carolina, and then to Macon City, Ga. where he was placed in a stockade. On the journey two of the men escaped and he could have done likewise but owing to his being compelled to use a crutch did not make the attempt. The suffering and torture endured in these prisons beggars description. He was next moved to Savannah, where the prisoners received better treatment than at any previous time. The boys after several weeks of dilligent work constructed a tunnel out, but just on breaking ground at the exit a guard was in full view awaiting them, thus frustrating the attempt to escape. He was next moved to Charleston and placed in the old jail for about one month, then moved to Columbus, S. C. where he was with others turned into a field. His foot by this time had improved and as the guards would parol the prisoners to obtain wood, he took advantage of their carelessness and escaped with a comrade named Gordon, and two others. They took a northwesterly course, traveling at nights, and by traveling 500 miles struck the Union lines near Knoxville. Making this long and wearisome journey took many days, and the experiences, to give them in detail, would occupy nearly a volume. The terrible strain and suspense, to say nothing of the continuous walk at nights, through brush and timber, and finding means of hiding, to say nothing about the hunger endured, was sufficient to dete-

them from the attempt, but fourteen months of southern prison life had made life almost unendurable, and any other condition in the world was preferable. Captain Powell arrived at Knoxville upon the day of battle at Springville, Tenn. He rejoined his Regt. at Decatur and with it went to Texas where he continued until Jan. 10, 1866.

He was promoted to be 1st Lieut., soon after the battle of Stone River, for meritorious conduct, and whilst in prison was commissioned as Captain. After leaving the army he returned to Oneida where he has since resided. He was married in 1867 to Miss Lida A. Moore, daughter of L. K. Moore. They have two children, J. Brainard and Eliza Moore. Captain Powell had five brothers in the rebellion. J. Brainard after whom Captain Powell has called his son, was killed in the battle of Resaca whilst commanding his company. Capt. Powell is now engaged in farming and handling stock. He is a Republican, a Free Mason, and a member of the G. A. R.



George Harrington, of Hinckley, Ill., was born in New Berlin, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1835, a son of Rufus and Eliza (Welsch) Harrington. In the year 1848, the parents moved to DeKalb Co., Ill., where they settled and remained; the father dying May 24, 1886, aged 76 years, while the mother still lives upon the homestead with their son George. Our subject's great-grandfather was in the war of the revolution, and figured in the now famous battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Harrington is the eldest child of a family of four children. His next youngest brother, Blin, of the 127th Ill. Inf., was killed during the siege of Vicksburg. Our subject attended school as circumstances permitted, and with the assistance of his father came in possession of a fair business education, which he always improved with good practical business habits.

He married, Nov. 25, 1858, Miss Elvira A. Ward, daughter of John Ward, of Ohio. Their children are: Jessie A., now Mrs. J. J. Flanders; Ruth Eliza, now Mrs. Wm. E. Houghton, and Estella May. He enlisted for the rebellion at Sandwich, Aug. 22, 1862, as a private in Co. H., 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., at Dixon, Ill. The Regt. moved to Chicago, and Sept. 30 proceeded to Louisville, Ky. Leaving there Oct. 2, it moved to Frankfort, where it arrived on the 9th, after a severe march, and was there engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy. While at this place the Regt. made a raid to Lawrenceburg, and returning moved, Oct. 26, to Bowling Green, and Mr. Harrington having been taken sick, was on Oct. 30 left at Bordstown, Ky., in hospital. After a delay there of several weeks he joined the Regt., Dec. 23, arriving on the 24th at South Tunnel, Tenn. Continuing at that point until Feb. 1, 1863, it returned to Gallatin, remaining there until June 1, when it moved to Lavergne. Mr. Harrington became ill during the month of Jan., and continued so for several weeks, but received much kindness and attention from the officers and commanders of the Regt.—many of whom, knowing his illness desired him to seek relief in a hospital—but he hesitated to give up companionship with them, preferring to endure the discomforts of camp life as long as strength permitted.

At Gallatin he was detailed on safe guard service, guarding a plantation for upwards of five weeks, and being comfortably situated, he improved in health while performing his duties. He then rejoined the Regt., moved to Lavergne, then to Murfreesboro, then back to Lavergne, and afterwards to Nashville, arriving Aug. 19, it was quartered at Fort Negley and occupied at guard duty in it, and the city of Nashville. In the spring his Regt. started for Chattanooga, Tenn. (Feb. 24, 1864), arriving at Wauhatchie Valley March 10, where it remained until May 2. The army, on May 2, moved towards Gordan's Mills, and on the 6th started on the ever to be remembered "Atlanta Campaign." His Regt. first proceeded to Leet's Farm, thence to Taylor's Ridge, then to Snake Creek Gap and Sugar Valley, where it arrived May 12. On the following day and evening, it did some skirmishing in the vicinity of Resaca, and on the

14th, supported a battery playing on the enemy's works at that place, where it lay for the remainder of the day and the following night, and May 15th was then ordered to the left and supplied with 60 rounds of cartridges, and with it did splendid execution, taking a fort and a battery of four brass cannon called "The Pride of Alabama." Mr. Harrington well remembers the last day of the battle of Resaca. It was Sunday, and in preparing to carry out the orders of moving to the left, his mind wandered back to his home and parents, well knowing that there, instead of the whizzing bullets, explosion of shells, and general noise, confusion, and bustle of actual battle, his parents were in their quiet home preparing for church, or humbly wending their way thither, where they could worship after their own fashion "none daring to make them afraid." The following day was occupied in burying the dead. A long trench was dug, and at the north end the "Boys in Blue" were laid to rest, while those in "Gray" found an abiding place at the south end. In this place hundreds were buried, and as the sun was sinking in the western horizon the last and sad duty of man to his deceased fellowman was performed.

"Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow,
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow."

During the twilight the bugle sounded, and shortly after, the Regt. was on the move, and continued marching in pursuit of the enemy until 3 o'clock of the following morning, when a halt was called and the men were allowed to lie down for rest upon the wet ground, exposed to a drenching rain. By daylight, May 9th, they were again in the skirmish line, and after, in the advance, came up with the rear guard of the enemy, near Kingston and skirmishing with it, driving it in at every point. On the march toward Atlanta, Ga., it again engaged the rebels at New Hope Church May 25, and remained in line all night, under a drenching rain. The morning of 2d June, the Regt. was moved to the extreme left of the army and made an assault upon the enemy's works at Rickett's Mills, amidst showers of grape and gunshot from the rebels, but finding the ground covered by it untenable, fell back beyond the reach of the enemy's guns. Proceeding towards Atlanta, the 105th was put out as flankers, and on June 4th, moved around and beyond the enemy's right and encamped near Ackworth, where it remained until the 6th. It must be quite apparent to the reader that the only available wardrobe of an active soldier is the outfit he wears, and in order to persuade himself that he has a change for Sunday, he turns it inside out. This, however, was not Mr. Harrington's experience, for while at Ackworth he had sufficient respite from active duty to wash his shirt, a luxury not enjoyed for several weeks previously.

After leaving Ackworth his Regt. took a position at Golgotha Church, in line of battle, remaining there until the 15, when it advanced and encountered the enemy behind breastworks, directing their fire with deadly effect upon the Union soldiers, whereupon it was decided that the latter should fall back. That night and the following day was occupied in throwing up and strengthening the Union works under the continuous fire of the rebels, and during the night of the 16th, was ordered to the right and there lay in arms until morning, but by that time the enemy had evacuated the place. In the two days at this place, the Regt. lost 19 men in killed and wounded. Pursuit of the Rebels, who were fleeing toward Marietta was ordered, and started upon by the 105th. Mr. Harrington, about July, 20th became too sick to longer continue in the ranks, and after being examined by the Surgeon, who expressed astonishment that he could have endured the hardships encountered as he did, ordered him into the hospital, where he recovered sufficient strength to rejoin his Regt., on the 25, of the same month. He was in active duty in front of Atlanta, in the riflepits, which were partly filled with water, again causing him sickness for some days, and on recovery was placed on picket duty. The Regt. remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until it joined in the march to the sea. The evacua-

tion of Savannah took place on the night of Dec. 20th and the Union army continued near that place until the expedition through the Carolinas, started Feb. 2, 1865 when the 105th took its place in that campaign and participated in the engagement ot Lawtonville, Feb. 2, Averysboro, March 16, Bentonville, March 19-22, arriving at Goldsboro, March 24, besides many skirmishes. He was in every battle the Regt. was in except one. Shortly after this his Regt. commenced its move toward Washington, took part in the Grand Review, was mustered out on June 7, and arrived in Chicago on the 10, where it remained until the 17, when the men were paid off and discharged.

DR. EDWARD H. STILSON, of Kewanee, Ill., was born April 17, 1847, in Waterville. Me., left his native State when 8 years of age and settled in Clinton, Ill., with his mother, a widow, who died about two years later. Attending school until he was 16 years old, he enlisted in Co. H., 14th Ill. Vol. Inf., which was mustered in at Quincy, Ill., under Capt. L. B. Peck and Col. Hall. The Regt. was sent to Camp Butler, at Springfield, Ill., where it received arms and was then put on cattle cars and thus transported to Rochester, N. Y., where a change was made to passenger cars to New York City. At this place the steamer "Bristal" was boarded and a voyage made to Morehead City, N. C., where a landing was made in the night, and, after disembarking, the men laid out in a soaking rain, starting the next morning on a march with clothing completely saturated. The rain continued during the whole week without intermission, and this was considered a wet introduction to the service. This was in Feb. 1865, and the movement was continued until the army of Gen. Sherman was joined at Goldsboro, N. C., and the Regt. was placed in the 3rd Brig., 4th Div., 17th A. C., Army of the Tennessee. Here Co. H. was put on outpost duty at Best Station, N. C., for a time. The next movement was to Raleigh, N. C., on which there were frequent skirmishes with parties of rebels. After some service, in different directions, the men were sent to Washington, by the way of Richmond, and took part in the Grand Review, afterward camping at Arlington Heights for about a month. The Regt. was then sent to Louisville, Ky., on coal cars, and there took boats to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where it was organized to fight against the Indians, and marched to Fort Kearney, Neb. Three regiments were sent out to meet the Indians, and during the whole time were harassed by flank attacks, which were more vexatious than regular battle, according to modern methods. Shortly after this expedition the 14th was sent to Camp Butler, and discharged Sept., 1865.

On his return home, Mr. Stilson began a course of study in Knox College, which he pursued to the junior year, when he was compelled to leave school and seek employment to earn money to complete his studies. He then entered a course of medical studies at the New York Homeopathic College, followed by the Bellevue Hospital College, in each of which he spent a year, taking the clinical course at Bellevue. He then entered the Hannemann Medical College of Phila., from which he graduated in 1871. Dr. Stilson located at Knoxville, Ill., where he practiced for a time and then removed to Keokuk, Ia., pursuing his profession for two years. He then removed to Jefferson City, Mo., where the fact becoming known that he had been a soldier in the "Yankee Army" he was "left severely alone," and was compelled to move, which he did, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterwards settling in Kewanee, Ill., in the fall of 1887, where he has since remained.

Dr. Stilson was married in Knoxville, Ill., to Miss Kate Eads, in 1884, who was a daughter of John Eads of Knoxville, and who was educated at St. Mary's College, Knoxville, Ill. One child, named George, constitutes the center of the family. The Dr. is a Democrat in politics and is quite active in his party. He was in the Democratic County Central Committee of Knox County, Ill., and also made a number of speeches in the political campaign.

He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the Masonic order.

Dr. Stilson has acquired a good practice and is comfortably situated, holding a high position in the confidence and esteem of his associates, and is regarded as a gentleman of fine intellectual attainments and a leader in matters that relate to the public good.

ERICK NELSON, of Peru, Ill., enlisted in the army for the war of the rebellion at Chicago, March 15, 1865, and was mustered into the services a private in the 38th Ill., but a few months afterwards transferred to Co. D., 36th Ill. Vol. Inf. Immediately after his enlistment he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where he was engaged in drilling and on guard duty until the fall of Richmond, when he was sent to Nashville, Tenn., where he was made Corporal of the Co., and was again engaged in camp and guard duty for several weeks, and subsequently went to New Orleans, La., and was there mustered out in October, paid off and finally discharged. While in the army, he contracted a disease of the heart, from which he has been a continual sufferer ever since.

Mr. Nelson was born in Sweden, in 1840, and came to this country sixteen years thereafter, locating first in Chicago, where he followed his trade as a tailor (which he had learned before leaving his native country), continuing there until 1877, when he removed to Peru, and worked 12 years as a foreman, and then engaged in business for himself, Apr. 3, 1889. Being a good workman, he has succeeded in building up a profitable business, and in providing a comfortable living for himself and family.

In 1866, he married Mary Louisa Heft, also a native of Sweden, and has seven children—Cora Amelia, Annie Olive (born the night of the Chicago fire in 1871, shortly after her parents' home had been reduced to ashes), Lydia Adeline, Jennie Violet, Erick Walter, Horace Rasmus, and Alvira Louisa.

He is a member of the order of Modern Woodmen of America; of E. N. Kirk Post, No. 656 G. A. R. at Peru; and is a Republican in politics.

DR. S. L. B. BLACKE, of La Salle, Ill., was born in Brown Co., Ohio, Feb. 15, 1840, and resided upon the farm with his parents until he had attained his 18th year, having in the meantime, attended school, preparing himself as a teacher, and successfully passing the examination, was licensed as such, and engaged in that profession, for a few years, using it as a stepping-stone to attain the profession which he had determined to make his life work. The war breaking out, the stalwart dominie saw little excitement in using the birch rod on disobedient youngsters, and the still more monotonous labors of repeating the alphabet to children sent to school to allow mother's apron strings a day's peace. He therefore determined to behold the exciting scenes incident to a life of war, and enlisted Aug 11, 1862, at Georgetown, Ohio, and was mustered into the 4th Co. Independent Ohio Cavalry, at Camp Dennison. He was with his command in the campaign against Atlanta; the march to the sea; the expedition through the Carolinas, and was in all the battles and skirmishes of his regiment—some 47 in all—from the time of his enlistment up to the close of the Rebellion. Dr. Blacke was serving in the Inspector General's department under the command of Gen. John A. Logan, at the Grand Review at Washington, where he was mustered out, and afterwards returned to Camp Dennison where he was paid off and finally discharged.

Returning to Georgetown, he took up the study of medicine and surgery, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, in the year 1869. Having been granted his medical diploma, he removed to and took up the practice of his profession, first at Decatur, Ohio, continuing there until 1876, then removed to Tonica, Ill., where he remained until 1887, then finally removed to La Salle, his present place of residence.

In 1867 he married Miss Jennie Maklem,

also a native of Ohio, and three children have blessed the union—Ida, Roberta and Horace. The Doctor's parents were of Scottish descent, born in Penn., but removed to Ohio in their early married life. The father was always a pronounced Democrat, while the son without meaning or intending any disrespect to his sire's good intentions, thought proper to cast his vote for, and be quite as pronounced in his Republican faith: and while father and son could always engage freely in the discussion of nearly all questions, a line was drawn when they came to the subject of politics. While the Doctor practiced at Tonica, he led off in the organization of the G. A. R. Post at that place, and was one of the charter members and filled several offices there, including that of Commander for two years. He afterward assisted in organizing the Posts at La Salle and Peru, respectively. He is a Free Mason, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Our subject has advanced round by round in his profession, and by strict attention to his patients, succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, with a reputation extended away beyond the community in which he resides.

JAMES ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, one of Rock Island's (Ill.) public spirited citizens hails from Bellemana, County Downs, Ireland, where he first saw the light of day, July 21, 1846. His parents were Samuel E. and Sarah (Young) Montgomery. His paternal grandfather was James Montgomery, a native of Scotland. His paternal grandmother was a member of the Ewart family, and by marriage was connected with the old Scotch family of Ridele. When James was but two years old he lost his mother who lies buried in her own native land of Ireland. The following year we find him and his father, who was a carpenter by trade, sailing for America and landing at N. Y. City. Here the elder Montgomery engaged himself with the United States hotel, and continued in this entrusted position for twenty-five successive years, when he went West and settled on a farm in Henry Co., Ill. Subsequently he returned to N. Y., connected himself with the Lovejoy hotel, and a few years later resumed farming on the old place where he is still living at the present time. His second wife was Catherine McManara. The marriage took place at New York, and by that union have been born six children of whom are living, namely: William, Maggie, Mary, Samuel, George and Lizzie. James, our subject, was reared by his uncle, William McGonigal, of N. Y. City. When a boy of twelve he commenced life on the farm which occupation he continued until the outbreak of the great rebellion. Though only a youth of 15 years, James was thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of patriotism, and accordingly added his name to the muster roll of honor, and went forth to battle for the right, to lend his strong arm in defense of the grand old flag, as one of the very youngest and bravest. He enlisted March 8, 1862, in Co. B., 65th Ill. Inf., and was mustered into service at Camp Douglas, Chicago, May 1, 1862.

They went to the front, going into camp at Martinsburg, Va. Subsequently they were driven out by the enemy and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where, during the surrender, on Sept. 15, the entire Regt. were taken prisoners. The next day they were paroled and sent to Camp Parol, Annapolis, Md. Oct. 31, 1862, our soldier boy was discharged at Chicago on account of physical disability, he having been a victim of chronic diarrhœa. Returning home he remained on the farm until March 13, 1865, when he re-enlisted at Rock Island in Co. K., 58th Ill, The organization of the company was largely due to the zealous efforts of comrade James, who was elected Sergeant, and who was the first one to drill the boys after arriving at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill. Shortly they left for New Orleans, where they embarked for Dauphin Island. From here our comrade aided as commissary Sergeant of the detachment, and shortly was under fire during the arduous and sanguinary siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile. After this victory the detachment was ordered to

Meridian, Miss., to arrange for the surrender of Gen. Dick Taylor's army. Subsequently they marched to Demopolis, Ala,, where they were transported to Selma, and from there proceeded to Montgomery, same State, where the 58th was actively employed in doing provost marshal duty. Here Sergt. Montgomery had charge of the company for about three weeks, the other officers being sick, and here he was mustered out March 13, 1866, the great rebellion having come to a close. Returning to Henry Co., Ill., our comrade continued farming for about 18 months, when he re-entered school and pursued his studies diligently. Subsequently he accepted a position as a bookkeeper, which calling he followed two years. The country with its unbounded field of sunshine and its magnificent panorama of nature's beauties had more charms for this young man, and he accordingly returned to the tilling of the soil, which he continued three years, when he was injured while threshing and disabled for further duty on the farm. Then he moved to Rock Island, where, March 14, 1874, he went into the employ of the Government as guard of the bridge. This entrusted position he has held ever since.

Mr. Montgomery found his ideal wife in the person of Louisa C., the estimable daughter of George W. and Louisa (Smith) Kincaid. The marriage took place Dec. 26, 1870, at Colona, Ill., and this happy union was blessed with seven bright children, Sadie L., George A., Susie E., Mary A., William E., Bessie M. and Margarett Ewart, all enjoying good health.

A loyal soldier, Sergt. Montgomery could not but make a loyal citizen. Frequently his fellow citizens have called on him to accept different municipal offices, and a man of more integrity they could not easily find. Without his knowledge he was nominated, almost unanimously for alderman in his ward but declined. Subsequently he was appointed on the police force, with a position as desk sergeant, but again declined. In 1889, he was a candidate for city clerk, and only after the seventh ballot was defeated in the convention. He is a Republican in politics and is an earnest and active worker for his party. Mr. Montgomery is a worthy member of the A. F. and A. M. Lodge, No. 658, of which he has been Worshipful Master for the last five years. He is Captain of the uniform rank of the K. of P. Lodge, No. 48, and holds the position of keeper of records and seals of the St. Paul Lodge, No. 107, K. of P. He still holds and has held for the past five years, the office of Adjutant of the John Buford Post No. 243. Was delegate to State encampment at Quincy, in 1889; and is assistant Inspector for the G. A. R. of Rock Island County. His family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Montgomery, himself, is a man with a clean, honest record—a genial, wholesouled and affable gentleman who is a credit to any community.

MAJOR WM. MCCONOCHIE. Few men are better known or more universally respected for their honorable straightforward methods as business men than is William McConochie, Esq., Rock Island's (Ill.) honest and progressive Mayor. In the early days of the late Rebellion, he longed to participate in the exciting scenes of the battlefield, but being only a mere boy of 16, and having an elder brother John, in the army, the mother absolutely refused her consent. Determined, however, to join the army, he broke through all parental ties, adopted an assumed name, and after considerable difficulty reached recruiting ground, where he enlisted as a soldier and followed the fortunes of war in the Army of the Tenn. at first, and in that of the Cumberland up to the beginning of the year 1864. His young and rising ambition was in no way cooled by the many hardships and privations endured during his soldier life, therefore, immediately re-enlisted at Chicago, Feb. 23, 1864, as a private under his proper name in Co. K., 72nd Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in at Springfield. He joined his Regt. at Vicksburg, where he continued to be employed upon provost duty until Oct.,

having in the meantime been out upon two expeditions, one to Benton, Miss., May 7, 1864, when it had a short but severe fight with rebels, and the second at Grand Bluff, July 18th. When Sherman's preparations for his march to the sea were about completed, the Regt. was ordered to join in this campaign, but found itself too late to reach a given point, therefore, was ordered to join Gen. Schofield's command, which it did on Nov. 21, about the time Hood crossed the Tenn. River, and the latter having a superior force, Schofield deemed it prudent to retire toward Nashville. On Nov. 29, they evacuated Columbia and had a severe skirmish with the enemy at Spring Hill between Columbia and Franklin. They reached Franklin on the following day and about 4 P. M. were attacked by Hood, and the battle raged furiously until midnight, during which, Mr. McConochie's Regt. being in the front line, suffered severely, having lost 9 out of 16 officers engaged, and 152 men who were either killed or severely wounded. That night they left their works and retreated toward Nashville, reaching there Dec. 1, and on the following day moved out and attacked the old foes, on this occasion completely whipping the rebels and putting them to route, following up the victory and pursuing them to Clifton. Then proceeding to Eastport, Miss., where they remained until Feb., making in the meantime, a fruitless expedition to Iuka and Corinth, Miss.

Feb. 9, they started for New Orleans, continued there for a time, then crossed the Gulf to Dauphin Island, Ala., and the following day to Mobile Bay, where they remained a few days shirmishing with the enemy, which was intended as a feint movement upon Mobile, and returned to Fisher River, near Smith's Mills, Ala. On March 26, they moved in front of Spanish Fort, and lay siege to the place which was continued until April 8th, when they assaulted the Fort, capturing it together with the garrison and supplies. The following morning they moved to Fort Blakely, and assisted in the capture of that place, and on the 24th moved forward on the road to Montgomery, Ala., marching over 200 miles to that place, which was reached in 11 days. Subsequently, they moved to Union Springs, where they remained upon post duty until July, when Mr. McConochie, with many others were transferred to the 33d Regt. at Meridian, Miss., with which he continued until he was mustered out of the service at Springfield.

Mr. McConochie was born in Scotland, Jan. 11, 1847, and was a son of John and Annie (Campbell) MacConochie, the former of whom was born in 1817, and the latter in 1821. The mother of Annie Campbell was a relative of the great Campbell family, the head of whom is the present Duke of Argyle. Our subject had the following brothers and sisters: John, Mary, William, Robert, James and Annie, the last named having died many years ago. John was a soldier in the late war, having served in the 20th Ill. for upwards of four years, during which he was a prisoner at Andersonville for six months, having been captured at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864. William immigrated when quite young to this country and only attended school for a short time, but after arriving to manhood discovered the necessity of a better education, consequently became a close student and by diligent research, acquired an education fitting himself for any position he might be called on to fill.

He learned the business of a stone cutter and builder, which he followed since the war. He married, Dec. 28, 1868, Miss Isabella Kitson, by whom he has the following children: John, William, Robert, Isabella, Mary and Margaret. He was elected and served as an Alderman for two years, and is now serving his second term as Mayor of the prosperous city of Rock Island, and his administration has been one characterized as the most systematic and progressive with which that town has been blessed for many years. Mr. McConochie has always been a Republican, but has always relegated his own personal emolument to the background when the interests of his country and city were considered. In other words, the advancement of his county and city first, his own personal aggrandizement and advantage

second, has been the leading characteristic and the motto of Major McConochie. He is a Knight Templar and an honored member of the John Buford Post, No. 243, G. A. R.

FREDERICK F. SHELDON, of Sterling. Ill., was born at Rochester, N. Y., in March, 1842. His parents dying while he was yet an infant, he was adopted by Mr. Benjamin F. Sheldon, assuming the name of that gentleman, who was indeed a father to him in all that the word implies. He was the youngest of five children, three of whom are living—the subject of this sketch, and Franklin and Leavett Fox. He remained with his adopted father, assisting in work on the farm, and in going to school until his sixteenth year. Mr. Sheldon, his father by adoption, was a native of New England and a man of the most commendable character and Christian principle. To him and his influence Frederick Sheldon ascribes whatever life's blessings have fallen to his lot. This rarely good man and earnest Christian died at Nelson, Lee Co., Ill., in 1859. The enlistment of young Sheldon in his country's service was in keeping with the noble principles instilled into him by his adopted father, who ever advocated the right and condemned the wrong. He enlisted at Sterling. Ill., as a private in Co. F., 75th Ill. Inf., Aug. 8, 1862. The Regt. went at once to Dixon, the place of rendezvous, thence, on Sept. 27th, embarking for Louisville, to take part in the movement against Bragg, being almost continuously on the march until ordered to Perryville, where they were engaged in the battle in which they sustained, for a time, an infilading fire, losing heavily, but bearing themselves with the inflexible courage of veterans. The Regt. came out of this battle with but 235 men reporting for duty. Co. I. had considerable losses in killed, wounded and missing. Mr. Sheldon remained with his command until its arrival at Lebanon, Ky., where he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, and was sent to the hospital, where he was detained for six months, when he was removed to the Orphan Asylum Hospital at Cincinnati, and subsequently to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where. March 4, 1863, he was discharged on account of his physical disality.

After his discharge from the military service, he attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was graduated June 8, 1864. Returning to Sterling, Ill., he, in 1870, began the study of law in the office of William H. Bennett, which he assiduously prosecuted for two years, being admitted to the bar in 1872. In March, 1873, he was elected police magistrate. He declined to serve as a magistrate and did not enter upon the practice of his profession, choosing the more acceptable opportunity for business offered by the Union Mfg. Company of Rock Falls, in which he became interested as a member. The products of this company were wagons and carriages and the business was conducted upon a progressive and enterprising scale. He continued in this relation for four years, when he became associated with the Keystone Manufacturing Company to which he has since devoted himself, being the present manager of the collection department. He has been the secretary of the school board for some nine years and has been an enthusiastic champion of the cause of education.

He was married at Morrison, Jan. 7, 1876, to Laura M., daughter of John Lane. Of his wife's family there were twelve children, one of whom was Judge William Lane. Mrs. Sheldon's parents are now dead. Mr. Sheldon is the father of four children—Charles F., John F., George F., and Florence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Sheldon is in politics, a Republican. He is a member of Will Robinson Post No. 274, G. A. R., and the incumbent adjutant, of the A. O. U. W., Industrial Lodge, No. 5, of Rock Falls, and the Rapids Camp, M. W. A. Mr. Sheldon has exhibited in his life work and conduct those traits of character, which invariably achieve for their possessors a distinction compatible with their devotion to right and duty. His early training by his adopted father has ever exerted an in-

fluence for good, and under all circumstances guided his footsteps into proper paths that lead to honor.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, the Treasurer of Rock Island Co., Ill., was born in County Down, Ireland, and is the son of John T. and Margaret (McQuoid) Campbell. The grandfather of John was Thomas Campbell, a native of Scotland, who removed to Ireland during the religious troubles which afflicted his own country, and from which he desired to be relieved.

John T. came to the U. S. in 1841 and proceeded, by way of New Orleans, to Rock Island, Ill., where he located, and for many years afterwards cultivated a farm in that vicinity. He was born in 1806 and died in 1858. His wife died of ship fever at St. Louis on her way to Ill.

They had four children—Mary (Mrs. Robert Rutherford), Thomas, Margaret, who died of consumption, and Robert. Thomas Campbell, the subject of this sketch, passed his early life on the farm of Mr. John A. Boyer, in South Rock Island Township, and received his education in the common schools, pursuing his studies in the winter and assisting in the field labor in the summer. Mr. Boyer, with whom he resided during his childhood and youth, died in California Dec. 5, 1891, at the advanced age of 82 years, leaving Mr. Campbell more than one-half of his fortune, which is estimated at $100,000, and made one of the two executors of his will. This is a very high, as well as agreeable compliment to the poor orphan boy, who came to the late Mr. Boyer's home friendless and alone in the world, some forty years ago.

Thomas responded to the call to arms and enlisted at Rock Island Aug. 9, 1862, as a private of Co. I., 126th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Dixon, Ill., Aug. 27, thence going into camp. The seven companies composing the Regt. were now ordered to rendezvous at Camp Douglas, Chicago. While here two companies were mustered into the regular service, one in the 89th and one in the 93rd, and the five companies from Southern Ill. constituted the 126th, being mustered in at Alton, where they met the other companies. While the Regt. was at Chicago, Harper's Ferry was captured by the rebels, and the Federal prisoners were paroled and sent to Camp Douglas. It happened that one of these prisoners, going into a sutler's store to buy a plug of tobacco one day was jeered by the sutler, who pronounced him a coward, and flatly refused to sell him what he wanted. This, on being reported about the camp, aroused such a spirit of indignation against the sutler that his store was completely demolished by the soldiers and his stock destroyed.

As a means of protecting the other sutlers a guard was detailed, Mr. Campbell being one of the number. Just as he was getting ready for duty, a gun which one of the detail was loading, was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his left knee joint, causing a painful wound, and necessitating his removal to the hospital. This happened Sept. 29, 1862, and he remained at the hospital until Oct. 17, when he was sent home to Rock Island. He was for the ensuing two years unable to work or to perform any kind of labor. His knee joint had been badly shattered, and the healing process was necessarily slow. When able to work he engaged in farming, an occupation he has since followed, and in 1871 was elected to the position of assistant Supervisor, serving one year.

He was afterwards elected Supervisor for eight terms consecutively, and for two terms—1886-7—Chairman of the Board. In 1890 he was nominated by the the Republicans for County Treasurer and elected by a majority of 271, the majority of his own township being 92. He entered upon the duties of his office the first Monday in Dec. 1890.

He was married at Rock Island, Sept. 7, 1864, to Mary J., daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Carson, who were natives of Virginia, and early settlers in Ind. They are now deceased. There were born to this marriage seven children—John T., Ada B., Samuel M., Charles C., Mary Alice, Albert H. and William R., all of whom are living. The family are

members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Campbell is a member of the John Buford Post, No. 243, G. A. R., of Rock Island, and its Commander in 1889. He is also a member of the M. W. A. Camp, No. 1,550 of Rock Island. He is a Republican in politics, a faithful and efficient official, and a useful citizen.

CAPT. B. F. HOLCOMB, a Justice of the Peace, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Westport, N. Y., July 24, 1821. His parents Dr. Diodorus and Sylvia (Loveland) Holcomb, were natives of Vt. and N. Y. respectively, and of English and Welsh extraction. They reared to man and womanhood 10 sons and 5 daughters, and buried two infants. Dr. Holcomb was a surgeon in the war of 1812-14 and practiced his profession as long as he lived. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He buried his wife in 1839 at the age of fifty years. He lived to be upward of eighty, dying in Essex Co. N. Y. in 1860.

B. F. Holcomb was educated reasonably well, at the eommon schools and academy in his native county, and when about 16 years of age began clerking in a store at Whitehall, N. Y. He subsequently learned the tailoring trade. In 1844 he set up a tailoring establishment for himself in Schroon, N. Y., and in 1848 he returned to his native town and remained until 1855 at which time he removed to Galesburg. Ill., where he was employed as "cutter" for the succeeding three years. In the spring of 1859 he was elected City Treasurer, which office he resigned in 1861 to enter the U. S. Army. Sept. 1st of that year, he was mustered in as Capt. of Co. K., 45th Ill., Vol. Inf., and served for 3 years and 4 months. Early in July, 1862, he was placed, by detachment, as an Aid-de-Camp upon Gen. Logan's Staff, in the engineer department, where he remained until he left the service. Before his detachment upon staff duty, while in command of his Co., he participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, receiving at the last named engagement a gunshot wound in his right side, which removed him from duty about three months and from which he never fully recovered. Subsequently he took part in the battles of Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black, the siege of Vicksburg, Kenesaw Mt., Atlanta and Sherman's march to the sea. Leaving the service at the close of the war, at Savannah, Ga., in 1865, he then returned to Galesburg, Ill., and for 16 consecutive years discharged the duties of Constable, three years of the time filling also the office of Deputy Sheriff.

In April, 1885, the people by a large majority placed him in the office of Justice of the Peace. In the spring of 1889, he was reelected, and which office he now holds. He is a member of the G. A. R. and politically votes with the Republican party. May 14, 1844, Mr. Holcomb was married in Essex Co., N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth A. Towner, a native of St. Johns, Canada East, who is now living, and they have four sons and four daughters, namely: Watson T., Dillon, Mont.; Theodore C., Rochester, Kan.; Arthur B., Monmouth, Ill.; Helen A. Converse, Frances I. Regmir, Libbie M. Greenwood, Edwin P. Holcomb and Hattie P. Mair, residing in Galesburg, Ill. Capt. Holcomb after an active and industrious life, and an army record that is honorable and creditable, is justly entitled to the esteem and respect which he receives from the large circle of friends he has made by kindly courtesy and a keen sense of justice.

HANS F. HARTMANN, a resident of Rock Island, Ill., and a member of the G. A. R., was born July 25, 1841, at Ulzburg, Province Holstein, Germany, the only child of Hans and Christina (Siegfried) Hartmann. When Hans was but a year old he lost his mother, and in 1854, his father emigrated to America, locating at Davenport, Iowa, where he still lives at the age of 70, enjoying a retired life of ease and comfort. When 17 years old Hans, too, sailed the Atlantic, joined his father

at Davenport, and subsequently followed farming up to the time of the great rebellion. July 21, 1861, we find his name on the roll of volunteers and Sept. 17, 1861, at Davenport, Ia., he was mustered into Co. B., 16th Iowa Inf. The Regt. remained in camp until the following March, when it marched to Benton Barracks, Mo., where Hans was appointed Corporal. Shortly, they embarked for Vicksburg, Miss., landing on Friday night, April 4, 1862. Sunday morning, April 6, they were ordered into line with the gallant 16th Iowa in the front and center. Onward they bravely marched over the open field. Anon, they encountered a battery of the enemy, which lay covered under heavy brush and timber. When within about a quarter of a mile, it suddenly opened out volley upon volley of its hot and deadly fire, the shattered Regt. being forced to retreat, losing 135 in killed and wounded, but notwithstanding this terrible loss was immediately ordered to support our battery. The Union forces being strengthened during the night, the bloody battle was quickly resumed the next day, this time with victory to our gallant "boys in blue." After months of skirmishing and foraging, we next find our subject actively engaged in the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, where, with only a force of 7 or 8,000, the brave "boys" attacked and repulsed the entire army of the enemy, 20,000 strong. Here on the field, while sleeping during the cannonading, comrade Hartmann was wounded—a charge of grape and shot taking him in the right shoulder, demolishing his cartridge box, and only for the good fortune that he lay with his head turned, he would have been shot through the skull.

Thus our soldier was taken to the hospital at Iuka, where he lay several days, amidst the pittiful and horrible sight of piles and piles of amputated limbs, which were thrown from the second story into an adjoining shed, filling it up to the roof. From here he was transported to Benton Barracks, Mo., where he was confined three months when he was granted a furlough. being without money he could not return home, thus remained in St. Louis, and after twenty days rejoined his comrades at Holly Springs, Miss. Here our loyal and faithful soldier was promoted to Sergeant. After weeks of marching and an engagement on the canal in the rear of Vicksburg, our Sergt. actively participated in the long, arduous and memorable siege of that city, from May 22, to July 4, 1863. Next we find him in the Meridian expedition, returning to Vicksburg, whence the Regt, received a 30 days' furlough. The boys rejoined the army at Dalton, Ga., and subsequently Sergt. Hartmann was actively engaged in the Atlanta campaign. At Atlanta, July 22, 1864, his Brig., the famous, "Crocker's Iowa Brigade," made the gallant charge which is so well known to history. Desperately they fought—it was Greek to Greek—each soldier was his own commander, and during this tragic conflict, 1,950, among whom was our comrade Hartmann, were taken prisoners. Crammed into cattle cars so tightly that there was no room to kneel, much less sit, they were transported to Andersonville prison. "The gates of hell" were opened and the prisoners were marched into the roofless court surrounded by a gloomy stockade. Here amid the ghastly scenes of this living tomb, he was confined sixty days, sleeping on the bare ground, rain or shine, and sometimes going without food for three days. With little or no food, and only a few ragged shrouds to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, the poor comrades died and starved at the rate of a hundred a day. Shipped to near Atlanta, comrade Hartmann was one of the fortunate who, half alive, was exchanged—many being returned to the prison probably never to return. Having joined Sherman in his march to Savannah, Ga., the brave boys march onward through the Carolinas, wading swamps, fording cold and icy streams, and at Columbus, N. C., the gallant Brig. captured a secession flag, for which there was a reward of $500. Onward, fighting the battle of Bentonville and finally joining the grand review at Washington. The remnant of the Regt. was discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865, comrade Hartmann returning to Davenport, Ia.

At present he is connected with the Rock Island Lumber Company, at Rock Island, as Superintendent of their mammoth lumber yard,



D. HAPEMAN.



G. W. HOWE.



L. C. MILLS.



JAMES KENNEDY.

a highly responsible position which he has held for the past ten years without interruption.

He was married at Davenport, June 22, 1867, to Katherine D. Aye, and to them were born five children, of whom are living: William F., with the Lumber Co.; Clara A., now Mrs. Reimers, of Davenport, Ia., and Julia A., the youngest, now being educated.

Mr. Hartmann is a member of the K. of P., also of the M. W. A. Society. In politics is a Republican. A true and loyal soldier, an honorable and upright citizen, Mr. Hartmann has not only won the respect of his employers, but of all who know him.

EZRA MCINTIRE was born in Somerset Co., Me., Feb. 2, 1831. His father was Ezra McIntire, who was the son of Phineas McIntire, and his father was Jacob McIntire, who was a Scotchman by birth, but lived and raised a family of five children in the State of Mass., long before the Revolutionary war. He took an active part in the French and Indian war of 1754 to 1763. Soon after the close of the war he died at the age of 45 years.

His three sons, Perley, Jacob Jr. and Phineas were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Phineas, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served out two enlistments (2 years) of the war and participated in several engagements, among which were the battles of White Plains, Harlem Heights and Brandywine, and was with the army during that memorable winter at Valley Forge. After the close of the war he married and emigrated to the District of Maine, which at that time was a part of the State of Mass. He went up the Kennebec as far as where Skowhegan now is, but then an entire wilderness, and there made a settlement, improved a farm. reared a large family and had the satisfaction of seeing them all settled in comfortable circumstances about him. He died in 1837 at the age of 84 years. Ezra McIntire Sen. in early life followed the occupation of shoemaking but soon after married a Miss Claima P. Stichfield of Cumberland Co., Me., and settled on a farm in the town of Bloomfield, and with industry and perseverance was enabled to make a comfortable home for the remainder of his days. His family consisted of ten children, eight of whom grew to maturity.

Ezra—the subject of this sketch was the youngest of the boys and with the limited advantages of securing an education at that time, made good use of the opportunity offered, and having the advantage of taking a few terms in Bloomfield Academy, determined to adopt teaching as a vocation for at least winter employment. Having had some three or four years experience in that line, prior to the time that gold was discovered in Cal. It was then that the gold fever spread so generally all over New England. Having been seized with this epidemic, he with two of his brothers determined to start for the far-off Eldorado. Accordingly Sept. 11th, 1851, he embarked on board the Steamship "Illinois" at N. Y. bound for the Isthmus of Panama. Having somewhat of an eventful voyage to San Francisco, he finally arrived at the gold fields in Columbia, Puolumne Co., Nov. 8th. Spending nearly two years there at mining, he returned home.

After spending a time visiting the native home, he came to Ill., then visited Wis., remaining there during the winter of 1854-55 teaching in Fond-du-Lac Co., returning to Me. the following spring, soon began to lay plans to return to Ill., and there make a permanent home. Accordingly in April, 1856, he came to Bureau Co., and soon settled on a farm at Neponset where he now resides. In Feb. 1858, he was married to Miss Thankful C. Wells, a daughter of Hon. Richard Wells, of Clinton, Me. Mr. McIntire enlisted in Co. H., 93d Vol. Inf., Aug, 14th, 1862. He was with his Regt. during the entire term of its service, with the exception of a few weeks just before the close of the war, when he was sick in hospital. The first fight was at Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, and the second at Champion Hills two days after, where both Co. H., and the entire Regt. lost severely, and two color bearers were shot down. Then came the siege and charge

on Vicksburg which entailed heavy losses to the Regt., a movement up the East Tenn. region followed by a long series of marches and engagements leading up to the fall of Atlanta. At "the Tunnel" at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863, the Regt. again met with a serious loss, Col. Putnam having been killed while storming the Rebel works and three men bearing the colors were also killed. The 93d also took an active part in the defense of our garrison at Allatoona, Ga., Oct. 5, 1864. After which it started with Sherman on his grand march to the sea. Was on guard duty at the city of Columbia at the time it was burned. Was also with the forage expedition from John E. Smith's Div., under the command of Maj. Archer, that made an assault on Florence, S. C., with the view of relieving some of the Union prisoners about the time the 15 corps was moving on Cheraw.

Having arrived at Goldsboro, N. C., a rest so much needed by the troops was ordered. In consequence of the long and tedious marching Mr. McIntire was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Newbern, and was soon transferred to the General hospital at Madison Ind., here he received his discharge May 26, A. D. 1865, and arrived home a few days before the rest of the Co., who had also received their discharge. Since the war Mr. McIntire has devoted himself to the cultivation of his fine farm on which he was residing when he enlisted, situated on the edge of the valley of Neponset. He has seven children who are thus briefly sketched: Ezra Elmer, born the first year of the war, was educated at Colby University, Waterville, Me., and is at present Supt. of Stevens Seminary and the public schools at Glencoe, Minn. and has a wife and one child, whose name is Herbert Spencer; Nellie L. is engaged in teaching in the schools at Sheffield, Ill.; Mary E. a teacher in a department under her brother at Glencoe; Richard E. resides at home; Merton P. at school at Dixon, Ill.; Florence A. and Adelaide V. living at home. Mr. McIntire, in politics, is a Republican, never seeks office, but has ever taken a deep interest in govermental affairs, and the cause of education. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he holds a membership, and is a Past Commander of Post 284 G. A. R. at Neponset, Ill. This gentleman, though quiet and unassuming, is highly esteemed by those who know him best, and is regarded as one possessing a high character for sterling honesty and unimpeachable integrity.

WILLIAM P. QUAYLE, editor and proprietor of the *Rock Islander* and the Tri-City *Trade Journal*, of Rock Island, Ill., was born at Newburgh, Ohio, Aug. 2, 1846. His parents were John and Ann (Holland) Quayle. His father was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Quayle, of the Isle of Man. They emigrated to the U. S. about 60 years ago, settling at Newburgh, being among the first to locate at that village. The father of William P., the subject of this sketch, was by trade a carpenter, and was born on the Isle of Man in 1810. He died in 1880, and his widow in 1890, at the old family homestead. He was notably eminent as a member of the order of Odd Fellows, and was instrumental in its advancement in the section of country in which he resided. In politics he was a pronounced Republican. Nine children were born to him, as follows: John (dead); Mary, who married Henry Botten, of Cleveland, Ohio; Sarah, who married Mr. Oscar Ruggles, of the same city; Albert, Samuel, (dead); William P.; Charles, Lucy, who married George Canfield, of Cleveland, Ohio, engaged in oil refining; Frank H., a clothier at Elyria, Ohio. Samuel and Albert were in the military service of the Union, Samuel in the 124th Ohio, and Albert in the 103d Ohio.

William P., the subject of this sketch, after a preliminary education in the common schools, went at the age of 16 to Lima, Ohio, where he secured employment in his uncle's grocery business. After a year thus spent, he returned home and enlisted at Cleveland in Oct. 1864, and was mustered in at Atlanta, Ga., as a member of Co. E., 66th Ohio Inf., a part of the 1st Brig., 2d Div. of the 20th A. C. His Regt. was with the famous "march to the sea" of Gen.

Sherman, during which he was often engaged in foraging expeditions. Arriving at Goldsboro, after a long and arduous march from Savannah, the Regt. presented a truly *bizarre* appearance, having nothing in the way of clothing that would establish their identity as soldiers, in garb not unlike Falstaff's recruits. Mr. Quayle was shoeless, and was often driven by hunger to snatch the grains of corn from the mules, themselves but very little short of starvation.

The 103d Ohio, to which his brother Albert belonged, which was a part of Gen. Schofield's Corps, sent to relieve Sherman, created on their arrival at Goldsboro the most intense expressions of delight. His brother did not at first recognize him, but their meeting was one of great joy to both. While at Goldsboro the tattered regiment was reclothed in neat uniforms, and in a general way recruited. From Goldsboro the command moved North to Raleigh, where they remained but a few days. It was here that the sad news was received of the assasination of President Lincoln. Their next move was to Bentonville, but the Div. was not engaged in the battle at that place, being held in reserve. The next event to follow was the surrender of Johnston. After going into camp for a few days the command took up the march for Washington, where they participated in the grand parade and review, May 24, 1865. Remaining in camp for a few days at Georgetown, they proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where they were mustered out, and then finally paid off and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

Soon after reaching his home, Mr. Qualye entered the Western Union Commercial College, from which he was graduated, afterwards engaging in business with his brother, Samuel, who had a photograph gallery at Painesville, Ohio. This partnership was continued for about one year and a half, when he sold out his interest to his brother, and going to Iowa, located at Davenport, where he held a clerkship in a hotel for 9 years. He afterwards for two years represented the Davenport *Gazette*, then removing to Rock Island, he became associated with the *Union* as an an advertising solicitor. Preserving this relation for about two years, he connected himself with the *Argus*, and was the business manager of that newspaper for nine years. He then purchased the *Rock Islander*, and the *Tri-City Trade Journal*, subsequently acquiring sole ownership of the latter, and has since conducted both publications. The *Journal* is devoted to the manufacturing and wholesale interests of the Miss. Valley. It is a handsome quarto of 24 pages, is issued monthly, and is now in its second volume. As an advertising medium it is very popular and gives great satisfaction to its numerous patrons. The *Rock Islander*, now in its 37th year of publication, is a quarto sheet of 12 pages, and is issued every Friday. It holds an independent position in politics, and is exceptionally prosperous, with increasing patronage. Connected with the newspaper is a well equipped job office.

He was married March 16, 1871, in Clinton Co., Iowa, to Kate, daughter of John and Jane (Graham) Stewart. Mrs. Quayle's mother was a native of Ireland, and her father of Pa. Her mother died when she was but two years old. Her father is still living. Of the union of William P. Quayle and Kate Stewart there have been six children: Charles S., Frank, Minnie, Edith, William and Ernest. Mr. Quayle is a member of the M. W. A., Camp No. 29, of Rock Island, and was the first Woodman initiated in that camp; a member of the Masonic Lodge, Trio Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M.; and a member of Gen. John Buford Post, No. 243, G. A. R., and its present quartermaster. In politics he is a Republian, and both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is the Superintendent of the South Park Mission Sunday School. He has been an able advocate of public improvements, and since his residence at Rock Island has labored assiduously in all directions in which the town could be benefitted. He was one of the five that secured the charter for the Elm street railway, which is now being utilized by the Electric Street Railway Co., they running their electric cars over the line greatly to the benefit of that section of the city.

Mr. Quayle is an honorable and strictly conscientious man, whose deeds are projected from his disposition to do what is right and just.

S. A. KUTER, of Hinckley, Ill., a native of Pa., and a son of John and Lydia Kuter, was born June 18, 1846, in Schuylkill Co. The parents were natives of Pa., the father being physically a strong man, 6 feet, 3 inches high, and a carpenter by trade. Of the 12 children born to these parents 9 are now living, and Simon is the youngest. He acquired a common school education, and at the age of 17 years enlisted at St. Charles, Ill., Jan. 28, 1864, in Co. A., 17th Ill. Cav. This Co. pursued the usual route of the Ill. troops on their way to active service to the front, and went to Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, then to Alton to guard prisoners, remaining on that duty about three months. While here Mr. Kuter met with an accident that nearly cost his life, and which brought on a three months' sickness, the result of a desperate swim in the Miss. River, which is thus described: He and one other soldier were well out in the river when a passing steamboat attempted to run them down ; after a terrible struggle with the waves and the boat, both men finally reached the shore completely exhausted. Mr. Kuter sinking a few feet from the shore was rescued ; his companion died a short time afterwards in the hospital from the effects of his exertions at the time. After recovering he moved with his Regt. to St. Joseph, and from this time there was plenty of active service. The men were kept on the move, sometimes riding in saddle for three days and nights at a time without rest. This Regt. took part in the raid after Price, and was the first to attack him. Sometime in Aug. Co. A. was ordered West on to the plains to guard against the Indians, and of this expedition Mr. Kuter can recall many thrilling incidents and experiences. This Co. was located at Fort Laramie a few months and afterwards assisted in the construction of Fort Ellsworth, where the regular soldiers who occupied the Fort, after Co. A., were all massacred by the Indians. Mr. Kuter, on this western service, witnessed the marriage of Chief Bever's son to a white woman, on which occasion the Indians indulged in a great feast and dance. After night Mr. Kuter and a comrade returned to this dance and joined in with the Indians, but it proved to be a hazardous experience, as they narrowly escaped with their lives. At this time the plains were covered with herds of buffaloes, the soldiers shooting many simply for amusement. After his return from the West, Mr. Kuter was discharged Dec. 15, 1865, at Fort Leavenworth, and paid off at Springfield, Ill. He engaged in farming about eight years until 1873, then for nearly eleven years was employed as contractor and builder, and in 1884, started in the furniture and undertaking business at Hinckley, Ill., in which he is at present interested, located in a fine store with a large stock, where every evidence of success and prosperity is clearly visible.

Mr. Kuter was married, Oct. 9, 1876, to Mary Lintner, a native of Ohio, and has a family of four children living, whose names are: Francis, Fernando, Maynard and Altia, with three dead. The grandfather of Mr. Kuter was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and he feels proud that he could serve in the defense of his country that his ancestors fought to establish. The Co. that Mr. Kuter enlisted in, shows by its record that its experience in the war was not all pomp and parade, as of the 115 men mustered in but 10 answered to the last roll call to be mustered out. Truly the silent voices and the vacant ranks speak more eloquently than words of eulogy or songs of praise of the bravery and sacrifice of the soldiers of the country who deserve the highest honor and esteem of a grateful people.

HENRY EMRICH, one of the leading citizens of Galesburg, Ill., hails from Germany, where he was born Jan. 26, 1844. In 1853, the family sailed for America, and in 1856, located at Galesburg. Two years later young Henry learned the art of printing. When in

1861, the echoes of Fort Sumter rolled loudly over the Prairie State, he was desirous of enlisting in the first company raised in his town, but not being of age his father objected. On the 26th of the following January Henry reached 18 years, the required age, and the next day he enlisted in Co. H., 13th Ill. Cav. The Regt. was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and soon they were ready to go to the front. Riding barebacked with only a halter to guide their fiery steeds, they galloped down to the Alton depot with the mercury 10 degrees below zero. They arrived at St. Louis in a drenching rain storm, and Mr. Emrich notes that it has rained every time he has been there since. At Benton Barracks they were drilled and equipped, and shortly, the 13th formed in line, then forward "to do or die" for the grand "old flag." The first day's march under a constant and severe rain storm ended with their retiring at Jefferson Barracks without any supper. The next place reached was Pilot Knob, not, however, until the residents along the route were thoroughly cognizant of the fact that the 13th had early learned to forage and subsist on the enemy. Subsequently we find our young soldier with little rest or sleep, actively engaged in scouting, bushwhacking and assisting in keeping the line open from Pilot Knob to Pocahontas, a distance of about 200 miles. Then followed months of marching interspersed with many skirmishes with the invading enemy, until the boys knew the "ins and outs" of the Mingo Swamp, and Lone Jack and Ozark Mts., with the intervening rivers, hills and swamps, about as thoroughly as the streets and alleys of their native city.

During the winter of 1862 to 63, they engaged, under hardships and privations, in a fruitless attempt to reach Little Rock. Returning the 13th did constant foraging for the infantry, and the fact that they grew "fat and saucy" was the best testimonial of the Cavalry's good work. July, 1863, they moved to Clarendon, Ark., joined Gen. Steele's Inf. and then began the Little Rock campaign. On one occasion at 2:30 A. M., a detail of 125 advanced onward through the dark night, discovered a rebel picket, passed him on the run, and soon the advance guard of 14, among whom was our soldier, Henry, ran into an ambush of about 200 rebels. The little squadron was soon surrounded but not to be captured. A demand for surrender was gallantly answered with a volley from their revolvers, in return of which they received a hot volley. They heroically held their ground until the battalion came up, when the enemy retreated. After weeks of almost constant skirmishing Mr. Emrich participated in the battle of Bayou Metor and the capture of Little Rock. During the latter engagement they swam the Ark. River, and after a desperate fight with the rebels in a cotton field the enemy retreated and the cavalry took posession of the city on a dead run, Sept. 10, 1863. Subsequently Mr. Emrich was detailed as orderly at the headquarters of Gen. Rice, and the following year he faced the enemy's fire in the following battles: Terra Noir Creek, April 12, in which his horse fell shot in the neck by a canister shot; Little Missouri, April 4; Prairie D' Ann, April 10, 11 and 12, during which conflict he had his eyes injured through an explosion of shell; Poison Springs and the capture of Camden, April 15, and finally in the battle of Jenkins, April 30, during which his command stood the brunt of the battle for six hours, and where the Union troops suffered a loss of 700, but inflicted a loss on the enemy of over 2,000, the latter being rebel authority.

During this campaign the command suffered quite heavily in killed and wounded, Gen. Rice being twice wounded, the last time fatally. After his death, comrade Emrich was transferred to the headquarters of Gen. Steele and received the thanks and compliments from that officer for special duty performed with the enemy while under a flag of truce. He remained at Corps headquarters until he was mustered out, Jan. 27, 1865, having loyally served three years and being under fire 18 times.

Mr. Emrich was married Jan. 6th, 1867, to Miss Caroline Rulf, who bore him five children, Erminie, Charles, Lillie, Erle and Roy, the two latter being twins. Charles is at present a cadet engineer in the U. S. Navy. He became

editor of the Galesburg *Plain Dealer* in 1879, and has held that responsible position since.

DR. EDWARD HALE BOWMAN, of Andalusia, Ills., was born Aug. 15, 1816, at Franklin, Pa. His parents were Andrew and Sarah (Hale) Bowman. Andrew's father was James, a soldier of the War of the Revolution under Washington. Andrew was born at Easton, Pa., as was his father James.

Dr. Bowman's paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and his maternal descent from the English Cavaliers of Md. His mother, Sarah Hale, was the daughter of an Indian trader, and was born in Venango Co., Pa. His father's occupation was that of a farmer, being also a tanner and currier, to which was added the business of boot and shoemaking. He served as Sheriff of Venango Co., and held the position of Clerk of the Court and Recorder. In his later life he was often called upon to adjust the disputes and differences of his neighbors as an arbitrator, a duty which gave him great satisfaction as conducing to the greater harmony and peace among them.

In his early life he espoused the cause of the Whig party, but subsequently became a Democrat. He was the father of seven children: Edward Hale, the subject of this sketch, Andrew W., a graduate of West Point, and at the time of his death Colonel of the 31st U. S. Inf.; William George, Edwin Charles, Alfred and Ruth, of whom Edwin, Andrew, William, Ruth and William George are dead.

The father died about 1854, and the mother 12 years later. Edward's childhood was passed amid the charms of home and in acquiring a preliminary education in the common schools of the period. He completed his education at the Venango Academy, after which, on account of his father's ill health, he was given control of his business. He subsequently established a school which for sometime he successfully taught, and in which he gained distinction for the maintenance of a scrupulous discipline. Resolving finally to try his fortunes away from home, he packed his clothes and other small personal effects in a trunk which he made from his father's stock of leather, and set out for Kentucky. Locating at Lexington, he early obtained a school, which he taught for five months, incurring the highest commendation of his patrons, who offered to double his salary, if he would continue to teach. This he thought proper to decline, and going to Jessamine, Ky., opened a private school, and began the study of medicine, which he prosecuted at the same time. It was while here that he obtained a skeleton, which he still has in his possession.

During his period of teaching at Jessamine, and in Montgomery Co., he saved up enough money to defray the expense of a regular course of medical lectures at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., from which he was graduated in March, 1841. Returning to his old home, he opened an office, and, after his marriage, which occurred in a few months, removed to Harrisville, Pa., where he began the practice of his profession. He remained here for two years, when he removed to Rock Island, Ill., resuming practice. Here, with some interruptions, he continued until the beginning of the War of the Rebellion.

In the spring of 1852, he caught the gold fever and went to California, where for two years he was engaged in mining, in which he was partially successful. He lost considerably in various speculations, but managed to save and send his wife a fair proportion of the results of his operations. Subsequently his cash balance becoming reduced to but fifty cents, he began to look around him for some employment. He found a man who was building a hotel, and representing himself as a carpenter secured a job at $5 per day. It was soon discovered that he was not a carpenter, although his work was well done. During this time one of the men around him was taken sick and he treated him. At first the sick man showed signs of improvement, but subsequently was attacked with a hemorrhage of the lungs, upon which the Doctor gave him a receipt for some medicine. The man took the prescription to a drug store to be filled and the druggist told

him it was written by a regular physician. This made known the Doctor's real character.

His California claims, which he had considered worth $20,000 were appropriated by trespassers, but for the reason that he refused to bribe the Judge, they retained possession, thus denuding him of his rights. He returned by way of the Isthmus, and reaching home, resumed the practice of medicine at Edgington, Ill., which proved lucrative, but his health failing he engaged in politics, offering himself for the position of Circuit Clerk, to which he was elected in 1860.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was offered by Col. Buford, of the 27th Ill. Inf., the post of Surgeon, asking his acceptance by telegram from Cairo. Going the same evening to Chicago, he failed to receive an order for his examination, and returned to Rock Island, again entering upon his duties as Circuit Clerk. A second attempt to secure a position as Surgeon proved successful, Gov. Yates giving him the appointment, without an examination, of Surgeon to the 27th Ill. He entered upon his duties at Cairo, remaining there during the ensuing winter, the next summer participating with his regiment in the battle of Belmont. He had, subsequent to assuming incumbent duties as a Surgeon at Cairo, passed a very satisfactory examination at Springfield. At this time there were about 150 applicants for Surgeons' positions. He was required to write a thesis, which he did to the satisfaction of the examining board, but as his name had not been enrolled, the issuance of his commission could not follow. An appeal to Gov. Yates, however, obtained him the necessary order, and he was duly installed as Surgeon. He earned the distinction of dressing more cases of the men wounded in the battle of Belmont than any other Surgeon of his department.

The next important move of this command was from Cairo to Columbus in the spring of 1862, and thence down the Miss., to Island No. 10, with the gunboat flotilla, taking part in all the operations that succeeded. He was while here an observer of the process of cutting the levee to permit an influx of water to New Madrid, enabling the passage of boats from that point to aid in capturing the position. This plan was originated by the 27th, who were on the boats which ran the batteries. The Doctor having been requested by Col. Buford to receive the surrender of such of the garrison of Island No. 10 as had not escaped, was thus the first Union soldier to set foot upon it after the capitulation. Before the surrender of Island No. 10 the Regt., accompanied by the Doctor, made an expedition to Union City, debarking at Hickman, to disperse the rebels there stationed. While here the Doctor was directed by Col. Buford to investigate a light which was observed at some distance. Proceeding in the direction indicated by the light, he was halted by a Union soldier on guard at a house, the occupants of which were rebel sympathizers. Returning to Col. Buford they repaired to the place where supper had been prepared for them. The rebel force of some 2,000 men at Union City was taken by surprise and made a precipitate retreat after a few discharges of shells from the Federal batteries, leaving behind them their unfinished breakfasts. After destroying the camp the expedition returned to Island No. 10, the Doctor bringing off as trophies, which he still retains, the saddle and trappings of a rebel colonel.

The command after this moved down the river to invest Fort Pillow, but just as the attack had commenced the battle of Shiloh took place, and the order to retrace their steps to that point, as a reinforcement, was at once acted upon. Here the Doctor had no difficulty in observing the action and noting the various manœuvers, which he does not regard as being creditable to those in command. He was with the march to Corinth under Gen. Halleck, and at the siege, remaining until after the surrender. From Corinth the command proceeded east along the line of the Memphis and Charleston R. R., keeping up communications until Kirby Smith broke through his barriers on the route to Louisville. The command was then ordered to Nashville, while the rest of the army moved on to Louisville.

During the march from Corinth to Nash-

ville, Dr. Bowman received promotion as Surgeon in Chief of the 1st Division of the Army of the Mississippi. The command rested at Nashville for about two months, performing guard duty and making occasional expeditions in the vicinity. Col. Buford was here promoted to Brig. Gen., Col. Harrington succeding to the command of the Regt. The Doctor accompanied, while at Nashville, an expedition to Goodlitsville to destroy a rebel camp there located, wich was attended with much fatigue and privation. On his return to Nashville he was able to treat his friends to some excellent port wine, which he had secured before they set out on the expedition. At ten o'clock on the night of the return, orders were given to march at midnight in the direction of Murfreesboro, and to Lawrence, which was reported to be in possession of the enemy. The 27th having been on the late expedition was in no condition to move, the men being literally worn out. The Dr. reported this fact to the Gen. John M. Palmer, telling him the men were not able to march, when the General asked him if the men would consent to fight if they were provided with transportation. The Dr. replied that they would, and orders were immediately given to have ambulances ready for them at midnight, which were promptly obeyed, and the move was made, resulting in a sharp encounter with the enemy in which he was driven out with the loss of several prisoners, camp equipage, wagons and rebel uniforms.

Returning to Nashville, they remained there until after the battle of Perryville, when Rosencrans came in with his army, taking the command. The army was now reorganized and the division to which Dr. Bowman had been attached in the Army of the Miss. disolved, and the Dr. assigned as Surgeon of the 3rd Brig. of Sheridan's Div., but the seniority of his rank should have made him Surgeon of the Div. Preparations were now begun for the move upon Murfreesboro, and the Union troops proceeding in that direction met the enemy to the north of that point, engaging in a skirmish. Here the rebels got in the rear of the Union force, capturing Dr. Bowman's wagon containing his medical supplies and surgical instruments.

He was with his brigade in the battle of Stone River and was kept busy attending to the wounded, finally removing them over to the Murfreesboro pike, whence they were sent on to Nashville. He was on the 2d day ordered to turn over his hospital to another Surgeon and to follow the main line. He presently noticed the movement of the rebels around to the rear of his position. He was now between the lines, but by riding cautiously along, he finally came into his own line again, after passing a rebel battery.

During this battle Col. Harrington was brought to him, having been badly wounded in the face with serious injuries to his jaw. The Dr. having him removed to a clump of cedars, dressed his wounds as well as he could. He was here pounced upon by the rebels, who fired into his improvised hospital, and coming up, took him, the wounded Col. and several others prisoners, making them walk, the wounded as well as those who were uninjured. He continued a prisoner until the rebels were defeated and had evacuated Murfreesboro, when he was permitted to return to his command.

During the time of his captivity he attended to the enemy's wounded, and when he was summoned to the bedside of Col. Harrington, who had been captured with him, he found him dying from an overdose of morphine which had been administered by some rebel surgeon. Procuring some lumber he with the assistance of a negro, made a good coffin, and then, he and some of the men dug a grave large enough for two, they buried side by side the Union Colonel and the rebel Gen. Sill, amid the firing of artillery, proclaiming the victory of the Union arms. His duty performed he was returning to make a report to the Provost Marshal, when he was seized with hunger, and meeting a man with some "turn over" pies paid him liberally for what he had, dividing them with the men who had assisted him in burying the dead. He then proceeded to take care of the wounded of the Union troops, who were suffering from

hunger. He took up a candle and made a search for something for them to eat, succeeding in getting some beans, bacon and flour, which were cooked with the aid of some of the Union prisoners. In this way he had prepared provisions for a meal for 162 of the men that night, for which they were profoundly grateful, and which they heartily enjoyed. After a protracted period of inactivity at Stone River, and the essential rest and reorganization, the army moved forward in the campaign, which through its superior management compelled the rebels to relinquish their hold upon Tullahoma, and drove then from Tennessee.

In every movement the Doctor was at the front, and although ordered back on account of sickness by Gen. Sheridan, he was at his own earnest request and that of his Div. Surgeon permitted to accompany the army on its march. He much preferred to see the compulsory flight of the enemy before "Old Glory," and considered it really a better tonic in his case than quinine in commissary whisky.

The rebels had burned the bridge across the Tenn. River, but a crossing was effected over a temporary structure of pontoons and trestles. They were on the extreme right wing of the advancing army, which brought them to Alpine in Ga. The enemy had been anticipating this movement and had left the country open, taking down the fences to admit the passage of cavalry and artillery. The command went into camp in line of battle, but were soon ordered to "strike tents and take the back track." They ascended and descended Lookout Mt., then marched up the Tenn. Valley for 18 miles or more, afterwards reascending Lookout Mountain, and again descending, finding a whole regiment of Thomas' command making a roadway for them, by which they could more easily get down. By building fires upon the rocks and then when heated pouring water upon them to crack them, they finally succeeded in effecting a rough passage. The command proceeded to the Chickamauga Valley and were at once put into line of battle. The march was resumed until after dark, when the command halted to get supper and rest, but were soon again in motion, finally about midnight the order to bivouac without lights indicating the proximity of the enemy, and the command lay upon their arms. The camp was aroused in the early morning, and the men hastily prepared coffee and again were in readiness for the advance.

Dr. Bowman was sitting upon his horse with two blankets over his saddle talking with his Brig. commander, Gen. L. C. Bradley, and Otis Moody, brother of the noted evangelist, who berated him for "riding on a pile of blankets like an old huckster woman." They declared it "undignified for the chief medical officer of the Brig.," but the Dr. received it as the joke it was meant to be. Proceeding on the march they arrived at Crawfish Springs, a large stream issuing from under the mountain. The order to fill canteens was ominous of battle. Dr. Bowman kept a large lookout for "straw piles" on the farms they were passing, and late in the afternoon he noted some, "freshly threshed." They soon came to Glenn's Mills and crossed he valley. The Dr. was riding in company with Lee, Sheridan's Adjt.-Gen., when the tramp of the march behind them suddenly ceased. They rode back to ascertain the cause and encountered the "Brigade of the old Dutchman Lieboldt." In a few moments they were in a storm of shot and shells.

Soon after, the Doctor was summoned to attend Gen. Bradley, and Adjutant Moody, who had been wounded. He had them conveyed by ambulance to a convenient point, which he had noticed in passing. They were placed in a farm house and the Dr. "covered them with the blankets," for carrying which, they had so "unmercifully jeered" him that morning. Recollecting the straw stack, he ordered the driver of an empty ammunition wagon to go back half a mile and load up with straw and bring it for the wounded to be laid on. The man was not disposed to obey this order, saying to the Doctor "I am not under your orders, sir." The Doctor's reply was, "The —— you ain't. Come here boys, double quick." Several responded to whom the Dr. gave the command: "Jerk that man out and break his neck if you can

D—— a man who won't work to help his wounded comrades!" The straw came and gave much comfort to the wounded, the Surgeon being enabled by the light of the burning rails to properly care for, and dress their wounds. On Sunday, the 20th, the entire right wing of the Div. was disorganized and forced to retreat. While on the North side of Mission Ridge, the Doctor was ordered to remove the ambulances from the drift in order to have them sent back for the wounded. He consulted with the medical officers who were not disposed to think he could manage to get the ambulances out, but in a short space of time he had sixty packed across a field ready for orders, and reported to the commanding officers, who did not at first think he could accomplish his purpose. But after some delay they ordered him to get them into the road, as being the only way to save them. Going up to the drivers of the ambulances he ordered them to do their duty, and they readily agreed to obey his commands. He galloped back for some distance and discovering a gap of about five rods in a large headquarters train, he forced the ambulances through, and thus brought them safely into the road.

The wagon "boss" while the move was being made galloped up and wanted to know what was stopping his train, and saying that it was Gen. McCook's Headquarters train and he had orders to keep it together. But no attention was paid to this profane functionary who burst out into repeated invectives and oaths worthy of the Army in Flanders. The Doctor calmly rode up to him and asked: "Were you addressing those observations to me, sir?" He was so taken aback by the doctor's coolness that he at once began to apologize. The Doctor told him that he "had simply enlarged his train in a rather summary way, and enjoined him, as he valued his place, to take good care of it." In less than an hour after this, the Doctor was ordered to Chattanooga, to establish a hospital for Sheridan's Div., which he proceeded at once to do, and arriving at Chattanooga after encountering numerous difficulties, took charge of Hospital No. 2, and speedily brought into requisition a well organized force of attendants and adequate supplies.

Being relieved from further duty here, he was ordered to organize and equip another hospital in a valley North of the Tenn. River, which he did. He next returned to Chattanooga and established a third hospital there and for sometime had charge of two hospitals, but this proving too oppressive, he was relieved of the care of the one across the river. Here he continued until active preparations for battle were again undertaken. In the mean time he had had conveyed to his hospital over 200 of the wounded from the field of Chickamauga in one night. Being finally relieved of hospital duty, the doctor resumed his position with his old brigade under "the gallant Harker." His duties at Mission Ridge were confined exclusively to the field. "Reaching the summit," says the Doctor, in relating his experiences in this battle, "just as Sheridan and his officers were gathering up at the rebel Bragg's headquarters, I received a high compliment from Sheridan: 'God bless you, Doc., you are always in the right place.'"

After properly disposing of the wounded he accompanied a forced march to Knoxville, to relieve the garrison at that point, then closely invested by the enemy. Their rapid approach compelled the rebels to precipitate the attack while there was still a chance of success, but Gen. Burnside was equal to the occasion. Anticipating the rebel movement and considering well the nature of the ground and the burden of the attack, he caused a network of wires to be woven about the stumps and trees in front, which added greatly to the slaughter of the rebels, who were driven back, thus avoiding the necessity of the reinforcement. The Doctor had nothing to do but congratulate the the troops when he arrived. From Knoxville the command moved on to Bain's Cross Roads, where they passed a miserable winter in "trying," as the doctor expressed it, "to live off an exhausted country." The troops were on the verge of starvation and had often to resort to parched corn to appease the pangs of hunger.

"Our Revolutionary sires at Valley Forge,"

remarked the Doctor, "did not suffer any greater privations, and did not endure them more bravely." During this period the Doctor was required to go to Chattanooga, to collect material, from which to make the report of the battle of Mission Ridge. He obeyed the order, but at the same time condemning the lack of consideration that suggested it. "The army," said the Doctor, "was cursed by a class of officers who had no higher conception of their duty than to hold down a camp-stool and write orders to better men."

The Doctor had for a long time been entitled to the rank of Surgeon of Div., and appropriately resented being outranked by a nondescript who had "never smelt the powder of the enemy, or had any experience of war," but who spent his time in sitting around an office. The Doctor now tendered his resignation to Col. Harker, who promptly refused to accept it, assigning as his reason "that the services of this officer are too valable to be lost to the service for the causes alleged. But the justice of the reasons herein is respectfully sustained." This, of course, invalidated the resignation, but he determined to make it very unpleasant for the usurper if he still persisted in depriving him of his proper rank. The Col. advised him to be careful and not to exceed the limits of prudence, saying, "Always be sure you are right, and I will always sustain you." By dint of defeating the various plans and schemes of this Surgeon, he was at last driven to resign, and Doctor Bowman appointed to his rightful position as Surgeon of Div.

In all of the subsequent stirring events of the close of the conflict the Doctor bore a conspicuous part, notably, in the assault on Kenesaw Mt., in which his Div. took an active part, and being always at hand to succor the wounded or to assist in the movements of the army. The Medical Director of the Army of the Cumberland, Dr. Cooper, paid Dr. Bowman the neatly-turned compliment, "I will not say that we consider his Div. the best managed in the Department of the Cumberland, but I will say that we don't consider there is any superior to it." After the siege of Atlanta, the Doctor's time of service having expired, he was mustered out with the 27th Ill.

He was mustered in 1861, and late in Sept., 1864, was discharged, having in his period of service participated in eighteen battles, skirmishes and campaigns. The Doctor still resides at Andilusia, and in the evening of his days enjoys the content and comfort derivable from his faithful improvement of the talents committed to him.

FREDERICK C. HEMENWAY, a resident of Rock Island, Ill., was born at Grande Detour, Ogle Co., Ill., May 23, 1843, a son of Luke E. and Jane E. (Marsh) Hemenway. His father was born Aug. 7, 1816, at Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., where he was reared and attended public school, a schoolmate of Vice President, Levi P. Morton. At Grande Detour, June 23, 1842, he married his estimable wife, who was a native of Bethel, Vt. To them was born a happy family of six children, viz.: Fred C., Ellen M., Charles F., George H., Harry and Horace E. The grandfather of our subject, Francis Hemenway, was born at Grafton, Mass., and married Clara Turrill, of Shoreham. They were both descendants of New England stock, their ancestry being traced as far back as July 5, 1634, when Ralph Hemenway married Elizabeth Hewes at Roxbury, Mass. Among their descendants are men of high repute, both as physicians and theologians. The father of our subject followed the mercantile business in the East, and successfully continued in the same calling at Grande Detour, up to the time he entered into the employ of Millard & Cushing, manufacturers of grain cradles and forks, as bookkeeper and general manager. Aug. 7, 1855, he moved to Moline, Ill., where he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the mammoth business of The John Deere Plow Company, remaining with them up to the time he set up a chair factory. Later he established himself in the manufacture of grain-cleaning mills, a

business he continued up to about 1866, and from which has now grown the mammoth establishment of Barnard & Leas, Moline. Subsequently he went into the cracker business, and in 1878, he was appointed Postmaster of Moline, an office which he filled with honor and with universal satisfaction for six successive years, being discharged only after the change of administration. He is still living, his wife having died suddenly about the year 1884.

The Hemenway family were indeed loyal to their love for the old flag—the father as well as Charles, a brother of our subject, having also enlisted in the service of the country. Fred. lived in his native town up to his 11th year, when he moved with his parents to Moline, where he continued his studies for several years, and subsequently learned the trade of machinist. This calling he followed dilligently up to the time the Northwestern States desired to aid the Govt. in every way possible, made a call for a volunteer force to relieve the veteran soldiers. Immediately Fred. responded, and enlisted May 14, 1864, at Moline, in Co. H., with his father Luke E., as captain, 132nd Ill. Inf., he having enlisted two years prior but was rejected on account of youth. Two years having elapsed he matured into more manly proportions, and being a man with a natural instinct of loyalty to his country, he was now made happy by being granted an opportunity to demonstrate his patriotism and his zeal in the preservation of the grand "old flag." The Regt. was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., June 1, 1864. About a week later, it was ordered on to Clarksville, Ky., from whence it moved to Paducah, Ky., under Gen. Meredith. About May 1, Co. H. was detached from the Regt. and sent to Smithland, Ky., where it was engaged in doing provost duty, and guarding the large supply of stores which were located there.

It remained there until the expiration of its service, when it moved to Chicago and was awaiting its discharge, when an order came for reinforcements from Gen. Rosencrans, who, at the head of a poorly appointed army, was contending against fearful odds for the preservation of St Louis and the safety of Mo.

Although its term had expired, Co. H. voluntarily extended its services and at once marched to St. Louis to the relief of the "boys" who were expecting to encounter the enemy under Gen. Price at any moment. The company was held in reserve till Oct. 1, 1864, when it returned to Chicago and was mustered out Oct. 17, 1864. Mr. Hemenway returned to his home and continued his former calling, until the following spring, when he re-enlisted at Moline, Feb. 27, 1865, in Co. I., 28th Ill. Inf. The Co. went into camp at Camp Butler, Ill.. and soon moved on to Whistler Station, Ala., joining the Regt. and arriving just three days too late to participate in the battle of Mobile. May 11, they marched to within three miles of Mobile, Ala., where our soldiers remained on guard and picket duty until July 2, when the Co. embarked on boats and plowed the gulf, arriving at Santiago, Texas, July 6th. Subsequently they marched to Brownsville, Tex., where young Hemenway was active in doing provost guard duty up to March 15, 1866, when the Regt. was mustered out, the great rebellion having come to a close. The subject of our sketch then returned to Moline, where he joined his father in the cracker business. One year had gone by and he longed for the freedom and quiet life of a farmer, and accordingly engaged in the tilling of the soil for two years, returning to Moline and engaging as engineer in the cracker factory of his father. Mr. Christy subsequently bought out the business, and fully appreciating the ability, the integrity, and the gentlemanly qualities of young Fred., engaged him as salesman and manager, in which responsible capacity he continued up to about 1872, when he took sole charge of the management of the entire factory and business, the proprietor having established a second factory at DesMoines. About 1876, he removed to Rock Island, to resume full management of J. M. Christy's large bakery there, a trusted position he has held ever since. Mr. Hemenway found his ideal wife in the person of Sylvia J. Thomas, daughter of H. F. and H. (Hayward) Thomas, both natives of Mass. The happy marriage ceremonies took place at Hampton, Ill., Dec. 31, 1869, and the union was blessed

with seven children, namely: Ellen M., Luke E., Alice T., Ada J., Frederick H., Ruth E., and Sylvia C., all living but Ellen M.

He is a member of the G. A. R. and Sons of of Veteran organization; is master workman of the A. O. U. W., Black Hawk Lodge, No. 81, Rock Island. He is a Republican in politics and has frequently been tendered the nomination for different political offices, but invariably declined. Mr. Hemenway is a gentleman who has troops of friends, and one who commands the respect, confidence, and love of all who know him.

FRANK P. SHEPHERD, one of Elgin's Ill., prominent hardware merchants, was born in Buffalo, Ogle Co., Ill., April 29, 1841. He enlisted in the army April 19, 1861, Co. B., Chicago Zouaves, proceeded from Chicago to Cairo, where they took possession of the city, which had previously been held by a mob of rebel sympathizers, and were not only the first Union troops in that place, but the first troops to see active service in the State. On the way to Cairo a detachment was left at Big Muddy Bridge for its protection, whither Mr. Shepherd with about 39 others were sent as reinforcements, and one night an inoffensive log came floating down the stream, which being observed by the guards, all were called hurriedly out and ordered to fire at the object, believing it a boat containing rebels destined to burn the bridge. The log, however, disregarding the Yankee lead, continued at the same pace, neither faster nor slower, until the bridge was reached, when Uncle Sam's men reflected upon their stupidity, and even the inanimate log seemed to jeer, and elevate an eyelid, as it solemnly passed by.

They then moved to Springfield, Ill., where the Regt. was reorganized as a State institution for thirty days. In the organization of the first Regt. under the three months' call, his Regt. was overlooked, consequently received no pay for their services, and even of the rebel supplies they assisted in capturing, they received no portion thereof, nor prize money therefor. They continued in Camp at Springfield for 30 days, when they were ordered to Chicago to take part in the funeral obsequies of the late Stephen A. Douglas, where the men subsequently organized as the 19th Ill. Vol. Inf., enlisting for three years.

Mr. Shepherd having been mustered into Co. K., after a short delay the Regt. moved to Quincy, then to Palmyra, Mo., thence to St. Louis, exchanging there its useless arms for Springfield Rifles, but not before the Col. (Turchin) was placed under arrest for resenting an insult from Gen. Pope, who intimated that the old ones were good enough for horse thieves and mutton jerkers. The regiment then moved down the river in Fremont's expedition to Bird's Point, thence to Pilot Knob, thence to Cape Girardeau, and then to Fort Holt, Ky. It started next in the Columbus expedition, but was ordered to return to Cairo, thence to Washington. On the way the train crushed through a bridge in Ind., thereby killing and wounding about 100 men, but as Co. K. could not obtain transportation it escaped this disaster. The survivors subsequently went to Cincinnati, afterwards to Lebanon Junction, Ky., Elizabethtown and Bacon Creek, there going into camp for part of the winter of 1861-2. The following spring the Regt. proceeded to Bowling Green, where Mr. Shepherd and a rebel had a bloodless duel, then continued on to Nashville, which they captured without a struggle. Later they took part in the capture of Shelbyville, Fayetteville and Huntsville. Subsequently they marched to Decatur, capturing considerable quantities of stores, then on toward Tuscumbia, and returning burned all the supplies at Decatur and Huntsville which they were unable to move with them.

At the battle of Stone River Gen. Rosencrans passing along said, "for God's sake who will save my left?" whereupon Col. Scott of the 19th tendered the services of his Regt., which were accepted, and in an instant the men were upon the move and led the charge, supported by Gen. Negley's Div., driving the rebels back across the river, capturing a stand of colors and several pieces of artillery. During this battle

Mr. Shepherd had his rifle shot out of his hands.

After this battle the Regt. camped at Murfreesboro until June, 1863, then started on the Tullahoma campaign, which being ended it camped at Deckerd, until it started upon the Chickamauga expedition, the first conflict occurring at McLemore Cave, which was closely followed by the terrible battle of Chickamauga, in which Mr. Shepherd fought from Saturday until Monday forenoon, when he was taken prisoner. He was carried to Richmond and confined in Pemberton Prison until the spring of 1864, when he was removed to Andersonville, where he languished until Sept., then removed to Savannah, thence to Milan, next to Blackshire, and again returned to Andersonville, on Christmas, 1864, where he continued until April, 1865, when he was taken to Jacksonville, Fla., where, after suffering months of prison hardships and privations, he was finally released. He was then ordered to Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out June 30, 1865. Immediately prior to the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Shepherd was offered a Captain's commission, by Gov. Yates, but declined, preferring to return home with the honors and glory of the Regt.

He married Lydia C. Starr, and by this union were born five children, viz.: Grace P., Frank S., Jennie A., Estella M. and Marion K.—the second and third of whom are dead. Comrade Shepherd is a member of the G.A.R.; is a Republican in politics, and a true soldier, and a worthy citizen.

OLIVER GRAHAM, a resident of Rock Island, Ill., enlisted in the U. S. Navy in the early part of the year 1862, and was commissioned as third assistant Engineer on the flag ship "East Post," of the Miss. squadron, under command of Ledyard Phelps, who was Lieut. Commander of that, as also of the Ohio and Tenn. squadrons. Mr. Graham's ship was ordered to the siege of Vicksburg, and while proceeding down the river, grounded upon Bulletin Bar, thirty miles above Memphis, breaking forty timbers in the bottom, hanging up the boat for over a day. Every steamboat passing down the river was impressed into the service to assist in towing off the flag ship, and finally, with the combined efforts of thirteen steamships, it was floated and taken in tow, and finally reached Mound City, Ill., where he was about three months engaged in repairing the ship. All being ready he embarked and proceeded down the river, stopping *en route* at Island No. 10, and then at Helena, Ark. Whilst there the rebels attacked a fort at Helena, Ark., whereupon the flag ship was ordered back to Island No. 10, in consequence of a lying report circulated by the enemy that it had assaulted the Island No. 10, the object being to get the boat away from Helena, which they attacked in two divisions. They succeeded in capturing our battery, but the gunboat "Tyler" had driven the enemy out of the fortifications. It had done good service driving the rebel troops out of the Fort, which they succeeded in entering. Mr. Graham's ship soon returned to Helena, where it was stationed for sometime on guard.

During his stay there he was stricken down with fever and was confined to bed on board the ship about one month, when he called a medical survey, to use a nautical expression, the conclusions of which being that our subject was disabled by sickness for the service. He therefore resigned and was mustered out and discharged. Returning to his home in Rock Island, Mr. Graham soon improved in health, then resumed his calling of engineer, and was employed on the river until 1874, when he abandoned that service. Afterwards he entered the employ of the Rock Island Plow Co., at Rock Island, as an engineer, and at the end of fourteen years is still an employé in the same concern.

Mr. Graham was born March 29, 1842, and is a son of William and Esther (Sutton) Graham. The father was a native of N. J., of Scotch descent, and a cabinet-maker by trade. The mother was of German ancestry, and a native of Pa. Mr. Graham, Sr., built the first railroad

that ran over the Alleghany Mts., and was afterwards engaged in the iron business at Johnstown, Pa., and unfortunately suffered a loss in business of $90,000. He subsequently moved West and engaged in farming near Oquawka, Ill., which he continued until the fall of 1847, when he removed to Rock Island, where he ran the Graham hotel until his death on May 2d, 1853. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church and belonged to the type of honest, square Christians. They had eight children, but Oliver is the only one now surviving.

Our subject attended the common schools at Rock Island until 19 years of age, when he started out to learn the engineering trade. He joined the Benedicts on the 26th of May, 1868, by marrying Miss Mary C. Starr, and one child, Thomas, has resulted from the marriage. Mrs. Graham is a daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Leffel) Starr; the former a native of Virginia and a millwright, which business he followed until his death, June 13th, 1857; the latter was a native of Ohio, and now resides in Rock Island, at the ripe old age of 73 years. She had eight children, four of whom are still living, viz.: Caroline, wife of Joseph A. Gray, of Wayne Co., Neb.; George, of Rock Island; William, of Rock Island; Mary, wife of our subject, and McCoy Starr, of Rock Island.

Mrs. Starr was a sister of James A. Leffel, of Springfield, Ohio, who was the inventor of the Leffel Turbine Water Wheel, which afterwards brought him an independent fortune.

Oliver Graham is well known in Rock Island and surrounding country as an honorable, upright man, having the fortune of possessing an estimable wife and interesting family.

HENRY REAM, one of Galesburg's wholesouled citizens, hails from Richmond Co., Ohio, and was born Oct. 14, 1841, a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Doremine) Ream, who were both natives of Pa. In 1851, the family moved to Mo. and located near Trenton, where they lived during the outbreak of the rebellion. The family being of strong Union sentiment, Henry, in 1861, entered the regular enrolled militia located at Chillicothe, and was soon engaged in frequent expeditions to intercept the rebels in their raids under Price. Sept. 5, 1862, he duly enlisted in Co. B., 23d Mo. Inf. and was actively engaged in guard duty at Macon City until spring, when the Regt. was ordered to St. Louis to guard the railroad. Mr. Ream was with his Regt. in this service sometime when it was ordered into more active military operations in which he was always on hand to participate. The 23d was assigned to the 1st Brig., 3d Div., 14th A. C., and was among the Regts. that were selected to take part in the great Atlanta campaign, in which it was distinguished for its effective work. Mr. Ream was in at the opening of hostilities in the move on Atlanta, taking part in the movements that compelled the evacuation of Dalton, and then in the series of operations which were known as the battle of Dallas. He was in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree, Creek, and Atlanta, ending with the sanguinary fight at Jonesboro, in all of which Mr. Ream's arm was ever ready to strike at the enemy. Subsequently he was detailed as a scout and forager, tramping onward in time, to the pulsations of constant skirmishes and battles, connected with the "march to the sea." While lying before the city of Savannah for three days, they subsisted wholly on rice which was brought in bundles and threshed with flails. After the capture of the city they pursued the enemy through the Carolinas, and at Bentonville they bravely fought their last battle. They moved onward victoriously to Richmond, then to Washington, taking part in the grand review amid deafening peals of victory. Comrade Ream was finally mustered out at Louisville, after three years of hard loyal service and returned to Trenton, Mo.

In 1867, he engaged as fireman on the C. B. & Q. R. R. In 1871, he was promoted to engineer, which responsible position he filled till Feb. 27, 1888, when he stepped out during the great strike. Since then he has been looking after his interests at Galesburg and in Mo., the old homestead there having come into his

possession. Mr. Ream was married July 23, 1867, to Miss E. A. Roley, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Daugherty) Roley, natives of Pa. By this happy union were born seven children of whom are living, Joseph A., Lydia A., Ethel A. and Grace Victoria.

He is a member of the Jas. T. Shield Post, No 45, G. A. R., and of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, being Chief of Division No. 62, located at Galesburg, Ill. His estimable wife is President of the Woman's Relief Corps, and are both members of the Baptist Church. A true soldier and a gentleman in the best sense of the term, Mr. Ream is an ardent sympathizer with the laboring class for whose interests he always works zealously. In politics he is a Republican, and is an earnest worker for his party.

ALLEN SACRA, of Quincy, Ill., enlisted April 23, 1861, in Co. I., 15th Ind. Inf., at Chambersburg, Ind. He was the second to enroll his name in that county upon the first call for troops. His enlistment being for 3 months, but the quota was filled before he reached the Regt. His service was principally in the Army of the Cumberland, though he participated in the battle of Rich Mountain in West Va.; also in the first engagement at Green Briar. The Regt. was then sent to Louisville and wintered in Camp Wycliffe, and from there went to Shiloh, participating in the battle of that place, as also in the siege of Corinth. The next engagement of importance in which the 15th participated was the bloody battle of Stone River. A drizzling rain was falling which added to the gloomy unpleasantness of the situation. The commanding officers previous to the battle, had mapped out to themselves a line of attack, but those calculations so nicely exhibited upon paper were not permitted to materialize. The Rebel attack was strong and vigorous, dispelling all hope of carrying out the original plans as laid down by the Union commanders. Mr. Sacra's Div., with the exception of his own Regt. and that of the 57th Ind., had gone to support the right wing, leaving the two Regts. above named to hold the extreme left with no second line, no reserve and only one battery to assist them. The Rebel battery in front now unmasked and began firing at a rapid rate with shot, shell, grape and canister, and swept the open ground in front. Soon the 15th and 57th Ind. were ordered forward and their real part in the battle of Stone River began. Their lines were swept by the artillery fire from a battery on the heights in front, and enfiladed by a battery on their right, and what was worse they were unable to "hit back," not being within musket range. They hurried forward within range of the enemy and opened a deadly fire, and before the day closed those two regiments captured more Rebel prisoners than the combined number of the 15th and 57th. In this engagement the 15th lost 54 killed and 152 wounded out of 440 engaged, or a little over 50 per cent. From Stone River Mr. Sacra's Regt. went to Chattanooga participated in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, during which 202 men of his Regt. were killed and wounded. It then went to Loudon, Tenn., thence to Knoxville, and finally returned to Loudon where the 15th remained in camp until the men were discharged, which occurred at Indianapolis, June 25, 1864.

Mr. Sacra returned to his home in Ind. but the war was still raging and there being a call for more help, he again enlisted, on the 14th Oct. 1864, in Co. H., 51st Ind. Vol. Inf. He participated in the fight at Rich Hill where his regiment performed a feat seldom recorded, namely; marched through the Rebel camps in the night, the rebels asking, "Wha yous all agoin?" He was in the battle of Franklin. Tenn., and that of Nashville. In the latter he was wounded through the right leg which shattered the bones and left him disabled, the wound remaining unhealed until this day. Several pieces of bone have been removed and the limb still remains weak and unreliable. He was taken to field hospital, thence to Louisville where he was mustered out June 30, 1865. He was previously wounded Dec. 16, 1864. He returned to his parental home and two years

later was married to Miss Susan Hain. To this union 13 children were born, of whom nine are now living, namely: Georgia Etta, Grace Virginia, Edward Tilden, John, Lucy V., Nellie, Bessie Jennie, Fred and Dolly.

Our subject was born near Lexington, Ky., Oct. 7, 1842, son of Robert and Patsy (Olverson) Sacra. The mother died of cholera, Aug. 19, 1849, the father of typhoid fever in 1884. Mr. Sacra had the great misfortune of losing his wife by death Dec. 2, 1890, leaving him with a family of small children who are thus deprived of a mother's love and counsel. Mr. Sacra is a member of Gem City Lodge No. 357, I. O. O. F., and D. of R. I. O. O. F. of Gem City Camp, and of the M. W. of A. No. 219. Was a member of John Wood Post No. 96, for eleven years, but has withdrawn. Is a member of the Christian Church and a staunch Republican in political faith.

GENERAL WILLIAM A. SCHMITT, of Rock Island, was born in Quincy, Ill., June 30, 1839, where he grew to manhood, and resided until Jan. 1, 1888, when he removed to Rock Island, to assume charge as Secretary and Manager of the Sun Accident Association of that city. His parents were natives of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, the father emigrating to the U. S. in 1830, and the mother in 1831. They were married at Chambersburg, Pa., in the same year soon after, moving West, and locating at Quincy, Ill., in 1834, where the father died in 1880, and the mother in 1890, both at an advanced age.

The subject of this memoir received his preliminary education at the public and parochial schools of his native city, spending most of his time when not in school, in the furniture ware rooms and factory of his father. In 1856 he was sent to the Ill. State University, then located at Springfield, an institution under the control of the Lutheran Church, and was a branch of the celebrated Gettysburg University. He remained at that institution for four years, when the war broke out and he left his books of which he was very fond, as he was an earnest student, and enlisted as a private, April 20, 1861, in the 10th Ill. Inf., Capt. B. M. Prentiss, then commanding the Co. From this enlistment he was mustered out, as Orderiy Sergeant, July 29, 1861, returned home to Quincy, and by his energy and patriotic zeal, raised a company within six days, for the three years' service, or during the war; was unanimously chosen Captain, although but 21 years of age, and was assigned by Gov. Yates, as Co. A., 27th Ill. Inf. Capt. Schmitt was a natural born soldier and rose rapidly in the army. There were few instances in the late war of men rising to such high rank and holding such responsible positions so young in years as he was. At the age of 23 years, he temporarily exercised the command of Brig. Gen. on the battlefield, and it was for distinguished gallantry, displayed on such occasions that he received the brevet rank of Brig. Gen.

The 27th, commanded then by Gen. N. B. Buford, participated in the battle at Belmon Nov. 7, 1861, and the subject of this notice then Capt. of Co. A., opened the battle on the skirmish line and fired the first shot at the enemy. While hotly engaged in the action that followed, Capt. Schmitt was wounded, but remained on the field until the battle was over. It is impossible in so brief a biography as this must necessarily be, to give the military record of Gen. Schmitt. He was engaged in 17 hard fought battles, and skirmishes almost without number, and several promotions were for meritorious conduct on the field. Among the engagements in which he took an active part were Belmont, Island No. 10, Siege of Corinth, Lavergne, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. As Major he led his Regt. in the well known charge at Stone River, which was spoken of by Rosencrans, in a general order, as having saved the day to the Union forces. The Regt. at this time was in Sheridan's Div., and the 14th A. C. Gen. Schmitt was known to remark after this charge "that he would rather be Major of the 27th than President of the United States." The

men had distinguished themselves on that memorable field, and he was proud of them. Gen. Sheridan in his report of the battle says, "I refer with pride to the splendid conduct, bravery and efficiency of the following regimental commanders: among others, Major W. A. Schmitt, 27th Ill." In the terrible charge on Kenesaw Mt., the 27th, forming part of Harker's Brig., made the center assault. In the charge Gen. Harker was mortally wounded. The 27th went into action with seventeen officers and came out with only seven. The fatality among the brave men in the ranks, was in the same proportion. Gen. Schmitt led the Regt. in that fearful, hopeless charge, fortified as the enemy was behind impregnable breastworks, but it planted its colors on the Confederate works, where they proudly waved over the enemy, until the color bearer, Sergeant Delaney, fell mortally wounded without the Confederate lines, while the rebels fell within.

The 27th, was relieved from duty at the front, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where by reason of expiration of service, it was mustered out, Sept. 20, 1864, having served three years and three months. After the war, Gen. Schmitt returned home where he began the study of law, in the office of Grimshaw & Williams, was admitted to the Bar, but did not enter into practice. He was appointed to and held several positions under the Government, the last under President Arthur's administration, in charge of the money order department of the Post Office, at Quincy. He was Western Manager of a large Insurance Company, which was cleaned out by the Chicago fire. He was then engaged in the postal service, until the election of Cleveland. He then started a daily German paper at Quincy, which he conducted for awhile, when he sold out his interest to accept the position of Superintendent of Agents, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. A few years later he accepted the position of Secretary and Manager of the Sun Accidental Association, at Rock Island, Ill., to which place he removed Jan. 1, 1888, and which position he still holds.

Gen. Schmitt, was united in marriage at Bowdoinham, Me., Sept. 11, 1866, to Nannie L., daughter of Captain John and Mary (Purrington) Patton. Two children have blessed this union, Lelia P., and Carrie N.

In politics, Gen. Schmitt is a Republican. He was mustered into the Grand Army Organization at Bloomington, in 1886, before any posts were regularly organized. He was elected Commander of Post No. 32, Dept. of Ill., and served a term as such. Like many other organizations, it was discontinued, and so remained for some time. When the Grand Army was reorganized, Gen. Schmitt became a member of the John Wood Post, No. 96, of Quincy. While visiting friends in Maine in the summer of 1867, he instituted the first G. A. R. Post, ever organized East of the Alleghany Mts., viz.: Post No. 1, at Bath, Me. This was done by virtue of his position as Aid-de-Camp, on the staff of the first Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut.

Gen. Schmitt is a man of fine presence, hospitable and genial by nature, and is very popular among his associates. As a citizen he is held in high regard; as a soldier his name will adorn the military pages of our country's history for all time. The above sketch is condensed from the military record of Gen. Schmitt, as compiled from the official records, by Col. W. L. Brackett.

JOHN S. BLANCHARD, our present subject, a representative farmer and carpenter, residing at Tiskilwa, Ill., was born in Pa. Jan. 24, 1842, a son of William and Mary (Smith) Blanchard, both natives of the same State, the former born in 1804 and the latter in 1814. The father was of French, and the mother of German origin. Besides our subject, the parents had the following family: Eliza, Porter, Helen, Charles D., Erwin W., Horace H., James and and Frank. Porter H. Blanchard, brother of our subject, was in Co. H., 6th Pa. R. V. Corps, and two other brothers, Charles and Erwin, were in Co. H., 45th Pa. Vol. Inf., all in the war of the

late Rebellion. John S. graduated from the Holidaytown district school, then learned the carpenter trade, at which he was engaged up to the outbreak of the war.

Immediately upon the first call for troops being issued, young Blanchard responded, enlisting April 22, 1861; rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and was mustered into the army as a private at Harrisburg, Pa., in Co. H., 6th Pa. Reserves, Vol. Inf., with Gen. Reynolds as his first Brig. Commander, and Generals McCall and Hooker in command of the Div. and Corps, respectively. With his Regt. he went to the front, and participated in the battles of Drainsville, Dec. 20, 1861; the Second Bull Run, Aug. 27, 1862; South Mt., Sept. 14, 1862, and Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. In the last named battle Mr. Blanchard was wounded by having a ball pass through his body and piercing his left lung. He was sent to Broad and Cherry Street Hospital, Phila., where he continued for upwards of three months, during which time it was doubtful whether he would recover or not. He improved, however, and rejoined his command at Fredericksburg, Dec. 11, 1862, where, two days later, he participated in the bloody battle fought at that place.

The next heavy conflict in which he was engaged was at Gettysburg, which occurred July 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1863, at which time Mr. Blanchard was wounded in the left hand which was equal to loss of hand. He was transferred to Summit House hospital, Phila., where he remained about ten months, and at the expiration of that time was discharged at Harrisburg, Pa., and paid off, his term of service having expired. He was also engaged in very many heavy skirmishes and marches during his soldier experience, and endured all the hardships and privations which have fallen to the lot of private soldiers and certainly in the loss of a hand, he has as much reason to remember that exciting period as any other man who escaped with his life. His command, during the war was known as the Penn. Reserve Corps, was organized by Gov. Curtin as a State Reserve force, and intended for State Service serving upon the borders of the State until the first Bull Run when it was called to Washington where it arrived July 22, 1861, and was sworn into the United States service, and the men had the privilege of electing their own officers, from a Lieut. to a Col.

After being discharged he moved to Bureau Co., Ill., where he engaged at his trade, finally settling at Tiskilwa, where he has a fine farm and is occasionally employed at his trade. He married Nov. 8, 1874, at Princeton, Miss Bethsheba D. Drake, a daughter of John and Catharine Thomas. He is a pensioner and in politics a Republican.



Jacob Evans, of Rock Island, Ill. To better form an idea to what degree some of the "boys" have gallantly sacrificed their health, and their all, beneath the folds of the stars and stripes, one needs but visit comrade Jacob Evans, a faithful and loyal soldier of Co. A., 93rd Ill. Inf.

He is a resident of Rock Island, Ill., and was born at Crawford Co., Pa., Feb. 2, 1826, the 5th child of a family of twelve. His parents, Jacob and Katherine Evans, were natives of Pa., and both of German descent. Walter, a brother of our subject, enlisted in Co. E., 11th Pa., Inf., was engaged in many battles, and the last day he served his beloved country, he fought persistently the entire day, going without food or water. The day being hot, and the fight constant and hard, he took sick and was transferred to the Lincoln hospital at Washington, where he died April, 1863.

Jacob commenced life on the farm at the old homestead. May 2, 1851, he went to Rock Island, Ill., where he enlisted Aug. 5, 1862. The Regt. was mustered in at Chicago, Oct. 13, 1862, and shortly joined Grant's army at Memphis, Tenn. The next move was to Oxford, Tenn., and during this march the Colonel requested the "boys" not to let any hogs bite them, and indeed they executed the order faithfully. Hogs were slaughtered in large numbers and the number of chickens and turkeys put to flight was legion. On one occasion

while our subject was busy foraging he met a minister riding on a fine sorrel. Doubting the parson's loyalty to the Union, Jacob soon rid him of his steed. "If you can produce Union papers," said Jacob, "I shall, as you demand, return the horse." This the clergyman could not do, and our loyal soldier rode promptly off. Calling on the Col. the next day, the minister demanded the return of his horse. If you will pray for the success of the Union, replied the Col., you shall have your horse. "No!" and he left without the sorrel, calling next day on Gen. Grant, who inquired into the details. "If he won't pray for the success of the Union he'll not have his horse," responded the Gen., and thus the parson's persistent efforts were in vain.

The next march was to La Fayette, Tenn. At midnight there came an order for one Co. out of each Regt. to report at headquarters. Evan's company was one of these. Drawing 40 rounds of ammunition, they quickly moved onward, expecting to capture the guerrillas who were reported near by. Finding them gone, the "boys" gave their attention to foraging, bringing back liberal supplies of chicken, geese, beef, and Evans, who was considered the "boss" forager, returning with four mules. After months of marching and skirmishing, they encountered the enemy at Jackson, Miss., May 14th. Here the Regt. led the advance, losing several in killed and wounded. Two days later the "boys" were again fighting for victory, facing the hot fire in the battle of Vicksburg May 22d. During the conflict Evans had charge of the ammunition wagon. A typical fighting soldier as he is, he received permission to leave the wagon, just long enough to "kill at least one rebel." Out he went into the foremost ranks, when lo and behold, he was shot and badly wounded in the right thigh.

After months of suffering in the hospital he rejoined his old comrades Dec. 1st. The next March was under brave Gen. Logan to Huntsville, Ala. Subsequently while at Allatoona Pass, a detail of 25, among whom was Mr. Evans, went out in a foraging expedition. Soon they met a squad of 100 rebels, in a lively encounter, in which all but seven of the Union boys were captured, our subject being one of the fortunate ones, who after hiding for some time in the woods, under a heavy rain, finally made their escape to camp. Several other skirmishes were participated in, and on the night of Oct. 5, 1864, the pickets were suddenly fired upon by the rebels under Gen. Hood. No sooner had the enemy, 7,000 strong, succeeded in encircling our gallant force of only 1,500, when down they came, shouting at the top of their rebel voices, "Surrender you d—— Yankee devils, or we'll kill you all!" Ah! but for our brave "boys" soon evinced their metal. Desperately they fought; for eight hours, the battle raged furiously, when just in the nick of time they were reinforced and the enemy hastily withdrew. The Union force had lost nearly half their number, but this day our subject too was shot and seriously wounded in the spine. He fell, and beside him thickly fell his comrades, among whom was the Sergeant. When finally the thunder of musketry had ceased, our wounded soldier was carried off the bloody field and transferred to shelter. After months of suffering in various hospitals, he finally rejoined his command some time in April, 1865, at Raleigh, N. C. Then came the glorious march homeward, the air ringing with pæns of victory. Participating in the Grand Review, his Co. was mustered out at Washington June 22, 1865.

Thus after two years and 10 months of loyal and arduous service, Comrade Evans returned to Rock Island, Ill., and although suffering severely from the effects of his wound, he continued in the position of foreman with a lumber company for 16 years, when he became totally disabled.

Mr. Evans' first wife died, and he was married a second time May 25, 1854, to Mrs. Runan Clemantin, who has made him a most faithful and excellent companion.

The living children by this marriage are William N. S., Lucinda K., now Mrs. Ed. Cobb; George W. and Mary A., now Mrs. Joe. Bush. Mr. Evans is a member of the G. A. R. He

is a kind and hospitable citizen, and a brave soldier whom heaven alone can justly reward. Fortunately he has been blessed with a loving and dutiful wife, who is ever ready to lend him comfort in his many hours, days and years of suffering.

LIEUT. NELS NELSON, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in near the city of Halmstad, Sweden, July 13, 1840, and came to Galesburg in 1856, his parents having located there in 1854. His father's name was Nels Bengtson, and the Swedish custom is that the son shall assume his father's first name, hence he became Nels Nelson. He attended school in his native country. His father died during the cholera epidemic in Chicago, in 1854. The son thus early bereft of help, went to work on a farm, at intervals going to school until 1861, when he was serving as an apprentice to the cabinet-maker's trade. He was among the first volunteer troops to enter the service in a company of Swedes mustered in under the three months' call, but which was rejected (the quota having been filled) and disbanded. But he responded to the call for 300,000 men, and was mustered in as private in Co. C., 43d Ill., Vol. Inf. This was the color company, and was composed wholly of Swedes, except Dr. H. M. Starckloff, who was by birth a German, and subsequently became the Surgeon of the Regt.

Having organized at Camp Butler the Regt. was ordered to St. Louis, which place they reached Oct. 13, 1861. Here they were armed with the old Austrian muskets, but were more properly equipped at Tipton, Mo., where they received the old English muskets. In 1862, the command returned to St. Louis, in Feb. embarking for Fort Henry, where they were stationed for some time after its capture. While here they were assigned to the Brigade of Gen. L. F. Ross, being the 3d of McClernand's Div. In the march from Fort Donelson to Bell's Landing on the Tenn. River, the men suffered acutely from the cold, and being obliged to swim streams of water 200 feet wide they got wet, and taking severe colds many died. The command moved on to Savannah, Tenn., and thence began what has been characterized as the "pin hook" march, upon which the men again suffered terribly from exposure to rain and the cold. Taking boats for Pittsburg Landing they arrived at that point March 22d. In the morning of the first day's battle at Shiloh they distinctly heard the firing, but supposed it proceeded from the pickets who were firing off their guns preparatory to the inspection to be held that day. They were precipitated into action within five minutes, encountering a perfect storm of shells and bullets, and bearing the brunt of the battle for two days, the rebels moving their artillery around to the left and the regiment being brought into position to repel them, their Colonel being assigned to the command of the Brig. In this engagement the Regt. lost 36 men who fell in their own camp.

The Regt. held its position until the enemy fell upon their rear, when they were forced to fall back. They had during this time been cut off from the Brig., their commander having been mortally wounded early in the engagement. The next day the rebels were driven back and they regained their camp. It was a dearly bought, but complete victory, the enemy was badly demoralized, and might have been followed up, thinks Mr. Nelson, to advantage. Of 500 of the Regt. who went into this battle, 206 were killed or wounded. The Captain of Co. C, Olifs Edrall, died of his wounds a home at month after. The command next proceeded with Halleck to Corinth, where they tore up the railroad, although confronted by a force of about 30,000 of the enemy. Their next move was to Jackson and thence to Bolivar, where Mr. Nelson as Sergeant, was detailed for recruiting service. He subsequently rejoined his Regt. at Bolivar, and was there detached with 225 men to join an expedition to Lexington, Tenn., where with only 500 men they engaged battle with 1,800 of the enemy under Forrest, the 43d losing two men, killed. While at Bolivar they were much harassed by guerrillas, and needing cavalry to successfully repel them, the

commanding general ordered 200 men of the 43d to procure horses and mount themselves, Sergt. Nelson being one of the number. They afterward, as mounted infantry, made numerous incursions into the country and engaged in many skirmishes, rendering their vicinity very unsafe for the guerrillas. In 1863, the Regt. formed a part of the army of Gen. Grant at the siege of Vicksburg.

May 31, they ascended the Yazoo River to Sartartia, and thence co-operated with Gen. Kimball and drove the rebels back for over four miles, pursuing them through the village of Mechanicsville. Returning, they marched for several days along the Yazoo bottoms, to Haines' Bluff, where they fortified. The weather was intensely warm and the roads dry and many of the men fell with sunstroke by the wayside. They were with the command that was protecting Grant's rear against Johnston's army. After the fall of Vicksburg the command was ordered to report to Gen. Steele, at Helena, Ark. Reaching Helena they were assigned to the command of Gen Steele, the 1st Brig., 2d Div., of the 7th A. C., marching thence to Little Rock, the 43d being the first Regt. of infantry to enter the city. The Regt. made its headquarters there, and was frequently engaged in expeditions about the country.

Feb., 1864, Co. C. re-enlisted and was furloughed home for 30 days. During this time Sergt. Nelson was taken sick and did not return with the rest, but in a short time afterward rejoined his command. Sergt. Nelson was detailed on special service with an escort of 65 men as a guard to the paymaster from Little Rock to Fort Smith, a distance of some 250 miles through the enemy's country, during which they had frequent skirmishes with the rebels, but succeeded in reaching their destination in safety.

In March, 1865, Sergt. Nelson was promoted to 1st Lieut. About this time while he was returning from a three days' visit to Du Valls' Bluff, and when between that point and Brownsville the train was ditched, a section of rail having been removed by rebel guerrillas, and in a short time was attacked by about 40 of them coming up at full speed. Lieut. Nelson had no arms but determined to make a bold resistance. There was a cavalryman on the train who had his carbine and revolver and two infantry men. The Captain from fright or other causes was unable to move and Lieut. Nelson took command of the train and its defense. His experience in warfare became of great assistance to him, and through his bravery and skillful management, the guerrillas were defeated and driven back with loss, and the train with its lives and supplies were saved from their murderous and destructive hands.

Lieut. Nelson was in the summer of 1865, stricken down with malarial poisoning and was sent to the hospital at Little Rock. After partial recovery he secured a leave of absence from Gen. Reynolds of 20 days, and an extension of 20 days more from Gen. Sherman, when he returned to his Regt. at Little Rock. He was mustered out with the Regt. Nov. 30, 1865, by general order from the War Dept., reaching home Dec. 20th. He was engaged in the grocery business for four years but was obliged from ill health to discontinue it. In 1871, he was elected City Treasurer, and in 1875 resigned, his failing health preventing his further occupation of that office. He then engaged in the book business, but for 13 months was unable to devote his attention to any active employment. In 1883 he was conspicuous as among the organizers of the "Scandinavian Mutual Association," of which he became the Secretary, and has since creditably discharged the duties of that office.

He was married in 1868, to Sarah Nelson, They have one child—Arthur. Mr. Nelson is a prominent and zealous Republican. He is a member of the Board of Supervisors; has been for four years a member of the Board of Education, and for 7 years of the Board of Directors of the Public Library. He is a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion Commandry of the State of Ill., at Chicago, and a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Nelson exhibits in a marked degree the sterling principles of character which continually move him to the accomplishment of high aims and noble purposes.

WILLIAM RINCK, of Rock Island, Ill., enlisted in the Union army in the year 1861, and was mustered into the service as a private in Co. B., 2nd Mo. Vol. Inf. with Mr. Bernstein as Col. of the Regt. His Regt. was at Benton Barracks, then Camp Jackson, Springfield, Mo., and later, went on an expedition to Rolla, then to St. Louis and in this movement had several skirmishes with rebel guerrilla parties. The term of enlistment expired, and he was mustered out, then re-enlisted Aug. 10th, 1861, in Co. F., Capt. Lightfoot, 12th, Mo. Vol. Inf., Col. Osterhaus, the enlistment on this occasion, being for 3 years. The Regt. was assigned to become a part of Gen. Fremont's command, with Gen. Steele and Brig.-Gen. Sigel as commanders of the Div. and Brig. respectively. With his Regt. he was in line of battle at Springfield but was not called in action. Then he took part with his Regt. in several heavy skirmishes after rebel bands and guerrilla parties besides very heavy and continuous marching until he reached Ark., then took up the line of march on the return to Rolla where he remained about one month. Leaving Rolla, the Regt. made a detour around by the Indian Terr. then into Ark. and encountering the enemy at Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6th, 1862, participating in the engagement at that place which lasted all that and the following day, but resulted in a signal defeat for the enemy, they having lost 3,600 killed and wounded, besides 2,000 prisoners, whilst the Union loss, all told, was not more than 1,300. His Regt. moved to Helena, Ark., then to Pilot Knob, and having rested for one month there, the majority of the men took, "French leave" for 14 days, but at the expiration of that time returned to the command at Helena, Mo., on the Miss. River, then later, they embarked by boat for Milliken's Bend opposite Vicksburg.

He was afterwards in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, then fell back to Milliken's Bend where the Regt. was placed on board of small boats and passed to the front of Fort Pemberton, but owing to the strength of the works it was decided to be inexpedient to make an attack. His next active engagement was at Arkansas Post where his Regt. bore a prominent part, and whose movements were directed by Gen. McPherson. From there it marched to Grand Gulf, crossed the river and marched on Jackson, and on the way had several skirmishes with the rebels, making, however, the march to Jackson, 60 miles in two days, having also burned numerous bridges; then captured Jackson after a hard fought battle, May 14, 1863. On the 18th, his Regt. was again in the conflict of Chickasaw Bayou. The return march to the river was again made in two days, and the only rations served to the men during that time was at Black River, when, standing in line Col. Wenglen treated them to a cracker each, and continuing the march they brought up between Vicksburg and Haines' Bluff, when communication was again opened and provisions obtained. Then followed the assaults and siege of Vicksburg in which the Regt. sustained heavy loss in killed and wounded. In the charge of May 22, his Regt. advanced and reaching a point at which it would mean almost annihilation to proceed further or fall back, therefore, the men lay down exposed to a fire for several hours, and when darkness had enveloped them, "they folded their tents like the Arabs and quietly stole away."

In the charge Mr. Rinck received a flesh wound in the right leg, but not so serious as to lay him aside for duty. The Regt. continued in line in the trenches until the surrender, and was the first to plant its colors upon the rebel works. It next proceeded to Jackson and there participated in the second engagement at that place, July, 16th, 1863, afterwards pushed on to Black River where it continued about three weeks, when it took transports for Memphis and from that point marched to the vicinity of Chattanooga. Nov. 23, 1863, the memorable conflict of Hookers' "battle above the clouds" or Lookout Mt., and the next day that of Mission Ridge, were fought and won, where the rebel army was driven forth from his works, cut into pieces, and in the pursuit of which the 12th Mo., joined in the chase as far as Ringgold, Ga., where again a heavy battle was fought, resulting in another victory for the Govt. Regt.,

however, losing heavily in killed and wounded. This closed the operations of the Regt., for the year, and in the following spring (1864), it moved with the main army in the advance upon Atlanta, and besides many skirmishes, was prominently engaged in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, and Jonesboro, which was the last actual conflict in which it was engaged. The men's term expired before the last named battle, whereupon Gen. Osterhaus intimated that those whose term had expired and desired to be mustered out were at liberty to go, but not a man forsook the ranks until the campaign ended, when they were mustered out Sept. 19th, 1864.

Mr. Rinck was born in Prussia in the year 1839, where he continued until 16 years of age, when he came to this country with his sister Eliza, landing at New Orleans, then proceeding up the Miss. River to Davenport, Iowa, where he settled and learned the shoemaking trade, at which he was engaged until his enlistment. After the war he returned home, and the following year removed to Rock Island, and in 1874, opened up business for himself in the grocery line, at which he has since been engaged with success.

He is a member of Buford Post, No. 243, G. A. R., a member of the Odd Fellows order, and of the A. O. U. W.

He was married March 8th, 1866, to Katoria Cordes, a native of Hanover, Prussia, and eleven children now surround the family table, viz.; Freddy and Katie (twins), Mary, William, Benny and Johnny (twins), Henry, Anna, Dora, Tillie, and Lizzie.

BEERI SERVISS, the leading furniture dealer of Warren, Ill., was born in 1843, in the same State, and is the son of Beeri Serviss, a native of N. Y., who removed to Jo Daviess Co. in 1827, settled down, married, and there lived as a farmer, until the time of the Black Hawk war when he enlisted as a volunteer. He died at Warren in 1885. Beeri was the youngest of 3 children, two sons and a daughter. He was reared upon a farm and when only 19 years of age enlisted as a soldier Aug. 5, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in Co. K., 96th Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. rendezvoused at Rockford until Oct. 8, then moved to Covington, Ky., and several weeks later marched to Lexington, thence to Harrisburg where Mr. Serviss was smitten with the measles. The Regt. having during his illness moved to Danville, he started for that point on foot and being obliged to lie on the ground at night, caught cold, producing typhoid fever. He was sent to the hospital at Danville, Ky., where he necessarily remained several months. Long before he should have left the hospital, all those able to move at all were required to rejoin their respective regiments, as the rebels appeared to be growing more numerous in that State. Consequently he proceeded by rail to Nashville where his command was then stationed. With it he went to South Tennessee, had a slight engagement at Franklin and Triune, then remained in the vicinity of the latter place during the summer and fall of 1863, when he moved to Chattanooga, and on Friday, Sept. 18, went with Rosencrans' army to the relief of Gen. Thomas at Chickamauga.

The following night after arrival he lay upon his arms and next morning fought bravely at the front. Having been placed in an exposed position, he suffered terribly under the rebel fire, and by the time night closed over the scenes the regiment had lost 220 of its rank and file, being over 50 per cent. of its number engaged. It fell back during the night to Rossville, and next day fortified Mission Ridge, where it was attacked the same evening by the enemy, but after a determined resistance the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and next morning crossed the Tenn. River and camped upon the mountains. Its next engagement was at Wauhatchie, which was closely followed by that of Lookout Mt., in which the 96th scaled the mountain side under a withering fire, and after forcing the rebels back were second to place a flag upon the rebel works. After the battle of Chickamauga the men were on short

rations, part of the time on one-fourth, consequently the suffering endured from hunger alone almost makes those who endured it shudder even at this distance of time. The 96th was left to guard the mountain, and on the 25th, whilst the sanguinary battle of Mission Ridge was in progress, Mr. Serviss saw all the movements of the respective armies. He continued upon the mountain on guard a few weeks after the battle, and with part of the Regt. proceeded to Cleveland, and in the following spring to Blue Springs, thence to Stephenson, Ala., from which point he started out with his Regt. on the Alabama campaign, taking part in the battle of Buzzard's Roost and Rocky Face Ridge, at the latter of which he had ascended the mountain and almost reached the top when he was wounded in the right leg, badly shattering the limb and foot.

He started down the mountain, but being unable to walk, tried to roll over the rocks but had only gone a short distance when he was shot through the clothing just grazing the skin. He continued on the roll until he reached a log under which he endeavored to crawl, but while in the act of so doing was struck in the forehead with a ball rendering him unconscious. After a time he was discovered by comrades who carried him off the field to the nearest surgeon, who dressed the wound, and he was then taken on an ambulance, conveyed with others to Tunnel Hill Hospital, and afterwards sent to Chattanooga, and placed in a field hospital tent. That same night a severe storm arose and leveled the tent to the ground. He was next removed to hospital at Jefferson, where he grew gradually worse, gangrene having set in. The doctors concluded his case was hopeless. It was, after a long delay, decided to amputate the leg after all the flesh below the knee had been burned off. Accordingly he was taken to the dead house where the operation was performed, the doctors, however, intimating that he could not live, hence that place was selected for the operation. He grew slowly better, was removed to Mound City about Oct. 1st, and discharged on the 26th, after weeks of most excruciating suffering.

Returning home the day before the election, he was conveyed to the polls at Warren and cast his first vote for Lincoln. The following June he was made Postmaster for Apple River, and held the office until removed in 1885. A petition signed by every person served by his office, irrespective of politics, was presented asking for reinstatement, and compliance promised by Postmaster General, but owing to the death of the first assistant Postmaster General soon after, and some misunderstanding on the part of his successor, it was not done.

He subsequently engaged in the furniture trade at Apple River, but afterward sold out and removed to Warren, where he now personally manages the business he had established there several years past. He married Mary McDonald in 1869, but she dying the following year, he married Miss Huldah Bunker in 1872, she having been born in New York. Mr. Serviss is a charter member of Warren Post, No. 315, G. A. R., served as Commander and is now Senior Vice Commander of that order.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES B. MCPHERSON was born at Clyde, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1828. His mother, Cynthia Russell, was a native of Mass. His father, William McPherson, was of Scotch-Irish descent. The pair were married near Canandaigua, N. Y., and shortly removed to Ohio. Here the father settled on a tract of woodland near where the village of Clyde now stands, built a frame house and a blacksmith shop, worked at his trade when work offered, and employed his leisure time in clearing the farm ; and here four years later the son was born, who was to be so famous and so mourned. The boy grew up in the hardy laborious backwoods' life, of the time and region. He was never much employed in his father's blacksmith shop, but was taught to pick brush, to pile wood, to drive horses, and by and by to plow and chop. Meantime the father's health broke down. Poor and an invalid, he thus left his growing family to the struggles of his wife, with such aid as four children, the oldest of

them only 13, could offer. James' anxiety to get some employment by which he might diminish his mother's burdens, was great. Soon he was engaged and for the next six years he remained, first as store-boy, then as clerk in the establishment of Mr. Robt. Smith, of Green Spring, the next village. Here he remained six years. Always anxious for a better education, he devoured all books of standard authors, whenever time permitted. At last came the promise of an appointment to West Point, which his firm character and esteem it won him, had secured. He was now 19 years old, and entered Normal Academy for preparatory study. A few months before reaching his majority the blacksmith's boy was established at West Point. Here he graduated at the head of his class in 1853, and here he taught for a year. Subsequently he served with the regular army in the corps of engineers, until 1861, when he was made aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Halleck. In Gen. Grant's expedition against Forts Henry and Donelson, McPherson was chief engineer. In all the exciting campaigns through Miss. and the final capture of Vicksburg he acted a conspicuous part. Young, dashing and brave to a fault, he early attracted the notice of Grant and Sherman, at whose special request he was made Maj-Gen. of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the 17th A. C. His fine form and noble bearing soon made him a universal favorite in the army.

After the fall of Vickburg McPherson accompanied Gen. Grant to Chattanooga, gallantly shared in the battles of Mission Ridge, and continued with Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta. In all the terrible struggle and conflict around Atlanta in the summer of 1864 Gen. McPherson was a leading spirit. Always in front and in the thickest of the fight, he signalized himself on all great occasions.

During a lull in the memorable battle of Atlanta, fought July 22, about 11 o'clock, while the noble and gallant General was riding to the rear of the 17th A. C., he was shot at and killed by a squad of rebels that were engaged in making a flank movement. He fell from his horse, his body pierced with several bullets, was picked up directly after and carried to the rear. He was the idol of the whole army—loved and admired by officers and men; his loss was deeply regretted. In McPherson the whole Nation mourned the loss of the noblest of its soldiers and most brilliant among its commanders.



Richard Proudstone, of Grand Ridge, Ill., a brother of Geo. C. Proudstone, whose sketch appears on another page, was born in Fayette Co., Pa., in the year 1834. When quite a boy he removed with his parents to La Salle Co. Ill. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, Aug, 15, 1862, in Capt. Ford's Independent Cavalry Co. L., which formed Gen. Grant's bodyguard at the battle of Corinth. Under a general order the company was shortly after consolidated with the 15th Ill. Cav. The Co. was detached for special duty, the greater part of the time acting as scout. While in this capacity he had many hair-breadth escapes both from capture and death. He participated in the second battle of Corinth and also that of Hatchie River. After 2 years of continual hard service, our comrade was taken sick with Arkansas Swamp fever, and was sent to the hospital at Quincy, Ill., where after suffering for several months he recuperated sufficiently to do hospital duty, and was thus detailed as ward master of the 16th ward, until mustered out of service, June 22, 1865.

He is a member of Post No. 165, G. A. R., Ottawa, Ill. He was married in 1873, to Miss Emma Alice Miller, and by this union were born six children.



William H. H. Brown, of Sadorus, Ill., was born in Ohio, July 27, 1840, a son of Richard and Rebecca (Cress) Brown, who removed from N. Y. State many years ago, the father dying in 1852. Five years later the mother and family removed to Ill., where William engaged in the carpentering trade,

and was thus employed at Sadorus in the spring of 1861. When the gathering war clouds burst over the Republic in that year, young Brown concluded to enter the strife and lend his assistance in its suppression, but owing to an injury to his hand which left that member useless save the thumb, and forefinger, he found it difficult to be accepted. Being determined however to accomplish his purpose he finally succeeded, and on June 1st, 1861, we find him enrolled in Co. G., 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., assigned to duty as wagon master. From St. Louis he went to Jefferson City, Sedalia, Springfield and then to Rolla, where he was smitten down with the measles and sent to the general hospital at St. Louis. His illness delayed him there 30 days, at the end of which he accepted a furlough home of 30 days, then rejoined his comrades at Pea Ridge, whilst the battle of that place was in progress. Subsequently he went to Camp Huffman where he was made wagon master for the whole Regt., having had only the Co. wagons up to that time. From that time forward his history is a repetition of that of the Regt., for he was always present with it accompanying it through all its long marches for three long years, and was discharged at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1, 1864. Thus it will be readily seen he did his full duty as a brave and fearless soldier and patriotic citizen.

After the close of the war he returned to Sadorus where he resumed his trade as a carpenter and has since followed that business at the same place. Mr. Brown is one of the charter members of the Sadorus Post, of which he was its commander for two years. He is a Master and Chapter Mason, and has been Master of his lodge for fifteen years. He has always been a strong Republican and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln as President. He was married in 1865 to Miss Sarah E. Pedgett, whose father was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain in 1864. Our subject by this marriage has had eight children, four of whom are living, viz.: Mattie, Ora, Harry and Richard.

Mr. Brown was at one time detailed as Quarter-Master Sergeant, and to draw clothing for Gen. Willic's Brig., and rode 80 miles without removing from the saddle, and the following day repeated the same extraordinary ride upon the same horse.

THE subject of our sketch, Alonzo Ackerman, was born at Prospect Park, Du Page Co., Ill., July 30, 1838, and is the son of John D. and Lurania Ackerman. His father was born Oct. 24, 1799, and in 1834, came from Syracuse N. Y. and located a claim in Du Page Co., Ill. Land at this time in the "Wild West" was obtainable at a nominal price, while the wildness of the surrounding country was attested by the presence of savage bands of Indians, who were roving about from place to place, some of whom, made their camp near his homestead. Mr. Ackerman built a log house on his claim, the site of which is, to-day, occupied by the fine and modern residence of his son, the subject of this sketch.

The early life of our subject was similar to to that of many others—attending school during the winter months, and in the intervals doing farm work. Industrious and persevering, he soon acquired the rudiments of a plain but substantial education, while his work upon the farm in the open air, aided in developing a constitution naturally strong, and one which in after years enabled him to endure the many hardships and trials connected with the war, in which he took so active a part. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Co. F. 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., at Wheaton, Ill. The Regt. proceeded to Dixon, Ill., later in Camp at Chicago, and Oct. 10, 1862, it proceeded to Louisville, Ky. and almost immediately commenced the pursuit of Morgan's cavalry, following them as far as Frankfort, Ky. Here they remained about four weeks, drilling and preparing for active service.

Next they went to Scottsville, Ky., and ultimately to Gallatin, Tenn., where they remained about a month, subsequently returning to Tunnel Hill, on guard duty. Much sickness was occasioned in this locality by the impure state of the water, and many of the men were utter-

ly prostrated. Feb. 20, 1863, they returned to Gallatin again, doing guard duty, and early in the following June, proceeded to Lavergne, Tenn., and then went to Murfreesboro. August 1, it returned to Lavergne, later proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., then to Fort Negley where they engaged in doing camp and picket duties during the following nine months. Towards the close of this period, Mr. Ackerman was taken sick, and accordingly was taken to a hospital, where he recovered in the course of eight weeks and rejoined his company, April 1, 1864, at Wahatchie Valley. Subsequently it joined the forces under command of Gen. Sherman, and started for the front. The first battle it engaged in was that of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. The fight commenced about 12 o'clock and raged with considerable fury for sometime. The enemy, however, was completely routed, though not, however, before Lieut. Firtlock, of Wheaton, Ill., was severely wounded and Arthur Rice was killed. The rebels lost four pieces of artillery and fled in all directions. Mr. Ackerman took part in 13 battles, including those of Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Marietta.

In connection with this latter battle, he recalls a somewhat amusing ancident. A shell exploded so close to an Irishman, that it seemed miraculous that he was not killed. He was not hurt, but frightened almost to death, and took to his heels exclaiming as he run: "I guess they were after old Pete that time!" From the first engagement in the opening of the Atlanta campaign, May 15, to its close, he was with his Regt. performing nobly his part, and never with his back to the foe when an action was at hand. He was with Sherman during his celebrated march to the sea, and at the capture of Savannah. Jan. 29, the command started on the campaign through the Carolinas. In this long and wearisome march, Mr. Ackerman participated in its many skirmishes. He fought at Averysboro, at Bentonville, and was in the final movement to Raleigh. They then proceeded to Richmond *en rou te* for Washington, and there took part in the grand review. As the Regt. marched past the reviewing point, it was heartily cheered by the people. It was mustered out of service near Washington, June 7, 1865. They then proceeded to Chicago, were paid off, and returned to their various homes.

Mr. Ackerman is a member of Post, No. 513, E. S. Kelley, G. A. R. His mother was one of two twins (girls), and was born at Rutland, Vt., Feb. 15, 1802. She is still living, though at an advanced age, and is in possession of all of her faculties. She takes an active interest in everything about her, and converses freely on the general topics of the day.

Mr. Ackerman was married, Jan. 1, 1859, to Miss Mary Sophia Koffin, who was born at Wackendorf, Germany, July 29, 1835. They have seven children — Mary, Ella, Matilda, William, Minnie, Hattie and Angie. He is popular with his associates, and esteemed by all who know him. Alonzo Ackerman is justly proud of his record as a soldier, and it must be admitted to be one of much interest to those who are interested in the lives of our Union veterans.

ADJT. WILLIAM WILSON, of Sheffield, Ill., enlisted at Sheffield, Ill., Sept. 18, 1861, and was mustered in as 1st Lieut. of Co. C., 14th Mo. Vol. Inf. This Regt. was subsequently credited to Ill., as the greater part of the men were residents of that State. It was then known as the 66th Ill. Vol. Inf., although it had received the name of "Birge's Sharp Shooters" as it was commanded by Col. Birge, who was afterward arrested and deposed from the command. Col. P. E. Burke then led the Regt. until he died at Resaca, Ga., May 10, 1864, from wounds received in battle. The first fall and winter were spent at Sturgeon, Mo., with headquarters at that point, and in April, 1862, Lieut. Wilson was appointed Adjutant. The Regt. had an opportunity to "test its mettle" in the battles of Mount Zion, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and the advance upon Corinth and Iuka. It was then assigned to post duty for

about a year, and in Dec., 1863, the Regt. veteranized at Pulaski, Tenn., and Adjutant Wilson was sent home for recruits to fill the regiment. From Pulaski the command was directed against Chattanooga and attached to the 2d Brig., 2nd Div., Army of the Tennessee, with which it experienced many of the vicissitudes of army life. In May, 1864, the 66th joined in the Atlanta campaign in which it was under fire 129 days, engaged in all the noted battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It was in the siege of Atlanta, at the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Nickajack Creek, Chattahoochie River, Lovejoy Station, Rome, Cross Roads, Atlanta and many others. Adjutant Wilson was twice wounded, once by a piece of shell striking him on the left knee, and at Jonesboro his right arm was pierced by a ball, as talking with Lieut. Baldwin he extended his arm to point out something of interest in the distance. The ball passed through the fleshy part of the arm and penetrated the breast of Lieut. Baldwin, causing his death. Had his arm been an inch lower, it doubtless would have been destroyed and would have saved the life of Lieut. Baldwin.

Although severely wounded, Adjt. Wilson was not absent from duty a day, nor did he miss a meal when he could get it, during his three years' service. Adjt. Wilson was sent home carrying with him many relics of great value from the South, among which were a piece of the shell that wounded his knee, a 6 pound solid shot that struck the ground at his feet at Fort Donelson; a copy of a will dated Feb. 1695, captured in an attorney's office at Sturgeon, Mo.; a captain's sword captured by him at the battle of Corinth and several long, roughly made dirk-shaped knives. When the rebels were asked what they intended to do with such instruments of war they said, "that they had been told that the 'Yanks' were all little short fellows and they intended when they came upon them to take them by the hair and cut their heads off with a blow of the knife. But," remarked the rebel who gave this information concerning their intended mode of warfare, "we were lied to, you Yanks are not so very small and your heads don't come off so easy as we expected." Adjt. Wilson's collection contains hundreds of relics gathered from every battlefield where his regiment was engaged, and from every camp, town and city of the South that he visited, and is particularly valuable, not only as historical relics, but also as an exposition of days and methods that have passed away forever. The end of his war service ended in Sept. 1864, when he was mustered out near Atlanta, Ga.

William Wilson was born at Washington, Mason Co., Ky., Dec. 25, 1828. His father was of old Tenn., and his mother of old Ky. Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Benjamin Wilson, was killed in the war of 1812, and Benjamin Wilson, Jr., an uncle of William Wilson, also did good service for his country in 1812, thus there is shown a creditable martial ancestry.

In early life William was compelled to start out for himself with but very little outside assistance. He went to Brown Co., Ohio, in 1836 when but a lad, and in 1845 moved to Ill., becoming one of the pioneers in that State and locating at Hennepin where he was for two years deputy Post Master. Possessing an inclination for mercantile business he early prepared to engage in this line and begun merchandising in Hennepin, Sheffield and other adjoining places, but sometime ago retired from this work on account of advancing age. He has been for many years Notary Public, was appointed Post Master at Sheffield by the present Administration and is now acting in that capacity. Mr. Wilson has been prominent in the G. A. R., being a charter member of J. P. Kile Post No. 605, of Sheffield; he named the post for the first man killed in his regiment. He has been commander and filled that office for three successive years. He is a Mason and Odd Fellow of high standing. A life long Republican, his influence is recognized in his party.

He has been twice married, the first time in 1853. His wife died in 1876. In 1878 he married Lydia I. Culver, who was a native of Jackson Co. Mich.

WILLIAM R. LYND, of Elgin, Ill., whose name appears on the roll of the faithful defenders of his country's flag, was born in N. Y. City June 15, 1844. His father, James Lynd, was born in Ireland in 1807, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Caldwell, a native of Ireland, was born in 1811, and to these parents came nine children: Sarah J., Mary Ann, Alexander C., Ellen, William R., Catharine, Henry, James T. and John R. Alexander C. was a soldier in the war, serving in Co. A., 36th Ill. Inf., and was wounded at Stone River.

The early life of William R. Lynd was spent in Elgin, Ill, where he steadily attended the public schools until his eleventh year, then he worked on the farm with his father during the summer, and went to school in the winter. Later, he spent some time in the Elgin Academy.

His first military service was in Co. B., 69th Ill Inf., which enlisted for 90 days, and was on duty nearly five months at Camp Douglas, Chicago. When mustered out Mr. Lynd returned to Elgin and resumed his place on the farm and at school.

The war still continued, and with it the civil struggle grew more desperate. Under these circumstances, Mr. Lynd could not long remain an inactive spectator, so he re-enlisted in January, 1864, in Co. G., 52nd Ill. Inf,, and was mustered in the same day. In a few days he was in the front at Pulaski, Tenn., and started on the march to Chattanooga, where he was in the front lines, participating in every engagement that his Company and Regt. were in, up to and including the capture of Atlanta.

The history of Mr. Lynd's service, as he recalls it, may be briefly given in detail. On July 22, his Div. (the fourth) marched around Atlanta, and was stationed in front for a time, but during the day the position was changed six times, and before night it was posted on the extreme left of the army.

Subsequent to this engagement at Atlanta came the battle at Jonesboro, followed by a march to Rome, while scouting and skirmishing was of frequent occurrence. On one raiding expedition from Rome to Allatoona, by cars, the train, by accident, was disconnected and one-half left behind. Mr. Lynd was on the first portion of the train and arrived in time to see the enemy retreating without exchange of shots. On returning to Rome he assisted in burying the dead and caring for the wounded left on the field by the enemy. Soon the 52nd started on the famous march to the sea, being assigned to the 4th Div. 15th A. C.

In the long continued wading in the Carolina swamps, Mr. Lynd became so thoroughly chilled that he has never recovered from the effects of the exposure. During the siege of Savannah, the Regt. was forced to halt on the Ogeetchie River, in the swamp, and lived on unseasoned rice, but after the evacuation of the city and when the army had taken possession, there was a change, for provisions were then freely received from the fleet. At Savannah, Mr. Lynd and comrades were placed on guard over the supply department and they "captured" two barrels of apples, and a cask of tobacco which were doubtless intended for the officers' use. The men had an enjoyable time selling the apples at the rate of 3 for 25 cents, and there were no arrests for this service, which was not in the regular line of duty. This detail remained on this duty until the Savannah River was crossed and the march through the Carolinas was commenced. The Regt. was employed while in the Carolinas in building corduroy roads, and in both those States left a good sample of its work.

At Columbia it witnessed the exciting scenes that transpired on the day of the battle there, and was also on active duty in the engagement at Bentonville. The rapid movements of the closing campaign led Mr. Lynd with his regiment to Goldsboro, on to Raleigh, then out near Hillsborough, to attack Johnston, where this command was located when Johnston surrendered. This even,t changed the movement and the grand march to Richmond, Washington:, and home, was cheerfully executed. The 52nd was the first Regt. to reach the Potomac River, and it went into camp at Alexandria until the Grand Review.

Mr. Lynd, witnessed the parade on the first

day, and on the second was one of the valiant army of victorious soldiers who escaped from the hazards of war and marched triumphantly through the Capital of the country which their valor had saved from disunion and probable destruction.

Following this demonstration the Regt. camped on the Baltimore Pike and was sent to Parkersburg to take transports to La. While in camp here, Mr. Lynd secured a furlough, in view of the fact that he had not been absent from his company, for one day or night, except on duty, since the date of his enlistment. He came home to Elgin, but in a few days received orders to report to Chicago to be mustered out. The Regt. received its payment and discharge Jan. 12, 1866. When this service was ended, and there was no longer a sound of war in the land, Mr. Lynd came to Elgin and soon went to Chicago, where he worked as a carpenter seven years, and then went South into Miss., and Texas for 8 years, working at his trade. He then in the same employment, was West on the U. P. Ry.; in Colorado, one year, afterwards in Kansas City, Mo., and on the Ft. Scott, and Gulf Ry.; then into Texas and through the Indian Territory with a train. He went through La. and Mo., to Chicago arriving about the time of the great fire, and remained about one year.

Mr. Lynd was married about Oct. 15, 1876, to Nellie Devitte of Chicago, and located in Elgin, Ill., where he has since remained with the exception of sometime in Topeka. He now operates a large planing mill business which he established seven years ago. He is a member of a number of organizations among which may be noted the A. O. U. W., and A. T. & A., G. A. R. and also the Oriental Consistory of Chicago. In politics he is independent, and in all matters is considered a gentleman of liberal views and fair judgment whose opinions are worthy of consideration.

He certainly has a most excellent war record for faithful duty in the field and camp, extending over a range of time and territory which included some of the most brilliant and daring campaigns of the rebellion.

THE father of Anthony Wiltheis, of Elgin, Ill., Peter Wiltheis, was a German, while his mother, Elizabeth (Store) Wiltheis, was an American, born in Pa. They had the following family besides our subject: Charles, William, and Mary C. His parents are now dead, having died at Northumberland, Pa. His maternal grandfather, Charles Store, was engaged in the Mexican war. William and Charles Wiltheis, brothers of our subject, were in the war of the rebellion. The latter was taken prisoner at Andersonville, and that was the last ever heard of him. Mr, Wiltheis was born in Milheime, Center Co., Pa., March. 5, 1845. He attended the public schools in his boyhood days, and there received sufficient education to enable him to successfully pursue whatever business his inclination from time to time dictated. In the early days of the rebellion, his young soul fired with love of his country, concluded to offer his services for its preservation, and although only 17 years old, enlisted July 3, 1862, at Lockhaven, Pa., and was mustered into Co. C., 137th Pa. Vol. Inf. It rendezvoused at Harrisburg, Pa., leaving there during the early part of the same month for Washington. His Regt. assisted in felling trees and building breastworks—with othes duties—to impede the rebels in a threatened advance on the Capital. Next the Regt. followed Lee as far as South Mt., where the engagement of that name took place. After the battle, the 137th was placed in charge of a wagon train and successfully conducted it to Antietam. During an armistice between the armies it remained on the battlefield and buried its dead, then marched to Williamsport, where it remained about two weeks, patroling the country in that neighborhood. Marched to Frederick City, then took train for Washington.

All through the Maryland Campaign Mr. Wiltheis was terribly afflicted with chronic diarrhœa and when near Frederick City was taken in the ambulance train, first to Frederick, and then sent to Arlington Heights, Washington. He was placed in Gen. Lee's house, where he remained during the night, and was

then transferred to a barn fitted up for a temporary hospital. He was here two weeks and was then transferred to St. Elizabeth Hospital. He improved rapidly of his ailment, but after two weeks contracted typhoid fever which also reproduced his former illness, and by the time the fever had run its course, his weight was reduced from 145 to 75 pounds. Gradually he recovered and when he had regained sufficient strength was placed in charge of part of a ward occupied by nine persons, each of whom had lost a limb by amputation. May 1, 1863, he rejoined his Regt. and with it went to Harrisburg, Pa., where he was mustered out May 3d, the term of his enlistment having expired.

When fully recovered, he re-enlisted at Lockhaven, Pa., Feb. 24, 1864, and was mustered into Co. E., 7th Pa. Vet. Cav. From here it was ordered to Williamsport, thence to Harrisburg; then to Carlisle Barracks, at Carlisle, Pa., where it remained until the furloughs of the old veterans expired. In March it was ordered to Nashville, and encamped at Fort Negley, Tenn., from which point it was ordered to join Gen. Sherman's army at Ringgold, Ga., and participated in all the battles and many skirmishes up to the fall of Atlanta. At Fort Negley he with eight others, of his Regt., at their own reque,st, were transferred to Co. I.

During the last raid befort the capture of Atlanta, his Regt. was under Gen. Kirkpatrick, when they made a 30 miles' circuit in the rear of Atlanta and striking Jonesboro. Here they tore up the railroad, burned and destroyed property. After leaving this place they were surrounded by the enemy, and there being no opening for escape, Gen. Kirkpatrick leading, gave orders for Gen. Minty's Brig. to charge, which was immediately obeyed, and resulted in its cutting its way through and extricating the Brig. from its perilous situation, and permiting it to continue the raid and complete the circuit, bringing it up at Big Shanty, near Chattahoochie. It remained here all night, and in the morning could distinctly see the work of destruction of property going on in the city of Atlanta, into which the brigade marched the following morning. Soon Mr. Wiltheis' Regt. was ordered back to Nashville, under Gen. Thomas, and from the latter city to Louisville, where it was remounted and equipped, and then went into winter quarters at Gravely Springs, Ala. During March the men were ordered out on the Wilson Cavalry raid. On this raid the battle of Selma, Ala., was fought, resulting in the capture of Gen. Forrest's command, he himself escaping across the river. All the field officers, except one, in Mr. Wiltheis' Regt. were wounded. The raid was continued on through Montgomery, Ala., passing completely through the State and out of it at Columbus, Ga., then it continued on to Macon, arriving about April 21, when the men were ordered into camp by Gen. Sherman, by telegram, over the rebel wires from Newburne, N. C. They were then ordered to scour the country to apprehend Jeff. Davis. Mr. Wiltheis' Co. was near by when Davis was captured by the 4th Mich. Cav., and, within six hours, started with him for Macon, Ga., where he was turned over to Govt. authority and sent to Washington. Sept. 15, the Regt. was discharged at Macon, and started for home in a body and were paid off at Harrisburg.

Since the war Mr. Wiltheis has followed the shoe business, first as a clerk but subsequently as an accountant and manager. He removed from Pa. to Wheaton, Ill., in March, 1866; and in 1872 removed to Elgin, Ill., where he has since remained. While in Wheaton, he was elected Town Clerk.

He married Hattie Albert, at Lewisburg, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867. They have four children: Eva A., Carrie E., Mary S., and Albert; the latter died when an infant. Aug. 15, 1877, he enlisted as a private in Co. E., 3d Regt. I. N. G., and the same month was appointed Sergeant; 1st Sergt., June 21, 1879; 2d Lieut., Feb. 20, 1880; 1st Lieut., Nov. 5, 1883, and Capt. Aug. 4, 1884. He was re-elected Capt. in August, 1887, and again in Aug., 1890. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Monitor, No. 522; is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 49, at Elgin; member of the National Union; member of the Knights of the Globe, and is a Republican in in politics.

JOHN SCHARLAN, of Lombard, Ill., was born at Eucorik, Prussia, in 1845, and is the son of David and Sophie (Searns) Scharlan. Of five children, John was the eldest. His father is still living. His mother died at Elmhurst, Ill., Jan. 30, 1886. His education commenced before he left the Old Country, and was finished in the public schools in the neighborhood of Elmhurst, Ill. He enlisted at Elmhurst, DuPage County, Ill., in the 17th Cav. Ill. Vol., a regiment which was organized under special orders of the War Department, issued Sept. 5, 1863, by Gen. John F. Farnsworth. Assembling at St. Charles, Ill., July 22, 1864, it numbered eight companies, and by April following, were in possession of 650 horses. Leaving St. Charles, May 3, 1864, they went to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., but afterwards returned to Alton, Ill. Later they were ordered to Glasgow, Mo., where they acted as scouts. With McNeil's Brig., the 17th was sent forward in pursuit of the retreating foe. Three times the line of battle was formed, the enemy being driven back twice, but the third time they maintained their ground, having the advantage of an open prairie, with a force of 15,000 men as opposed to a brigade numbering about 1,500. Occupying the left flank, the 17th commenced the attack, and after a short, sharp engagement, the enemy made an attempt to overwhelm the right flank. This, however, was prevented by the arrival of two guns, which checked their progress in this direction. The General then issued an order to charge along the whole line, and after a little delay, the command, "Forward," was given and the 17th, now numbering 300 men, made the charge.

At their approach, the enemy moved off rapidly, although the center and right wings of the Union forces, were fully half a mile in the rear. It was a bold heroic move, ably executed, and the surviving members of the company will ever remember where it took place near Fort Scott, Oct. 25, 1864. The lack of forage combined with rapid marching, caused the loss of more than half of the horses, and the regiment traveled hundreds of miles on foot. The escape of the rebels over the Arkansas line was followed by the march of the brigade to Springfield, Mo. Here orders reached them from headquarters, directing them to go to Cassville, Mo.. and from there to Rolla where they arrived Nov. 15, 1864. The march extended over 1,000 miles, and the regiment suffered the loss of about 600 horses. The next important duty performed by the 17th, was to accompany the Commissioners from Department Headquarters with a flag of truce to Gen. Jeff Thompson's headquarters, to arrange terms and places for the capitulation of his forces. From Cape Girardeau, the Regt. was ordered to Kan., where it occupied detachment posts on the plains. Later, a detachment accompanied the commissioners to Fort Smith, to treat with the Indians, at the great Council held in Sept., 1865. The Regt. was almost entirely under the direction of the Department of the Missouri, under the command of Gen. Rosencrans, Dodge, and Pope, respectively. The service it rendered, and the various duties it performed, were not only meritorious, but were duly acknowledged and appreciated. They were mustered out December. 1865.

Mr. Scharlan married Miss Louisa Thies, Dec. 16, 1874, and the union has been blessed with seven children—Carrie, Henry (deceased), Malinda (deceased), Martha, Matilda, Annie and Bertha. Personally, Mr. Schlaran, possesses many traits of character which have won for him the good esteem of his neighbors, and he is happy in the possession of many warm personal friends and acquaintances.

HARLAN L. BREWER, proprietor of the Stanley House, Rock Falls, Ill., was born at Tonawanda, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1845. His parents were Addison and Maria (Adams) Brewer, both of whom were natives of New York. His father was by trade a wagon maker, and removed to the west in 1847, settling in Lee Co., Ill., and engaging for a time in farming. Selling out his estate, he located at Dixon and engaged in the manufacture of wagons for two years. He next went to Binghamton, Ill.,

where he, for about a year, conducted a hotel. He was killed by a runaway team in 1854. His widow is still living at Amboy. The American family of Brewer had its original seat in New England; the Adams family in New York. Only two children were born to their union: Harlan L., the subject of this sketch, and Viletta, who died in infancy.

Mr. Brewer received his education in the common school, and during his childhood received from his parents that kindly care and excellent training which fitted him to encounter the rough ways of a soldier's life, and his subsequent struggles and responsibilities.

He enlisted in the service of his country at Amboy, Ill., Sept. 13, 1861, and was mustered in at Paducah, Ky., on the following day as a private in Co. B., 12th Ill. Inf. The Regt. was organized at Cairo, where they remained until Sept. 5, when they removed to Paducah, Ky., being the first of the Union troops to arrived at that place. Subsequently the Regt. operated in an attack upon Columbus, Ky., and during the battle of Belmont. Proceeding they occupied Fort Hammond, and Feb. 12, moved to Fort Donelson, and endured the many discomforts and privations incident to that memorable siege. About this time Mr. Brewer's company was drawn into an ambush and surrounded; and in the fight that ensued, the gallant soldiers triumphed over their foes, but had the misfortune to lose their Captain, and a heavy loss of the company, the largest during the war, in the encounter.

Feb. 22, the command moved forward to Clarksville, Tenn., occupying Fort Sevier. Feb. 28, removed to Nashville, returning to Clarksville, March 1, the command began the march to Pittsburg Landing, where they arrived and went into camp March 19. The regiment was constantly in action for two days at Shiloh, and lost 109 killed, wounded and missing. They were under the command of Gen W. H. L. Wallace, and their positton was near the "Hornet's Nest." Moving forward again on April 28, they participated in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation. they co-oporated with Gen. Pope in the pursuit of the enemy. They were at Boonville for six days during this expedition, after which they returned to Corinth, remaining there until about the middle of April. Sept. 16, they moved on to a point near Iuka, thence to Burnesville. Oct. 3, and 4, they were engaged in the battle of Corinth with the 2d Brig. and the 4th Div., having opposed to them nearly the whole of the rebel army. During this time our subject was a member of the drum corps, but at the battle he took up a musket and joined the ranks, not liking the idea of being shot at without the opportunity to retaliate. At this battle the Colonel took him out of the ditch and commanded him to attend to his duties, but after the officer had gone, he again resumed his gun.

In this battle the 12th bore a conspicuous part, capturing a stand of colors, and turning the captured guns upon the enemy. This Div. suffered severe losses during the day, being perhaps more than one third of the whole number of the killed and wounded in the battle. The 12th lost in killed 17, wounded 80, and missing 15. General Oglesby, commanding the Brig., was badly wounded. The command remained at Corinth until Jan. 24, 1863. They were then sent as a train guard to Hamburg, returning April 12th. After resting at Corinth until Oct. 29th, they went to Pocahontas, thence to Pulaski where they veteranized and came home on a veteran furlough, returning to Pulaski, joining Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign. April 28th, the Regt. marched to Larkinsville and thence by rail to Chattanooga. They started in the great Atlanta campaign May 9th. The Regt. participated in the battles of Atlanta and the subsequent engagements with Hood. Mr. Brewer was slightly wounded at Alltoona Pass from the bursting of a shell. Nov. 11th, the army moved forward on the grand march to the sea, in which the 12th proved the calibre of its men in many a hard fought and sanguinary contest, and gained for itself an imperishable distinction. Mr. Brewer was ever among the foremost in battle, as he was in every relation of duty in which he was placed. The command entered Columbia, S. C., having marched

since leaving Savannah, a distance of 600 miles. Johnston having surrendered, the command proceeded North through Petersburg, Va., making 86 miles in six and one-half days. They reached Winchester, May 9th, and Alexandria, May 19th. On May 24th, the Regt. marched in the Grand Review at Washington. They left Washington June 3rd, mustered out at Louisville, July 10th, and was finally paid off at Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1865.

Mr. Brewer, whose record has been traced through the war, showing him always a true soldier, returned home to Amboy and engaged primarily in railroading. He continued in this relation until his removal to Rock Falls where he opened a hotel known as the Brewer House, which he conducted about ten years, when he established the Stanley House, of which he is still the proprietor. He is interested in real estate in Rock Falls, and also owns landed property in Dakota. He was married Jan. 31, 1866, at Amboy, Ill., to Amelia, daughter of Horace and Sarah Jane (Dykeman) Doolittle. They have had two children, Stella, (Mrs. J. E. Pierce, of Rock Falls) and Blanche. Mr Brewer is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge 590, A. O. U. W., No. 5, M. W. A., and the G. A. R., Will Enderton, No. 729, of which he is its present Commander. He is a Republican and a member of the City Council, and of the School Board. He was the City Marshal for about seven years, and a Constable for about nine years.

He entered the military service as a private, but being very young, he served first as drummer, but after being placed in the ranks he was made Corporal, and was promoted to Sergeant. No man more deserves whatever of good fortune has fallen to his lot than Harlan L. Brewer, whose popularity as a host is almost as great as was his record as a soldier.

PHILIP WOLFERSBERGES, of Princeton, Ill., enlisted at Ottawa, Ill., in Sept., 1861 as a private in the 4th Ill. Cav. After the battle of Vicksburg in 1863, his term of service had expired. He re-enlisted and was promoted to 1st Lieut. and Commissary of Subsistence of the 3d U. S. Colored Cav., and acted in that capacity until June 26, 1866, when he was mustered out at Memphis by General Order from the War Department.

He participated in the battles at Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, and Holly Springs, and saw considerable active service for five years and four months, yet came home without a scratch, and was only disabled by sickness and in the hospital a short time.

Philip Wolfersberges was born in Lebanon Co., Pa. March 28, 1826, where his father was a merchant and hotel keeper. At the age of 18 Philip began an apprenticeship as carpenter and builder. In 1853 he came to Princeton, Ill., and worked as carpenter until he engaged in the hotel business in which he was employed when he went into the army. After the war he, in company with others, started and operated a planing mill at Princeton for five or six years, after which he was in the mercantile business for many years. He was made Postmaster at North Princeton, which position he now holds. Was also for two years one of the Aldermen of Princeton.

Mr. Wolfersberges was married in 1847, in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Miller, a native of that State, and six children brightens his home—Leah, Clara, Emma, Frank, William, and Charles.

Mr. Wolfersberges is a Republican voter and worker.

ARTHUR S. NOTT, of Galva, Ill., was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1844, where he attended school until the age of 17, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of iron molder in Pittsburg, Pa. He enlisted in battery C., 1st Pa. Light Art.; was in the State service for 3 months, and was mustered into the military service of the U. S. in Oct., 1861, at Carlisle Pa. The command went into camp at Williamsport, Md., thence going on to Harper's Ferry and Winchester, Va., under Gen.

Kilpatrick. They were for the first time in action at Winchester. Ordered to relieve Gen. Banks, then reached his army in time to save it from capture, and recaptured the wagons which were in the hands of the enemy.

They participated in the battle at Cedar Mountain, under Gens. Pope and McDowell, in which they bore a gallant and effective part. After nightfall, Gen. Dureau with a detail of three men, Mr. Nott among the number, went into the woods to select a suitable position for planting a battery, riding into the enemy's lines before they knew it, and to a point where the rebels were also locating a battery, which they discovered to be Walker's battery, of Richmond, Va. They rode up to the rebels and Gen. Dureau ordered them to shoot high. They found their way back to their battery and opened fire on Walker's Battery, succeeding in disabling it and repulsing the artillerists, who fled leaving their guns. The commander of the battery, Walker and his son, were among the killed. The command after this battle proceeded to the Rappahannock River, which they crossed and entered Fredericksburg. Here they were hotly engaged in action with the forces of Stonewall Jackson, afterward confronting Longstreet, fighting him throughout a whole day at Thoroughfare Gap, and preventing the co-operation of his forces with those of Jackson at Bull Run. Subsequently at Catlin's Station the rebels made a dash upon them, capturing their wagon train and baggage. They, however, moved forward that night to Bull Run, engaging in the battle at four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Nott here had charge of the caissons of his 5 batteries, which were placed in a hollow. His captain, who had discovered that the enemy was preparing to charge, ordered him to get the caissons away as quickly as possible as the woods were full of rebels, which he promptly succeeded in doing. The battery was charged by Ashley's Cavalry who captured five of the guns, but the men had spiked them before being obliged to resign them. Mr. Nott and twelve other men were taken prisoners.

Lieut. Stevenson, of battery C., shot five of the rebels in a hand to hand contest for the guidon, which he prevented them from taking, although he was wounded and made a prisoner. The man who held the flag got away with it although five times severely wounded. They all subsequently escaped from their captors, except Lieut. Stephenson. Rejoining their battery the following day, they were in action at Chantilly, where Gen. Karney, in a reconnoissance to ascertain the position of the enemy, was killed, falling near where Mr. Nott was at the time posted. After this battle the battery crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, thence proceeding to Frederick City, Md., where Gen. McClellan took command of the whole army. They served under Gen. Hooker in the engagements at South Mt., Middleton and Antietam. After the battle at Bull Run, Mr. Nott was made a gunner. At the battle of Antietam Gen. Hooker was standing near his gun, and Mr. Nott told him to look out. A minute later the Gen. received a ball in his foot and had finally to be carried from the field, although he led a charge after being wounded. After Antietam the guns of battery C. were found to have been much injured from being overheated and were condemned.

Mr. Nott was put in charge of 29 men and ordered to Washington to procure new guns and fresh horses. On their return the battery had moved, and when on their way to rejoin it they had a skirmish with Mosby's guerrillas, falling back to Berlin, which place was the next day attacked by Mosby. Mr. Nott rejoined his battery at Brandy Station, thence going to Fredericksburg, where he was detailed to man four 100-pound Parrott guns for the bombardment of the town. During the severe fighting at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville and in the subsequent battles of the campaign Mr. Nott was constantly at his post of duty and exhibited a personal gallantry which gained him a merited commendation. The battery did very effective service at Gettysburg with the corps of Gen. Hancock. The next day, after the battle of Peach Orchard, Mr. Nott ordered one of the men to clean the guns. The men were seated around, some of them lying

across the guns. In proceeding to obey the order the man inserted a fuse and pulled the lanyard. This gun had missed fire in the battle, but was supposed to have been fired, and was discharged killing three of the men around it. The man who fired it was so distressed at the deplorable accident that he became mentally deranged.

On the first day's battle at Gettysburg the battery was 46 miles from the field, but before the next morning was in line. Gen. Hooker wished to take the battery with him in his western campaign, but Gen. Hancock would not relinquish it. Mr. Nott was wounded at Spotsylvania Courthouse by a ball in the thigh and lay on the field for five days. He was subsequently sent to Lincoln hospital, and thence to Cleveland, Ohio. Being hopelessly crippled from his wound, he was discharged May 22, 1865, having been in continuous service since the spring of 1861.

After his return to Ill., he was engaged in photography, but for the past six years has conducted the grocery business at Galva. He was married in 1871, to Lizzie, daughter of Hiram Ulom, of Monroe, Wis., and they have two children—Walter H. and Ruth B. Mr. Nott is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R., and has shown himself in all of his relations a worthy and honorable citizen.

DUNCAN HAMILTON, of Lowell, Ill., enlisted from La Salle Co., Ill., Aug. 6, 1861, in Co. A., 42d Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in Sept. 16, for 3 years. By general order from the War Department, dated Feb. 11, 1864, was transferred to 107th Ind. Regt., 2d Battallion Vet. Reserve Corps. He was sent first to St. Louis, and then to Jefferson City, following the army of Price through different portions of Mo., in the spring of 1862, went to Cairo, Ill. He was one of the fifty daring men who, under Col. Roberts, crossed the Tenn. River to Island No. 10, and spiked the six guns of a rebel battery, which was considered one of the most daring acts of war. When Col. Roberts asked permission to make the attempt, and for 100 men to accompany him, the commander said it was impossible to accomplish such a thing, and refused to give his consent. He finally yielded, telling Col. Roberts that he could imperil the lives of but 50 men. The Col. then selected his 50 men, Mr. Hamilton being of the number.

The Col. said, "Boys, this is a most hazardous undertaking, and every man who goes with me takes his life in his hand. Any man not wishing to take the chances can withdraw and volunteers will be called to fill his place." But not a man withdrew. "Now," continued the Col., "I will spike those guns or not come back alive. All you have to do is to follow me and obey orders." In the face of the enemy and the fury of an impending storm, on that memorable night of April 1, this band of determined men made its way to the Island, surprised and routed the sentinels, spiked every gun in the battery, and rendered all as useless as so much old iron.

Then under the fire of the rebels, who had recovered from their surprise, made good their escape, and returned safely without the loss of a man. This band of brave men thus accomplished one of the greatest feats of daring bravery during the war, earning for Col. Roberts and his comrades great praise from his superior officers. The comment of Commodore Foote was: "It was the most brilliant thing I ever heard of."

Dec. 31, 1862, Mr. Hamilton was wounded at the battle of Stone River, by a minie ball weighing a full ounce, which penetrated the left lung. Here, after receiving the wound, he fell into the hands of the enemy, and it was three days before the ball was removed, and eleven days before the wound was dressed. All this time he suffered untold agony. When the ball was removed he obtained it and now has it in his possession, not to prove that he was shot and wounded, as his shattered health is ample evidence, but to show that it is possible to be shot through the lungs with such a terrible instrument of death and recover.

Remaining in the hospital from the date of

his wound until the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was discharged Sept. 18, 1864. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business at Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., and continued in this line for many years, accumulating ample means that afforded a good income. Some years ago Mr. Hamilton retired from business on account of failing health, and to find time to indulge his taste in other directions. He lives with his genial wife in a house that bears many evidences of intellectual culture and refinement. He is a gentleman of wide reading and information, and a good writer of prose and verse.

Duncan Hamilton was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 2, 1826, and came to America in 1852, locating at Lowell, La Salle Co., Ill., where he now resides. He has been twice married, the second time April 30, 1868, to Phœbe Speakman, a lady of English birth and parentage. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Kewaneee, Ill., and is a strong Republican.

SERGEANT HOWARD L. JENKS, of Cottage No. 15, Ill. S. and S. Home, hails from Bucks Co., Pa., where he was born Feb. 11, 1820, of Quaker parentage. His parents were Thomas and Rachel (Wilson) Jenks, both natives of Pa. The father was born in 1771, followed farming, and died at the age of 56. Howard received a most excellent education, attending school from his fifth to his twentieth year. Later, he learned the art of printing; also studied mechanical engineering, but was a clerk when he rallied forth to fight for the grand old flag. He enlisted April 1, 1862, in Co. M., 2d Ill. Art. He first served actively in the Army of the Potomac, but, after the capture of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 12–15, 1862, was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee. Subsequently he was under the enemy's fire at the engagement at Harper's Ferry, and during the siege at Knoxville, Nov. 1863. Then onward into East Tenn., being constantly engaged in spirited skirmishes, hard marching and severe duty. Comrade Jenks enlisted as Sergt., in which capacity he served one year, when he was made Quartermaster, and filled that position during the balance of his term. Being the only man in his Co. who did not use liquor, he was strongly urged to accept this responsible position, being considered a safe and most competent man to place in charge of the "Commissary." After 3 years, 2 months and 6 days of active duty in the service of his country, he was mustered out June 6, 1865; went to Chicago, Ill., and, July 13, the same year, was joined in matrimony to Mrs. Cecil M. Greenfield, who was a native of Louisiana, and was born March 4, 1830, on a plantation near New Orleans. By this union there were born two children, who died in infancy. After the war Sergeant Jenks filled an entrusted position in the Recorder's office in Chicago for five yers; later, was for a short time engaged in engineering, and in 1870 went to Chicot County, Ark.

He returned to Chicago in 1871, resumed engineering, which he continued with intervals of rest until he entered the Home in Nov., 1887. Having been disabled in the long service, and feeling his disabilities growing upon him with advancing years, he felt obliged to leave off active labor, and having justly and honorably earned a place in this most excellent institution, he felt justified in claiming this right. In the Home each cottage is under the immediate charge of a Sergeant, who has exclusive control under the Commander. Nov. 1888, he was chosen Sergeant of Cottage No. 15, a position he still holds with a salary of $9 per month. Comrade Jenks was mustered into the G. A. R. as a member of Mulligan Post, Chicago, and was subsequently transferred to the Home Post, Col. L. W. Shephard, No. 628. He served one term each as officer of the day and sentinel. He was made a Mason April 30, 1855, in Hunterdon county, N. J. He is a member of the Good Shepherd Episcopal Church, in Quincy, Ill., and is a true soldier and a worthy citizen.

GEORGE H. GURLER, of DeKalb, Ill., was born at Keene, N. H., in 1844, and is a son of Benjamin and Harriet F. (Hopkins) Gurler, who removed from their native State about the year 1855, settling near DeKalb, and afterwards in DeKalb, the father dying in 1887, aged 83, and his wife at Sycamore, Jan. 19, 1889, aged 74, on the anniversary of her birth. The father was in his time a well-to-do farmer and occupied the position of Road Commissioner for a term, and before removing from N. H. had been Captain of a company of Light Infantry.

Henry Gurler, brother of our subject, was a soldier in the late rebellion, having enlisted with the 42d, Ill. Vol. Inf., in 1861, but through illness, was compelled to quit the service. He recovered however, and re-enlisted again on this occasion in the 132d Ill. Vol. Inf., as Lieut. and operated with his Regt. until the close of the war. He is now a partner with our subject, in the farming and creamery business. George H. was reared upon a farm where he attended, at times, the public schools, but the facilities of attaining an education were in those days exceedingly poor, and as a consequence his early education was not so good as he could have wished for, but he has since by persistent study obtained a good business education. He enlisted as a soldier in Jan., 1865, and was later mustered in as a private in Co. H., 15th Ill. Vol. Inf., with George C. Rogers as Colonel and Capt. Bumel as Commander of the Co. After the organization of the Regt. he continued in Camp Fry, Chicago, for a short time, then on to N. Y., where he went on board a cattle boat loaded and absolutely crowded with soldiers for Morehead City, N. C., all suffering terribly with seasickness, and even those able to eat could only obtain hard tack and salt pork. They, however, finally disembarked and passed on through Newbern, Kingston, and Raleigh, where our subject was employed guarding the railroad over the Neuse River, up to the time Lee surrendered, thus closing the war.

His Regt. was attached to the 2d Brig. 4th Div., and 17th A. C. He set out after the close of the war, on the march for Richmond, over exceedingly bad roads, which he reached six days thereafter, covering the entire distance of 196 miles, and from there subsequently proceeded to Washington, where he was present and participated in the Grand Review. He then went into camp at Parkersburg, for a time, then moved to Louisville by river, thence to Cairo, St. Louis, and up the Mo. River to Fort Leavenworth, arriving at that point about the 1st of July.

He took sick whilst at St. Louis, and was sent to the hospital at Leavenworth, remaining there about a month. In the meantime his Regt. had gone to Fort Kearney and did not return until Sept., when our subject started for Springfield, by the way of St. Joseph, where he was discharged and paid off, then immediately returned to his home after an absence of nine months, wherein his experience was one long continuance of privation, sickness and hardship.

Returning after the war, he engaged at DeKalb in the grocery, butter, egg and poultry business, which he followed for 14 years, when he changed over to the creamery trade.

He married in 1867, Zilla Newitt, daughter of Robert and Susan Newitt, natives of England, who had emigrated to DeKalb, where they still reside. Mrs. Gurler was born in England, and has two children, to our subject, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Gurler is a charter member of Merritt Simmonds Post, No. 283 G. A. R., and has held all the offices in the gift of the Post, except Chaplain. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows Order, and of the Knights of Pythias.

SIMON SWARTWOUT, Sergeant of Cottage No 5, of the Ill. S. and S. H. Quincy, Ill. first saw the light of day at Ulster Co., N. Y., March 28, 1823. His parents were Rhodolphus and Permelia (Kimball) Swartwout and his father died when Simon was about 11 years old. To them were born two daughters and four sons, verily, four patriots, for when the grand old flag was threatened, each of them sallied

from the parental roof to its suppport. They were evidently soldiers by birth, and, indeed, the father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Levi, a brother, served in the first three months, and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He re-enlisted in 18th N. Y., and was killed in the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va. Sylvanus, enlisted in a N. Y. Regt. was wounded and discharged, and is now a resident of Deleware Co., N. Y. George W., enlisted in the 14th N. Y. He was Sergeant of the Co., and served until the end of the war. Wm. Everett Lord, a half brother, served one year in the marine service, then re-enlisted in the 5th N. Y. Cav., and served until the close of the war. Simon, our subject, after receiving a good common school education, learned the trade of piano finisher and polisher, and followed that trade up to the time of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the 2nd U. S. Dragoons and served actively for nine months. After returning he took up the business of house painter, decorator and paper hanger, which he successfully continued up to the time he was again taken with the war fever. He enlisted in Co. I., 17th Ill. Inf., Sept. 23, 1864, at Fort Jefferson, where he had overtaken the regiment on its way to the front. Scarcely a month later he is engaged in the battle of Fredricktown, Mo. The 17th did gallant service, in appreciation of which, its Colonel L. Ross, received a star.

The next day the boys pursued the enemy and fought him at Greenfield, Ark., the Regt. again losing in killed and wounded. During the sanguinary battle of Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862, the 17th was assigned to McClernand's Div., which bore the brunt of that hot engagement. On the memorable battlefield of Shiloh, April 6, and 7, 1862, the gallant 17th fought heroically both days, losing 130 in killed and wounded. After this victory it marched to Corinth and took part in its siege. After the surrender of that city they marched to Bethel then onward and captured Jackson, Tenn., and subsequently moved to Bolivar where they encountered a hot skirmish. While here, Sergeant Swartwout, was one of 100 picked men who were sent out to relieve a picket line, which was a full day's march off, and which was being closely pressed by a large force of the enemy. The line was relieved and they returned with the rebels right on their heels. The next expedition was to Iuka, to reinforce Rosecrans, capturing about 400 rebel prisoners. While passing through Jackson on their return, their martial band played a medley: "Bonny Blue Flag," "Dixie," "John Brown's Body," etc. While the first two parts of the medley were being played, the women and children would cheer and wave their handkerchiefs, but when the band switched off on "Yankee Doodle" they slunk out of sight. Subsequently our subject was one of 100 picked men who, one night, were ordered to capture Summerville. They did so, returning with several distinguished citizens as prisoners. After months of constant hard marching, counter marching, and foraging the Regt. went on duty at Memphis. Jan. 16, 1863, they embarked for Vicksburg; re-embarked and proceeded to Lake Providence, La.

While here they were without proper clothing or blankets, and subsisted on only what they could forage. During the time Gen. Logan came down and asked Gen. McArthur to send the 17th back to his corps, offering to exchange an Ohio regiment of much greater number. Gen. McArthur refused, and Logan appealed to Gen. Grant, who gave an order for the return of the Regt. to its former commander. To prevent the carrying out of this order, McArthur sent the 17th up the river on a foraging expedition. The loyal "boys" returned with the boat loaded down with contraband negroes, cattle, hogs, etc., and subsequently joined Gen. Logan's Div. and marched via Raymond, Champion Hills, and Big Black on to Vicksburg, taking their position in the line at Fort Hill. Shortly, it was moved to another point. During this memorable siege, the 17th was in the rifle pits. It made a charge for an advanced position, which it took and held, losing heavily. May 23, the rebels displayed a flag of truce, and Gen. Logan went out to meet Pemberton between the lines. As he passed through the 17th Ill. the "boys" spoke the now historic

word "Unconditional!" His reply was "Nothing else by G–d!" Shortly after the surrender of Vicksburg, our comrade was taken sick, transferred to the 4th Vet. Reserve Corps, and sent to Rock Island Ill., engaged in guarding the prisoners, he having charge of the 13th barracks. Subsequently he was transferred to East Davenport, and later they were ordered to Milwaukee on account of the anticipated draft riot. On arrival our subject was detailed with ten men to go to the U. S. Marshal's office where he had charge of the police service. He was one of those "boys" who feared nothing and every expression of disloyalty or opposition he promptly met with a threat that they were there to enforce the law and had the tools and the disposition to do it. Here he was finally mustered out Sept. 25, 1864, after over three years of most active service. Subsequently he followed his trade at Chicago, St. Louis, New York, and St. Paul. At St. Cloud, Minn., he took the Red River trail and went up to Fort Abercrombie. Returning, he came to New Boston, Ill., where he remained until he went to the Home four years ago. Three years ago he was chosen Sergeant of Cottage No. 5, which position of trust and responsibility he has held ever since. He joined the G. A. R. at New Boston, but the Post having surrendered its charter, he has never allied himself with any other since. In politics he is a Republican. A born soldier, Sergeant Swartwout could not but make an excellent citizen.

ALVAH REYNOLDS JORDAN, a prominent and influential citizen of Morris, Grundy Co. Ill., was born Dec. 13, 1843, Kennebunk. Me., and came with his parents to Morris in the latter part of 1854. The father of Mr. Jordan was Samuel Jordan and his mother's maiden name was Philena Dow, a daughter of Able Dow and Betsey Betton Dow, of Windham N. H. Through this line A. R. Jordan is a direct descendant of Matthew Thornton of Londonderry, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Miss Betton's mother's family name was Morrison, and her mother was a Thornton, daughter of Matthew Thornton. On his father's side, Mr. Jordan is of English descent, from a line of an Episcopal clergyman, while his mother's ancestry is principally Scotch and Irish. This combination probably accounts for the energy and ability shown in the successful life which this sketch protrays. After preparation in the schools at Morris, Mr. Jordan entered the Sophomore class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., in 1860, where he remained until June, 1861, having entered the Junior class. At this time the call of the country became stronger than the duty to school or self, and he left his studies and college course, so nearly completed, returned to Morris and enlisted in Co. G., 36th Ill. Vol. Chosen Corporal of his Co. and mustered into service, he was sent to the field, but having the misfortune of dislocating his ankle at Rolla, Mo., in Nov., 1861, and as the case was decided to be incurable, he received his discharge and returned home to begin the study of law in the office of Grant & Turner. Although disappointed, the fires of patriotism burned with unabated fervor in the breast of this devoted citizen, and he again enlisted in June, 1862, in Co. I., 69th Ill. Vol., receiving the commission of Second Lieutenant. With this Regt. he served the three months' term of enlistment, and was mustered out Sept. 27, 1862.

After the service, Mr. Jordan visited Colorado and taught school for a time. Here he enlisted in Co. H., 3rd Col. Inf., and served with distinction until the Regt. was mustered out of service in May, 1865. This Regt. took an active part in an Indian battle at Fort Lyon, Col., and achieved a creditable victory. Returning to Morris, Ill., in 1865, Mr. Jordan was admitted to the bar, and here his record shows the sterling character of the man and the appreciation of his ability by his fellow citizens. He has served three terms as City Attorney of Morris, has been chosen States' Attorney two terms, and has been honored with the responsible position of County Judge, in which, at this date, he is serving a second term. A genial gentleman, and an able jurist, Judge

Jordan has been in public office continually since he was admitted to the bar in 1865, and never has been defeated. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is in sympathy with the Republican party. In June, 1869, Mr. Jordan was married to Sarah D. Parmlee, a daughter of Charles B. Parmlee, of Morris, but now a resident of Lansing, Mich. They have no children. Judge Jordan and his wife are Unitarians, although his ancestors for many generations were members of the Episcopal church. Notwithstanding the demands made by the office of County Judge and an extensive law practice, this gentleman by no means neglects the other important interests of society, and holds a deservedly prominent place in the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

AARON G. WOODBURY, of Morris, Ill., was born in Putnam Co., Nov. 8, 1842, and is the son of Artemus O. Woodbury, who was a member of Co. A., 53d Ill. Vol. Inf., with which he served two years, taking part in the battle of Shiloh with his son Isaac W., who died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after serving nearly two years. Artemus O. Woodbury, now residing at Hastings, Neb., was the father of three sons, two of whom stood by him in the ranks fighting for the Union. He was the son of Isaac, who was born in Mass., who was the son of John, whose ancestors were Puritans, and reached America about five years after the landing of the Mayflower, settling in Franklin Co., Mass., where the descendants still reside. From two brothers came the great family of Woodburys, now resident in the U. S.

The father of Aaron G. married Miss Sarah Renniff, of Mass., and soon after the young couple left the East to make a home in Putnam Co., Ills., settling in 1836. Here the wife died, leaving one daughter, Susan, who afterwards married and died without issue. In 1839, the father married Miss Lydia S. Winters, daughter of Obediah and Elizabeth (Frillman) Winters.

Aaron G. Woodbury accompanied his parents to Grundy Co., Ill., June, 1852, and located in Norman Township, where he received such educational advantages as the district schools afforded. When his father and two brothers went into the army in 1861, he was left in charge of the farm, but the following August after they left he joined Co. D., 91st Ill. Vol., and went to the field at Louisville, Ky. While guarding the railroad at Elizabethtown, Ky., his regiment was captured by John Morgan in his raid into Kentucky and Ohio. After the exchange and reorganization of the 91st, it was sent to Brownsville, Texas, and met the rebels on the banks of the Rio Grande. At that time the army of France was operating in Mexico, in support of Maximilian and at one time an imposing military scene was witnessed, the four armies being in line of battle in the same locality. The right of the French army rested on one bank of the river and our left on the opposite bank. The Mexican left laid on the river opposed to the invading force, and the Confederate soldiers on the other side at a place called White's Ranch. The Union forces dispersed the rebels and the French drove the Mexicans across the river into Uncle Sam's domain. Mr Woodbury went with his Regt. to Mobile, Ala., in the spring of 1864, and assisted in the charge at Fort Blakely, after doing service in the reduction of Spanish Fort.

This was followed by meritorious action until camp was made at Macintosh Bluffs on the Tombigbee River, where the men were held until they were sent to Mobile, Ala., when the Regt. was discharged returning home up the river, via New Orleans. In the winter of 1864, while in New Orleans Mr. Woodbury who was a Sergeant in his company, was put in charge of a lot of prisoners who had been exchanged, and was detailed to deliver them to the rebel authorities in Mobile; here in conversation with them they acknowledged the defeat of the Confederacy, and said the war was practically ended.

Mr. Woodbury returned to his home July 31, 1865, having served his country three years lacking eight days, as he enlisted the 8th of August, 1862. He was married June 4, 1866, to Marinda Meacham, daughter of Sylvester

and Delilah Meacham. They purchased a farm in Norman, where they remained until the fall of 1876, when they moved to Morris, Ill., where he established a general Insurance Loan and Real Estate office.

Taking an active part in politics, Mr. Woodbury has acceptably filled several town and city offices, serving eight years as Police Magistrate of Morris. Two daughters have graced the home of this family: Susan D., wife of W. E. David, who has one son, Walter Woodbury David, and Lydia Ardella, yet with her parents.



Maj. Gen. William Stark Rosecrans was born in Ohio, Sept. 7, 1819. Young Rosecrans was a close student, and at fifteen was master of all that the schools of his native place could teach. He then already evinced the strong religious tendency which continued to characterize him through life, and was noted among all the boys of his neighborhood for his disposition to study the Bible, and to engage preachers and others on religious topics. Not less characteristic is another glimpse we get of his boy life. His proficiency in such mathematical and scientific studies as he has been able to pursue, led him to look longingly upon the treasure of a West Point education. Soon he received an appointment as a cadet, entered the military school at that place and graduated in 1847. He was known as a hard student. He entered military life as a brevet 2nd Lieut., July 1, 1847. Was assigned to the corps of engineers, and spent the first year of his professional life at Fortress Monroe. From this he was transferred to West Point where during the succeeding four years he acted as Assistant Professor of Military Engineering. From 1847 to 1853 he was chief engineer on the Government fortifications at Newport, R. I,, from whence he was again transferred to the navy-yard at Washington City. In November, 1853, he resigned his commission in the regular army and engaged in the pursuit of civil life as civil engineer in the city of Cincinnati. He afterward occupied the position as engineer of the Ohio & Miss. R. R. Entering service on Gen. McClellan's staff, as engineer he served with distinction in West Va., until McClellan was called to Washington to take chief command of the army, when Rosecrans was commissioned Brig.-Gen., and placed in command of the Union troops in the Department of Virginia. His commission bears date of May 16, 1861, and as Maj.-Gen. March 21, 1862.

After the rebels had been expelled from West Va., Gen. Rosecrans was ordered to the Southwest and assigned to a command under Gen. Halleck in Miss. The battle of Shiloh had been fought and the enemy was now concentrated at Corinth. Shortly the rebels were compelled to fall back, and the position was occupied by Union troops. General Buell's army was now ordered to north Ala., Gen. Halleck to Washington, Gen. Grant was organizing a campaign down the Miss. River, while Gen. Rosecrans, with 5,000 men was left to hold the position at Corinth. The rebel Gens., Price, Vaughn and Lovell, had arrived with a large army of 30,000 men. Seizing as they thought a favorable chance, these rebel chiefs made a continued attack on the garrison at Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862. Previous to this time Rosecrans with 1,800 National forces, had defeated 5,000 of these Rebel troops under Price at Iuka. Thus the rebel chief was now determined to avenge himself on Rosecrans, whose position was thus isolated and exposed. The assault began with impetuosity. All day the fighting was desperate and doubtful, night closing the carnage favorable to the enemy. It lives in the memory of every living soldier who fought that day how Gen. Rosecrans galloped up and down the lines giving orders inspiring the "boys" with his confidence, how he himself plunged into the thickest of the conflict, fought like a private soldier, dealt sturdy blows with the flat of his sabre on runaways and fairly drove them to stand.

The second day the assault was renewed with new vigor. A hand to hand conflict was

maintained for hours. Finally the army was put to flight and the fortunes of the day decided. This brilliant achievement under circumstances the most trying, secured to Gen. Rosecrans his National fame and made his military fortune. Soon after the victory General Buell was relieved of the command of the Army of the Cumberland and Rosecrans appointed his successor. Advancing South he next encountered the enemy under Gen. Bragg at the battle of Stone River, Tenn. This memorable conflict began Dec. 31, 1862, and lasted three days, with fearful loss on both sides. The Union forces numbered 43,000 men and the rebels full 65,000. Here again Gen. Rosecrans displayed phenomenal skill, endurance and dauntless courage. Everywhere his presence was the inspiring feature. To every remonstrance to his personal exposure, the General only replied: "This battle must be won," and by the will of Providence it was won. Pursuing the retreating foe, Rosecrans fought him again at Chickamauga. Soon after he was relieved of command by Gen. Thomas, and transferred to command a department in the West, in which he remained until the close of the war. In person he is remarkably mild and genial in his appearance and manner. Five feet, ten inches high, stout, straight and handsome. He is nervous and active in all his movements, from the dictation of a despatch to the tearing and chewing of his inseparable companion, his cigar. His complexion is florid, eyes blue, hair and whiskers brown. His forehead is high, and his features closely indicate superior intelligence. He is easy of access, utterly destitute of fortune, and was always kind with private soldiers.

Thus is Gen. Rosecrans whose memory must forever shine on in history as a brave, able and devoted soldier to the Republic.

EDWARD M. ROWE, the subject of this sketch, was born in La Salle Co., Ill., July 13, 1841, and is the son of Alexander and Eliza A. (Phillips) Rowe, both of whom were natives of the State of N. Y., and of Scotch ancestry. Edward M. Rowe is the eighth, born of a family of ten children. His father was a farmer and located in Ill., about the year 1835. Both he and his wife were members of the Universalist Church and were much respected by all who knew them. Mr. Rowe died in 1887, and his wife in 1860.

Edward received his early education in the public schools of La Salle Co., and subsequently attended the Academy at Elgin. On leaving here he joined his father in the ordinary avocations of farm life. Dec. 21, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A. 53d Ill. Inf., whose Colonel was W. H. W. Cushman, and whose Capt. was Wm. Ford. Feb. 28, 1862, Mr. Rowe was among the number who went to Chicago to guard prisoners, captured at Fort Donelson. In March of that year, he went to St. Louis and was among those who were mounted. The Co., as one of three, was made escort to Gen. Halleck, until he was called to Washington. after which it continued in the same duty under Gen. Grant, until Sept. 27, 1862, when being sent to Chewalle they discovered the advance of the rebels under Gens. Van Dorn and Price, from which time they were constantly on duty day and night until driven within the fortifications of Corinth, Oct, 3d. Being the only Cav. Co., available at that time, the entire arduous duty fell on them, about seventy in number. During these hardships comrade Rowe laid the germs of disease, which together with an injury received, his back being thrown upon a picket rope, disabled him, and he was sent to the hospital in Keokuk, Ia., where he remained until March, 1863, when he returned to his Co., then located in Glendale, Miss. In April or May his Co., joined the 15th, Ill. Cav. as Co. L. and in Sept. went to Helena, Ark., where he remained until Jan. 1st, 1865, during which time he saw much active service, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes of more or less importance. He was mustered out of service at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 9, 1865. The last nine months of his service was spent in the Government Printing Office at Helena, Ark. Returning home, he again became engaged in farming

which he followed with much success for many years.

Mr. Rowe was married Dec. 16, 1868, to Miss M. Jennie Angevine, who was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1864, and was the daughter of Chas E. and Catherine (Skaates) Angevine. This union was blessed with three children—Catherine S., Harry E., and Edith A., all of whom reside with their father. Mrs. Rowe died Oct. 5, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe were both members of the Universalist Church. Mr. Rowe is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 672, and also of the W. W. of A. Camp 214. He cast his first vote for Grant, and has always been a consistent member of his party. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and during the occupancy of this position, carried out the duties connected with it in an exemplary and faithful manner. As a Veterinary Dentist, his skill is great, far more than merely local. He is one of the most popular citizens of Sheridan.

TIMOTHY WEBB, a resident of Rock Island, Ill., first saw the light of day at Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, June 11th, 1849, and is the son of Joseph and Mary E. (Dilley) Webb. His father, who was a native of Pa., was born in 1813, later moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and subsequently to Maysville, Ind., where he died at the ripe age of 73. He was both a gunsmith and a shoemaker by trade. His mother who was of English descent, was born in the State of N. J., and died at Rock Island, Ill., in 1865. Mr. Webb's brother, Austin, who has since been mustered in the army on high, faithfully served his country in the battlefield for over three years, having enlisted in Co. A., 37th Ill. Inf., Aug. 14, 1861, and was mustered out Oct. 4, 1864. His Regt. was known as "Fremont Rifles." He participated, considering the number engaged, in some of the most hotly contested and bloodiest engagements of the war, among which were the battles of Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Morgan's Bend and others.

Mr. Webb spent his happy boyhood days on the banks of the beautiful Mississippi, in the city he has since made his home. Being of a studious mind he received a thorough education, pursuing his studies in both the public and high schools, until the age of nearly 16, when he abandoned them for the love of his country's honor, and the preservation of the grand "old flag." Notwithstanding that he was only a boy, he had the characteristics of a patriot, and had always been anxious to shoulder a gun, but being so young he invariably had to relinquish the thoughts of becoming a soldier. He, however, was determined, and Feb. 24, 1865, when but a yonth of barely 16 summers, he passed himself for 18 years, was accepted and was made happy, being mustered into Co. G., Capt. James W. Ballard, 47th Ill. Inf., under Col. D. W. McGee. They went into camp at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., remained about a month doing guard duty, when they embarked on a steamer for New Orleans, La., from there plowing the gulf over to Spanish Fort, Ala., where his Regt. joined the 2nd Brig., 1st Div., 16th A. C., under Gen. Smith, and immediately took part in the reduction of that Fort.

Landing at Mobile during a hot and desperate fight in connection with the siege of that city, Webb's command was at once ordered to defend the breastworks, the fighting continuing hotly and stubbornly for several days. During the second day of the bloody conflict Lieut. Shaughnessy was badly wounded in the leg, and it was our youthful hero who was entrusted and detailed to accompany him as a favorite son of the war, to New Orleans, where they were transferred to St. Louis Hotel Hospital. Here our soldier boy remained nursing the Lieutenant up to the time he was convalescent, when both returned in June and rejoined their Regt. at Selma, Ala. Here he remained in camp doing picket and guard duty for about two weeks, when his command was marched to Demopolis, Ala., camped about a month, during which time he was actively engaged in foraging and picket duty, and then proceeded on to Camden, Ala. While here young Webb was detailed to return to Selma, where on Dec. 26, 1865, he

was detailed as Orderly, under Col. McGee, and in which duty he continued up to Jan. 21, 1866, when he was mustered out, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where he received final discharge. He immediately returned home to Rock Island, and on May 9, 1866, entered the employ of Mr. David Donaldson, proprietor of a very extensive saw factory, as saw maker. This position he has held without interruption up to the present day, and in the absence of Mr. Donaldson is entrusted with the responsibility of absolute manager. The fact that he has held one position for twenty-five consecutive years, is the best testimonial for the ability and integrity of Mr. Webb, who is a most affable gentleman, commanding universal esteem and respect. Mr. Webb found his ideal wife in the person of Susan E. Flickinger, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Ancurts) Flickinger, now of Burton, Kan., and was married at Moline, Ill., Oct. 1, 1873. Mr. Flickinger was of Swiss-German descent, and served his adopted country in the capacity of Sergeant of Co. G., 47th Ill., having enlisted at the same time with his future son-in-law. This happy union was blessed with four children, of whom Edna E. and Susan E. are living.

Mr. Webb is a member of the G. A. R. Post, and is also a member of Camp No. 29, Modern Woodmen of America, Rock Island. Though a machinist by trade, he has not lost sight of the value of good books, in whose company he spends many a leisure hour. He is also an artist, executing some very fine work both in crayon and oil. In politics he is a Republican.



Aaron Trask, of Lowell, Ill., enlisted in the army at Shelburn Falls, Franklin Co., Mass., Sept. 12, 1862, in Co. E., 52d Mass. Vol. Inf., was mustered in at Greenfield, Mass., and sent to New Orleans, on to Baton Rouge, La., and to Franklin, La., where he participated in that battle. He was at the siege of Fort Hudson, and engaged in many skirmishes at different places. After an active service extending a little more than one year, Mr. Trask was mustered out Oct. 20, 1863, and returned to his home at Heath, Mass., residing there and at Shelburn Falls for five years, when he moved to Nebraska, locating at West Point, and in 1876 came to Illinois, settling at Farm Bridge, in La Salle Co., subsequently he removed to Lowell, Ill., where he has been engaged in farming since. He contracted a chronic diarrhœ in the army and draws a pension of $10.00 per month.

In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of Randolph Post, G. A. R. Mr. Trask was born at Heath, Mass., in 1836, and was raised on a farm. He was married at Shelburn Falls, Mass., in 1868, to Miss Eliza C. Ward, a native of Mass., and has one child, Rosa A.



Captain Geo. W. Pepoon, a prominent citizen of Warren Ill., was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1832. His parents were Silas Pepoon and Mary W. Benedict, natives of Conn., born about 1790 and 1800, respectively, and were married in Austinburg, Ohio, residing in that State until 1850, when they moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where the mother died in 1867, and the father, a farmer and a good citizen, about six months later, in Mar., 1868. Joseph Pepoon, the father of Silas, was born in Conn., but was an early pioneer in Ohio, settling there in 1802. The family is of French Huguenot stock, and the few descendents bearing the name of Pepoon are now all living in the West. The mother's father died while serving in the war of 1812.

Capt. Geo. W. Pepoon was the eldest son in a family of 5 sons and 2 daughters. The sons all served in the army, as here noted: Captain Geo. W., whose record will be more fully given; Silas went West and during the war served in the 1st Oregon Cav., as 1st Lieut., and from 1867, until his death was in the regular army in the 10th Cav. with rank of 2nd Lieut., later as 1st Lieut., receiving commission as Capt. just before his death; Theodore W., first joined Co. K., 96th Ill., and afterwards enlisted in Co. K., 21st Ill., serving to

the end of the war in Texas in the Commissary Department; Joseph B., now residing at Table Rock, Neb., was in the 1st Oregon Cav. as a private from 1861 to 1865; Henry O. enlisted at the age of 16 in the 3rd Mo. Cav., in 1861, and served in Mo. and Ark., until his death in 1863, at Jacksonport, Ark.

Geo. W. Pepoon attended the common schools until about 14, then took a thorough course at Painesville Academy, Ohio, and went West with his parents. He married in 1858, Mary, a daughter of Wm. and Sarah Abbey, both natives of Leeds, England, who came to N. Y., in 1830, and in 1831 went to Painesville, Ohio; then in 1856 moved to Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where Mrs. Abbey died in 1868. Mr. Abbey died in 1881 in Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Pepoon are the parents of two sons and one daughter, thus briefly noted: Wm. A., now at Baker City, Oregon, engaged in the stock business. He graduated from the University at Champaign, Ill., but failing health made it necessary to move to the Pacific Coast and abandon the study of law, which he had chosen. Dr. Herman Silas, a graduate of the Champaign University, and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, is now a successful physician at Lewistown, Ill.; Mary, the only daughter, educated at the Warren High school, is now a teacher.

Captain Pepoon was engaged in farming and teaching until the war called him into the service of his country, enlisting Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. K., 96th Ill. Inf., and at once elected 2nd Lieut. April 24, 1864, he was made 1st Lieut., and just at the close of the war, received commission as brevet Captain.

The 96th was organized and sent into camp at Rockford, remaining there from Sept. 3 to Oct. 8, when it went to Covington, Ky., then to Danville, where Capt. Pepoon was made Aid-de-Camp to the Brigade Commander. Proceeding then to Lexington, Louisville, where taking boat for Nashville, Tenn., they soon after went to Franklin, Triune, Shelbyville, Watrass and other places, skirmishing more or less during the summer of 1863. The movement was then to Rossville, and on to the terrible fight at Chickamauga, in which the regiment took part Sunday P. M., Sept. 30th. This was the first battle the Regt. was engaged in, and Captain Pepoon was the only Staff Officer unharmed—two were captured, two killed, and Gen. Whittaker, the Brig. Commander, was knocked from his horse, but not seriously injured. At this place Capt. Pepoon was made Provost Marshal, and held that position until the close of the war. The regiment then moved to Chattanooga and in a few weeks to Shell Mound, thence to Lookout Mountain, where the 96th was on the right of the line, and with its Brig. captured the enemy's works. On the next day the position was on the extreme right at Missionary Ridge. During this sanguinary conflict the Captain held his position in the front and captured the sword of a rebel officer who surrendered to him. Subsequently the 96th returned to Shell Mound and camped until the end of winter, when it was ordered to Blue Springs. Here Capt. Pepoon went with part of the Regt. to Cleveland, Tenn., occupying it as Provost Marshal and making an expedition to Dalton. During the Georgia campaign Captain Pepoon was acting as courier and as Staff Officer in the hottest part of every engagement but one, when he was in the rear, sick, being the only night he ever spent in the hospital during his entire service. Many times he was fired on, and always in great danger, but very fortunately always escaped. The first day of the fight at Nashville the Regt. was held in reserve, but on the second day was in the main line, capturing four pieces of artillery. Here he was for a time engaged in removing prisoners. Almost immediately orders were given to pursue Hood. Reaching Huntsville the Regt. went into winter quarters until Mar. 13, when it went to Bull's Gap and to Nashville, where it was finally mustered out June 10, 1865.

Capt. Pepoon returned home from an active and prominent service in some of the most triumphant and sanguinary battles of the war without a wound, although his regiment lost more men than any other regiment in the Brig.,

and his duties placed him in greater danger than he would have encountered in the ranks. Reaching home he laid down his sword and assumed the supervision of his farm. No sooner were war duties ended than civil offices and responsibilities were thrust upon him. In 1865, he was elected County Supt. of Schools and served 8 years. He was also Township Assessor 10 years, and Supervisor two terms. In 1888 he was elected to the State Legislature, and placed on such important committees as Committee of Agriculture, Labor and Industrial Affairs, Committee on State Institutions and Soldiers and Orphans Homes. In 1890 he was re-elected and made Chairman of the Committee on State Institutions, and also served on committees on Agriculture and Horticulture, Soldiers' Homes, Labor and Industrial Affairs.

Hon. Geo. W. Pepoon is a charter member, and was the first P. C. of Warren Post, 315, G. A. R. He is a leading member of Jo Daviess Lodge, 278, A. F. & A. M., and of the Chapter. He is universally acknowledged as a gentleman of superior administrative abilities, of high mental culture and social standing, honored and esteemed by a wide circle of friends and constituents.

THOMAS DILLER, of Sterling, Ill., oldest son of Charles and Ann E. (Thompson) Diller, was born July 14, 1845, at New Holland, Pa. His father was born April 28, 1818, in Lancaster City, Pa., and died in Sterling, Ill., April 5, 1884, and his father's father, Samuel, was born in Chester Co., Pa., and was noted for his great physical strength.

The Diller family is descended from German ancestry, their American progenitors coming to this country long before the Revolution. The mother of Thomas Diller was born Feb. 6, 1814, at Newville, Pa., of Scotch-Irish descent, and is still living. His grandfather, John Thompson, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a man of influence and a unique character.

Charles Diller, the father of Thomas, graduated at the Moravian school at Litiz, Lancaster Co., one of the best schools of the day, and was then apprenticed by his guardian to a tanner. Next he worked sometime at the wheelwright trade; quit this to become a sailor, run away and learned the cooper trade, became a tinsmith, and finally, after his marriage in 1840, settled down as a school teacher, receiving $10 per month and boarded himself. In 1849 he came West, walking from Chicago to Sterling, north of which place, in Jordan Township, he entered a quarter section of Government land at $1.25 per acre. He brought his family out in 1850, put up a log house, plastering it with mud and shingling it with "shakes" that he split himself. He settled down to the life of a farmer, experiencing all the ups and downs of life in a new country. His neighbors had confidence in him, and without his solicitation he was kept in some local office all the time. He was Justice of the Peace for 25 years. By nature, he was timid and retiring, with an active constructive mind, remarkable for mechanical ingenuity.

The children of Charles and Ann E. Diller are—Laura, wife of H. L. John, of Penrose, Ill., Thomas, the subject of this sketch, Samuel, Roland and William T.

Reared upon a farm, Thomas began to plow corn with an old fashioned single-shovel plow the summer he was nine years old, and after that never attended school in the summer time until he returned from the war. His boyish life was made up of unceasing toil. When the war broke out, he made three attempts to become a soldier. When the 34th Ill. was being raised he was sent to town for the mail and he enlisted in Co. A. His father had his name taken off the roll and took him home, claiming that the boy was too young and that his services were absolutely necessary on the farm. In the fall of 1862 he again enlisted in Co. D., 75th Ill. His father again kept him at home by promising to take him to the State Fair, buy him an unabridged Webster's dictionary, a copy of Shakespeare's works, and his first pair of fine boots. His father claimed that he was too poor to get along without the aid of Thomas on the farm.

Thus things stood until Jan. 3, 1864, when Thomas determined to make a last and successful trial, and he enlisted in Co. D., 75th Ill. and was shipped soon to Camp Yates. The weather turned very cold and he was put with others in tents with straw on the ground, and towards morning of the second night, he was taken desperately ill with rheumatism, and the surgeon had him carried in a stretcher to the barracks, where he could not get out of the bunk for several days. He did not have a solitary acquaintance in camp, and this with his illness, and the thought that he might not get off to war this time, but be taken back home, brought him woe and despair.

After remaining at Camp Butler for a while, in the latter part of March he was sent to his Regt. at Blue Springs, Tenn., riding on the top of freight cars all the way from Louisville, Ky. The night before reaching Stevenson, Ala., he was taken very ill in the rain and sleet, and he got down between the cars and pried open a small end door and crawled in on a car full of oats and went to sleep. When he woke up next morning he found himself side-tracked, with his jaws swollen up by the mumps, and not a soul to be seen. He found a hospital, was refused admittance, found the convalescent camp where the soldiers were three deep when they lay down in the old Sibley tents, and where the only manner possible to get any sleep was to lie down on top of somebody else, and sleep until somebody else got on top of you. Such rough-and-tumble and the mumps did not go very well together. Finally on the top of burdened trains he got to his Regt.

The first shock of war that young Diller felt was at Rocky Face where he was put on the skirmish line all day. At Resaca he was hit on the hip with a piece of shell and another shell burst so near him that he found himself flat on the ground on his face without knowing how he got in that position. At Kenesaw he had two holes made in his blouse by minie balls, after being ordered to halt by the rebels. The comrade that was with him, Samuel Orcutt, was captured and never got back to his Regt. At Pumpkin-vine Creek he was ordered by his Captain to and took his position behind a tree, after two men had been shot at the same place. The tree was just large enough to cover him, and the enemy's range was so close and so accurate that they kept barking the tree on both sides, and the only thing that Diller could do was to expect every minute to be shot and to keep his knees and elbows within the circumference of the tree. At Lovejoy Station a piece of shell struck his knapsack on the back part of which was his frying pan; a part of this pan was torn away, Diller was knocked head over heals with holes made in his coffee pot and in his haversack. The Colonel said but for the frying pan he would have been cut in two. His command went with Gen. Thomas to fight Hood, while Gen. Sherman marched to the sea. At the battle of Franklin young Diller was detailed to carry cartridges, and he carried four one hundred pound boxes, and while going back and forth the flying shells crashed into houses and tore away fences all around him.

After the battle, when all was quiet, the Sergt.-Major and Diller went into town to get an overcoat that the former had left at a house to have pockets inserted. The occupants of the house had left the tea-table standing, and had all gone into the cellar. While the Sergt.-Major was hunting for his coat, Diller was helping himself to biscuit, honey and tea, when, all of a sudden, a stray shell came through the side of the house, knocking the lath and plaster all over the table. The boys got out as soon as the coat was found, and in going out a nicely tied-up jar, supposed to contain butter, clung to Dillers' arm. When they got to the Regt. the Sergt.-Major ran to get a plate for some of the butter. Diller tore the cover off the jar, spread the butter two inches thick on a cracker, and took a no small section of it into his mouth. When the Sergt.-Major returned he was so eager for butter that he took a knife, and, cutting out a chunk, put it into his mouth, without any hard-tack. When he got his mouth cleared out he remarked, "Diller, if you tell the boys about this, there'll be a funeral," for the supposed "butter" was lard.

The suffering for want of sleep on the march from Franklin to Nashville was very great. The men dozed walking along, and Diller remembers that he walked right off the road and bang up against a rail fence; the collision wakened him up. At the battle of Nashville during the charge of the second day, Diller and Seth Coates of the same company, got a short distance in advance, and just as the works were reached before the rebels broke, a big rebel raised up in the trench and shot at these two boys, and then seeing that he could not get away without being shot, he raised a stick with a whitish rag on it. Coates was going to bayonet this rebel, but Diller prevented. Taking his C. S. A. belt which Diller still has, they allowed their would-be slayer to go to the rear with the rest of the prisoners.

After the fight it rained many days and our army followed Hood's retreating army to the Tenn. River. Sand and gravel got into the shoes, and young Diller's feet got so cut up and were so sore that he could not get his shoes on and he tore up his blouse and tied his feet up and in this way marched several miles in the morning until he could get his shoes on. Half rations was a luxury. One day Diller and Leonard Richards, of the same Co., made a detour to take in a farm house, and after searching all around saw a hen out on a stack of grain. Of course she was captured sooner or later, and that night the boys staid up late to cook the old hen, in order to have "spring chicken" soup and hard-tack crumbs for a three o'clock breakfast. He had the valuable hen that was to produce the "golden elixir" in a tin pail on an immense bed of ash coals. About ten o'clock at night when he raised the fowl and savory soup with his hooked stick, the bail and sides of the pail came up, but the bottom of the pail, old mother hen, delectable breakfast for four, went into the coals and ashes.

The regiment went into quarters at Huntsville, Ala. Diller was in every skirmish and engagement of that memorable campaign that began May 4th and ended with the rout of Hood's entire army, and he was never absent from the Regt. except four weeks on account of a sprained foot. At Huntsville, Ala., he was promoted corporal. When the 75th was mustered out, his term of service not having expired, he was transferred to Co. D., 21st Ill. Veterans, and was sent down the Miss. to New Orleans, and from there across the gulf to Texas, landing at Indianola in August. Here the weather was very hot. The command started out to Green Lake but on account of the want of water, nine others and Diller were the only ones that reached Green Lake that evening. The rest of the command fell by the wayside, overcome by thirst and heat. About midnight a terrific thunder storm came up; the boys spread their blankets and pieces of tent out, and got them wet and then squeezed the water out into their cups and drank it. After this they all got into camp, but every one on that march was sick for several days. Several died from the effects of it. They went into camp at Victoria and then marched to San Antonio and staid until Dec.

Foraging was good, citizens had no love for blue coats, officers toadied to the citizens, and the soldiers besides their rations lived on sweet potatoes, veal and pecans. One time Diller went with several others eight miles down the river to gather pecans. They found a large grove of pecan trees. One soldier was sent up a tree with a pole to knock some nice ones down. The farmer, another man, the farmer's wife and two daughters and three big dogs came out to drive the pecan hunters away. The boys told them they wanted their haversacks full of nice nuts then they would go away. The citizens said they wanted all these acres of pecans to feed their hogs, and if the soldiers didn't get away, Gen. Stanley would send them to military prison. One of the women took the man's blouse that was up in the tree and started off with it. This she was compelled to give up at the point of a revolver. This stirred matters up and the man and his wife said they would take a good look at each soldier and then go and tell Gen. Stanley. The next morning before sunrise the men were before the General's headquarters. His Adjutant issued an order for each Colonel to draw

his men up in line and allow these citizens to walk by and pick out the intruders. Diller changed his big hat for a cap, his long coat for a jacket for the occasion, and when the company was formed in one line, these pecan owners marched along in front to see if they could pick out the terrible criminals. Diller felt relieved when he heard them say to the captain, "No, Captain, it was none of your men."

After coming home from the army, young Diller worked on the farm the first season, and for the next four years went to school. From Pa., where he was going to school, he walked over Pa, and N. Y. States, through Canada and Mich. to Grand Haven, a distance of 1,185 miles. He then went to Texas where he was clerk in a post office for some time. Returning to Whiteside Co. he taught school in the country for five years and then became principal of the Lincoln school in Sterling, for the next six years. He then went into the school book and supply business, and in 1886 became editor and half owner of the Sterling *Standard*. In 1890 he was elected State Central Committeeman by the Republicans of the 7th Congressional District and Chairman Jones of that Committee made him one of the Executive Committee. On Feb. 1st, 1891, he was appointed postmaster at Sterling. He is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 274, and takes an active interest in politics, Grand Army matters, educational and literary matters.



FREEMAN D. ROSEBROOK, of Rock Falls, Ill., the first Commander of Will Robinson Post, and the Postmaster of Rock Falls, was born June 23, 1843, at Jefferson, N. H. His parents were Lucius M. and Mary (Perkins) Rosebrook. His father was a native of N. H., and his great-gandfather, Capt. Eleazer Rosebrook, made the first settlement at the site of Fabyan House in 1792. He opened there, in 1803, the first house for summer visitors ever kept in the mountains.

Lucius M., the father of Freeman D., erected the first house on the top of Mount Washington, known as the Summit House, and his wife was the first woman to pass the night at this great mountain elevation. Here they resided for two summers, subsequently disposing of the property, and in 1854 removed to Dixon, Ill. Later Mr. Rosebrook invested in a farm at Harmon, Ill., to the cultivation of which he gave his attention for many years. In 1867 he sold this estate, and located at Woosung, Ill., where he continued to reside for 18 years, when he and his wife made their home with their daughter, Mary J. His father has been for some years deceased; his mother still survives at the age of seventy-six, retaining her sprightly and active nature to a remarkable degree.

The Manchester *Union*, of Manchester, N. H., of July 26, 1888, has the following obituary of Lucius M. Rosebrook, a noted mountain pioneer, and one of the builders of the original Summit House on Mount Washington:

"Many people in Manchester knew Lucius Mitchell Rosebrook; while in the northern section of the State his name was a household word. He departed this life early in the present month, at Harmon, Ill., where he was residing with his daughter, Mrs. Ackert. He first saw light in the town of Carroll, this State, March 27, 1812, and spent all his early life in Northern N. H.

"He came from a hardy race of honest-hearted, strong limbed and worthy people, and was in every way a representative of an illustrious ancestry.

"In 1852, in company with Hon. Nathan R. Perkins of Jefferson, who has several brothers in this city, and Joseph S. Hall, he built the original Summit House on Mount Washington.

"There was only a bridle path leading to the top of the mountain at that time, and all the material for building the house had to be carried to the top on the backs of men and ponies. They retained the house until 1853, when they disposed of it by sale, and during the following year Mr. Rosebrook removed West, and from that time to his death made his home there, visiting in this city two years since.

"The pleasant residence of Mr. Perkins, at

Jefferson, was built by the deceased, and purchased from him by the present owner. Mr. Rosebrook was a man of prodigious strength and many are the tales of feats performed by him in the days of the early pioneers in northern N. H. Western papers containing notices of his death spoke of him as an exemplary Christian man, and such he was. He had been a member of the Baptist Church for 48 years, and was a pioneer in religious worship in that section of the West to which he went. An aged widow survives him."

Freeman D. was brought up under the parental roof at Jefferson and Lancaster, N. H., where he attended school, resuming his studies at Dixon, Ill., during which he enlisted in Co. G., 10th Ill. Inf., as a musician, and was regularly mustered into the service at Camp Butler, Sept. 1, 1861.

While in camp he was dispatched to Lee County to secure recruits, a duty occupying some two weeks. He reported to his Regt. at Cairo and Mound City, at that time guarding the construction of the gunboat, "Flotilla," remaining upon this service during a considerable portion of the winter. He accompanied his Regt. to Fort Jefferson, Ky., from which point they were ordered on a reconnoissance of 14 days into Ky., during which they captured the towns of Burneville and Marysville, and proceeded to within a few miles of Columbus to ascertain the strength of the enemy's fortifications, and then went to Bird's Point, Mo. In the frequent expeditions in pursuit of Jeff Thompson and in other and more important services, the Regt. soon received distinguished recognition. Attached to Gen. Pope's army, in the brigade composed of 10th and 16th Ill. and Battalion of Yates' sharpshooters, it engaged in the siege of New Madrid, Mo. In a night movement, March 12, it advanced on the place, driving the enemy's pickets, establishing earthworks and planting four siege guns commanding the rebel works, without raising alarm until daylight, when our fire opened. During the next day it lay under fire of the enemy's two forts and five gunboats; made sorties in which it lost one captain (Carr of Co. H.) and two men killed. The place was evacuated during the night. April 7, crossed the river from New Madrid in the advance of Pope's army, intercepting rebels retreating from Island No. 10, bringing them to surrender at Tiptonville, resulting in the capture of about 6,000 men and a large amount of field artillery and small arms. It took part in the movements of Pope's army in the advance on Corinth, Miss. Had a brisk fight May 6, forcing passage through Four Mile Swamp, losing two men killed and five wounded, capturing fifteen and killing an equal number of the enemy whom they buried. Entered Corinth, May 30, then skirmished with the rear guard of Beauregard's army at Boonville. Held the city of Nashville, Tenn., while the armies of Bragg and Buell were racing for Louisville and were cut off from all communication with the North for five weeks.

In the almost daily battles which followed, the 10th bore a conspicuous part, and gained many and signal honors for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. At the battle of Missionary Ridge the Regt. operated on the left and shared in the glory of that sanguinary and decisive engagement. From Rocky Face Ridge to Atlanta, and from Resaca to Kenesaw Mt., the Regt. participated in nearly all the battles, and always with great credit and distinction. While at Rome, Ga., Mr. Rosebrook was detailed as Brig. Postmaster, afterwards detailed by Gen. Sherman and placed on the railroad in charge of the mail from Chattanooga to the front. He took the last mail from Atlanta to Chattanooga, and on the way, at Marietta, was cut off and it was three weeks before he could deliver it, but it was delivered without the loss of a single letter. He next was put upon the route between Chattanooga and Knoxville, upon which service he was continued until his final honorable discharge from the army, Aug. 27, 1865. He went through the war without any serious personal injury, having been slightly injured only once.

Returned home, he began farming near Cordova, in Rock Island Co., and continued in this relation until 1871, when he removed to Rock Falls, securing a position as Railway Pos-

tal Clerk, between Sterling and Shabbona, a service which he faithfully and creditably performed for 18 years.

Jan. 16, 1890, he was appointed Postmaster of Rock Falls, of which office he is the present incumbent. He was married near Amboy, Ill., Feb. 22, 1866, to Mary E., daughter of William P. and Mary (Pyle) Roff, natives of N. Y. and N. J. respectively. They are still living at Albany, Ill. Only two children have been born to this union, Willet M. and Lucius, both of whom died in childhood. Mr. Rosebrook is a prominent member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 274, of which he was the first Commander, in 1883; member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 590, of Rock Falls, and its past Grand Master, and a member of the encampment.

Mrs. Rosebrook is a member of the Rebecca Lodge, and President of the Woman's Relief Corps, No. 193. Mr. Rosebrook is a consistent Republican in politics, and a man who has achieved through his own unassisted efforts a position and a name which invest him with an honorable and distinguished consideration.

HON. THOMAS J. ABEL, who made an enviable record in the army of his adopted country, was born in Canada, Feb. 15, 1837, of English ancestry. His father, a farmer of English descent, was a native of Canada and served in the military force of that country. The mother's maiden name was Sarah Ross, born in Canada, of Highland Scotch descent. The early life of Capt. Abel was spent in N. Y., Mich. and Ill., working upon a farm and obtaining slight educational advantages from the primitive schools. In 1847 the family located in southwest Iowa on a farm when there were no white settlements in that part of the State, and Indians were frequently seen passing on their hunting excursions. In 1859 Mr. Abel left school and made a trip to the Rocky Mts. to recruit his health, intending to complete his collegiate education, for which plans were matured, as well as the outline for future work, but when the country called for loyal men to defend its flag, he did not hesitate, but gave up everything cheerfully, and entered the service. He enlisted at Glenwood, Ia., Sept. 5, 1861, and going into camp at Davenport remained until the latter part of Nov., then went to Mount Pleasant for winter quarters. Early in 1862, the men were armed, equipped and mustered in, as Co. A, 4th Iowa Cav. During all these months they had received no pay and many were almost totally unprepared to meet necessary expenses, and were so reduced that they could not procure stamps to send a letter home. In their extremity, Mrs. Senator Harlan (her daughter, now wife of Hon. Robt. Lincoln, minister to England), with other loyal ladies of Mount Pleasant, procured writing materials, and Senator Harlan franked 5,000 envelopes, which were distributed among the men, and thus relieved the necessity. In Feb., just previous to the battle of Pea Ridge, the Regt, was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and was soon sent to Rolla, and after a few days marched to Springfield and Batesville. At Searcy, Ark., on the night of May 12, it having been reported that the Regt, of Gen. Osterhaus had been captured, Gen. E. A. Carr. commanding the Brig., called for a volunteer to go back to headquarters at Batesville a distance 50 miles with dispatches. Here we may give a circumstance which may have determined the person who should be volunteer.

When Co. A. was organized, the Capt. elected was a lawyer from Sidney, Ia., named Benjamin Rector who was ready on every occasion with a speech, and on every possible occasion expressed his appreciation of the honor he enjoyed in commanding such a select body of men of such high character and ability, and indicated that such a superior company of men would doubtless be chosen as the bodyguard of Gov. Kirkwood. He pictured the advantages this would bring, as the adopted son of the Governor would become an officer in the Co., and the captain (himself) would be Major of the Regt, and asked for an expression from the men. Mr. Abel, in a maiden speech, stated that as a soldier he hoped the Co. was composed of too good material to consent to act

as bodyguard of any one, if that meant remaining in Iowa instead of going to the front for active duty where the enemy was, and advanced the idea that any promotion or honor in the direction suggested would be a disgrace, and also unjust to the other officers of the Co. who were willing and anxious to earn promotions on the field. The men were of this opinion and thus defeated the captain's plan of promotion. It was the fact that he had thus expressed himself in favor of soldierly duty that determined Mr. Able to volunteer for this dangerous duty that Gen. Carr required, and it also influenced his subsequent army service. Bravely starting out where the chances of capture or death were at least two to one against him, he arrived at Gen. Curtis' headquarters and on account of the danger was held four days before he was permited to return with his message.

The Regt. moved by forced march to Helena, and when in July, Gen. Curtis went to St. Louis accompanied by his staff to arrange for assuming command of the army of the Southwest, Mr. Abel was left at Helena in charge of the Staff train commissary, and sanitary supplies belonging to it. In Aug. he was ordered to report to Gen. Curtis at St. Louis, and arriving was appointed clerk at headquarters, remaining in this position about a year. During this time the enlistment of colored troops was authorized and Mr. Abel was commissioned Capt. of Co. B., 3rd Arkansas A. D., afterwards known as the 56th U. S. C. I. While drilling these troops the officers were subject to every possible taunt and insult that could be given by the citizens of Mo. In recruiting, officers were scattered over the State and in several instances were arrested by the citizens and held as prisoners until released by military authority. When the colored troops were first drilled with arms, complaints were sent to Gov. Gambel, by the citizens, who influenced him to such an extent that he ordered the troops to be disarmed, and the guns were packed in their cases and the men placed on guard without arms. It appears that this order was issued without authority and the next day the arms were distributed again. About this time Gen. Schofield assumed command of the Department of the Southwest, relieving Gen. Curtis, and from this time there was constant opposition and complaint in regard to arming the colored troops. This opposition was carried to an extreme and became so strong that the Regt. was ordered to Helena just after the fall of Vicksburg. On the day the Regt. marched through St. Louis, fearing an outbreak on the part of the people, the guns were ordered to be loaded with powder and ball, and the Regt. was then marched through the principal streets, it being the first time that colored men had ever been permitted to bear arms as a military organization in that city. Arriving at Helena, August, 1863, this Regt. and the 60th U. S. Colored Inf. took charge of the fortifications and outposts, performing camp and garrison duty in the absence of the force that had been withdrawn to reinforce Vicksburg and other points.

Here Capt. Abel was detailed with two companies to take charge of Quartermaster, Commissary, ordnance stores and other supplies of the post. He served on two general courtmartials each occupying more than a month. Served three times on a Board of Survey, to determine loss of arms and stores by overflow of the Miss., to exhonorate officers in their reports of storage while on the march and to estimate loss of government stores by sinking of a barge. During the occupation of this place by these troops the death rate was very great, as the water was bad and the climate extremely warm. Capt. Abel retained his position until the office was discontinued. During the occupation of this important office, Capt. Abel performed a vast amount of work and was constantly on the alert to prevent the smuggling of cotton, food, medicine, and all other contraband articles, which, on account of scarcity and price, made smuggling a profitable as well as a dangerous occupation. Capt. Abel paroled many men of Gen. Jeff Thompson's rebel army who came in and surrendered. The rebels after being paroled and sent to their homes, usually continued to wear the confederate uniform, and this practice, Capt. Abel

ordered to be discontinued after a certain date. While he held this position by appointment, he also acted as correspondent of the Signal Service of the Dept. west of the Miss., reporting the information gathered from prisoners captured, deserters and scouts, who came inside the federal lines, giving all the important movements of the enemy within that military district.

April 13, 1864, while Provost Marshal at Helena, Capt. Abel took a lot of prisoners to Columbus, Ohio, and on returning was sent with 25 men to visit the county seat of each county within his military district with sealed orders to be opened on his arrival at each county seat, the instructions being to visit prominent citizens of each county and ascertain the popular feeling in regard to re-establishing the civil Government. The opinions were conflicting, but as a result of this trip, a military post line was established for commercial purposes.

Capt. Abel was ordered by Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds to report to Gen. J. W. Sprague at Little Rock for duty in the Bureau of Freedman Refugees and abandoned lands. He was sent to Fort Smith, Ark., in charge of a steamboat load of clothing, provisions and seed corn to be distributed among the destitute in that locality. Back of Fort Smith was a country that had been raided over a number of times by both armies, thus it was impoverished, and the people came as far as sixty miles to draw supplies during the winter. Capt. Abel was also instructed to encourage schools as well as protect them, for both the whites and the blacks. He visited many localities as far north as Springfield, Mo., where there were collections of colored people. About June 1st, 1866, Capt. Abel was ordered to Columbia, where the people had failed to organize their local government satisfactorily and had petitioned for an officer to be sent to assist.

After this matter was adjusted he was taken seriously sick for the first time in his five years' service. Fearing the consequences of remaining in the Southern climate, he asked to be relieved, and Nov. 6, 1866, was mustered out at Little Rock, having served five years, two months.

At one time the name of Capt. Abel was sent forward for promotion to Major, but on account of official jealousy was not favorably endorsed, but afterwards he was made brevet major for faithful and efficient service, and no officer received higher commendations.

After the war Capt. Abel came to Decatur and engaged in mearchandising, which he has continued since. He was married in 1864, at Decatur, to Bidana Locke, born in Pa., of Virginian ancestry. Her father was a Chaplain in the Union army. Three children were born: Marion, Louis, and Clara, all living. Capt. Abel was again married in 1877, at Decatur, to Susan Hinman Sine of that place. She is the mother of three children—Jean, Flossie and Celeste.

In politics, Capt. Abel is a Republican, having cast his first vote for J. C. Fremont. He has held a number of important offices and was a member of the city council two terms, was then candidate for Mayor and lacked only 57 votes of election. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature, serving in the 30th Ill. Assembly, and has not been actively engaged in politics since, although supporting the party candidates.

Hon. Thomas J. Abel is a member of Macon Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., the G. A. R. and has been an official member and trustee of the M. E. Church. A brother, John L. Abel, was a soldier in the late war and on account of his service has been in delicate health since.

MAJ. GEN. FRANZ SIGEL. This distinguished German patriot and soldier was born at Zinsheim, Roumania, November 18th, 1824. He was thoroughly educated at the civil and military schools of Germany, and was given an honorable position in the Ordnance Department of his government. He became distinguished as an engineer, and was regarded as one of the most scientific artillerists of his age. He was at one time in the army of the Grand Duke of

Baden with the rank of Adjutant. He espoused the cause of the Revolutionists of 1848, and took a command in the Revolutionary army. His skill as a tactician and his professional ability gave him a vast influence and soon raised him to high command, and established him as a leader. The revolutionary movement was doomed to defeat, notwithstanding the ability of its leaders. Their army was surprised, and on one occasion General Sigel successfully conducted a retreat with 30,000 men pursued by 80,000. He finally concentrated his defeated and demolished troops in the fortress of Rastadt. Upon the dissolution of the Provincial government he sought refuge in Switzerland. Being expelled from there he emigrated to the U. S., and was engaged for some years as Prof. of Mathematics in a N. Y. academy, and was also connected with the 5th N. Y. militia. In 1858 he settled in St. Louis, and became a professor in one of her colleges. When the rebellion was precipitated by the slaveholders, he tendered his services to the country of his adoption, and was appointed to the command of the 3rd Regt. of Mo. Vols., which was raised in St. Louis. In connection with the lamented Lyon, Sigel was largely instrumental in saving Mo. to the Union. He was in command at the battle of Carthage, which was fought July 5, 1861, against Price and Jackson, in which they were defeated with great loss.

His next serious engagement was at Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10th, when he, with Gen. Lyon, who was in command, with 5,000 troops made an attack on the rebel forces under McCullough numbering 25,000 men. In this engagement Gen. Lyon was killed and they were driven back, but by a skillful retreat Sigel saved the Union army. At Rolla to which place Sigel had retreated he was made a Brig.-Gen. which dated from May 17th, served in the campaign of Gen. Fremont, and subsequently in Mo. and Ark., under Gen. Curtis. He planned the battle of Pea Ridge and took an active part in the conflict, May 6, and 8, 1862. Having some difficulty with Halleck, Sigel resigned his commission. He was called to Washington and was tendered the appointment of Maj.-Gen., which he accepted and was placed in command of Harper's Ferry, June 22nd. After the resignation of Gen. Fremont, Gen. Sigel took command of his corps, June 26th, and did excellent service in Northern Va., during the brief campaign of Gen. Pope, taking a conspicuous part in the 2nd battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30th. Subsequently he was placed in command of the 12th A. C., with which he had several hard fought engagements with Stonewall Jackson. In March, 1864, he succeeded to the command of the department of W. Va. After the battle of New Market, May 15th, in which Gen. Sigel was defeated, he resigned his commission and returned to civil life. He settled in N. Y. City. In 1871 he was chosen register. He has been quite active there and has been a leading spirit in N. Y. politics.

Gen. Sigel was an able and faithful officer and nobly served the Government of his adopted country, when she was threatened with dismemberment. From youth up, his life has been donated to the cause of freedom. Having been banished from his native country for his Republican principles, it was but natural that he should espouse the cause of those principles in the country of his adoption, and draw his sword for the defense of the Union. He will be always held in grateful rememberance and honored by the American people when the thrones of tyranny shall have crumbled into dust, when the old dynasties of Europe shall have been forgotten, when oppression shall cease to exist, and confederacies founded upon human slavery shall be regarded as institutions of barbarism.

GEO. C. PROUDSTONE, Color Sergeant of 53rd Ill. Vol. Inf., was the son of Richard and Elizabeth Proudstone and was born in Fayette Co., Pa,, Aug. 30, 1829. He removed with the family to La Salle Co., Ill., in 1854. Enlisted in the army in Nov. 1861, as Color Bearer of the 53rd Ill. Vol. He took part in all the battles in which his Regt. was engaged during the campaign leading up to

the battle of Jackson, Miss., July 12, 1863. He was mortally wounded in that battle and left on the field to be taken prisoner by the Rebels. His flag was taken from his bosom by a Rebel officer and was not heard of again until recently. For six days he remained a prisoner of war. He was then retaken and sent to the Union hospital near Vicksburg, where he died in the hands of his comrades, July 23, 1863. His body was at once sent home to his parents and interred in the family burying ground in Farm Ridge Township. About six years ago the following appeared in the National Tribune; "There is a U. S. flag at the War Department the history of which the authorities know nothing about except that it was found in the Confederate War Department and is marked with the name of the "53d Ill. Inf." The flag shows evident signs of hard fighting in its neighborhood, for it is pierced in many places with bullet holes, and through the starry field and in many places in the silken stripes, are gaping holes where pieces of shells have torn their way. Their is no flag staff attached and the folds are deeply stained with broad stripes of blood hinting that some gallant Color-Sergeant had torn it from the staff and folded it away in his breast to save it from capture, and had poured out his own life's blood on the flag he had sworn to defend." This attracted the attention of Gov. Oglesby of Ill. who at once ordered the flag sent to him. Investigation proved that it was none other than the one carried by Color-Bearer Proudstone of the 23d Ill. Vol.

Mr. Pierce in a communication to a New Orleans paper says, that he himself took the flag from the bosom of the Color Sergeant and turned it over to the Confederate War Department. The flag is now on exhibition in Memorial Hall at Springfield, Ill., as one of the highly valued mementoes of that terrible war.

ISAAC N. COAKLEY, a member of the G. A. R. and a resident of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Faitfield, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1840. He received a good common school education and when in 1861, the electric wires flashed the news of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, comrade Coakley was up and responded to the very first call for 75,000 volunteers. The same month, April 1861, we find him enlisted in Co. D., 17th Ohio Inf. During the three months' service he served actively in W. Va., and two days after the expiration of its term, the company and Regt. reorganized and he re-enlisted for three years. Forward he went to the field of glory and also of death and horror. His first experience under fire was at Wild Cat where they fought Zollicoffer. Jan. 19, 1862, he was engaged in the battle of Mill Springs, Ky. and subsequently he was facing the enemy's fire in some of the bloodiest and hottest battles of the rebellion, among others the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; Perrysville Oct. 8; Stone River Dec. 31; Chickamagua Sept. 19, and 20, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23, and 25th. The fact that the Union forces suffered a loss of 53, 068 in killed, wounded and missing in these five battles, well establishes the importance of these engagements. The memory of that gallant and heroic charge our "boys" made at Lookout Mountain with the brave "Ike" Coakley in the lead, being the first man in his Regt. to enter the Rebel breastworks, will echo through history long after the heroes are dead and gone. For his valor and bravery in this sanguinary battle our comrade was promoted to Sergeant, even while yet in the field, immediately after the fight. After months of hard marching, skirmishes and camp duty, the three years expired, but our loyal Sergeant was staunch in his love for the grand "old flag" and enlisted a third time. During the long arduous and memorable Atlanta campaign, from May 1st to Sept. 1, 1864, Sergeant Coakley now in charge of twelve men, was actively engaged, being detailed to take charge of the surplus baggage of the brigade.

Subsequently he participated in the memorable march to the sea, and after the capture of Savannah we find him in the victorious, but difficult march homeward, during which he had charge of the Brig. headquarters guard. Onward, through the Carolinas, through swamps

and rivers on to Raleigh, Goldsboro, Richmond and finally joining the grand review at Washington. After remaining at the Capital for three weeks, they moved to Louisville when our subject went on a short furlough to see his sick father. Returning, he was finally mustered out June 23, 1865, after over four years of hard marching and hard fighting. He returned to Logan, Ohio, where he was married to Jennie Shrader, the daughter of Dr. A. J. Shrader, of Logan, Ohio, by which union there were born three children : Herrman, Fred and Mabel. Mr. Coakley later moved to Straitsville, Ohio, and was its Postmaster under President Hayes. Later he was elected as City Marshal, and did most efficient service in that capacity during the big strikes of 1873, when 600 men were fighting and shooting, with Comrade Coakley as the sole officer to keep peace. In 1875, he removed to a farm in Henry Co., Ill., and three years later he went to Knoxville, same State, where he served six years as city Marshal. In 1888 he removed to Galesburg, Ill., and has served on the police force ever since. Mr. Coakley is a large bodied, large hearted man, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a most efficient officer, whose tall and stately form commands universal admiration.

JOHN V. BROWN, of Knoxville, a native of Knox County, Ill., enlisted in Co. D., 7th Ill., Cav. in Nov., 1863, going to Camp Yates at Springfield and thence to St. Louis, and Memphis, joining the Regt. at LaGrange, Tenn. The first engagement in which he participated was at Moscow, where Gen. Hatch was wounded, and was next in action at a point 18 miles northeast of LaGrange, where about one half of his Regt. was captured.

Mr. Brown narrowly escaped capture by swimming across a creek and finally going into hiding at the suggestion of a citizen, who provided him with food for himself and his companions. They, after a day or two rejoined their command at LaGrange. They were afterward constantly on the move, but had no hard fighting until the battle at Franklin, in which they did gallant and effective service. In the morning of the first day's battle at Nashville they were dismounted and went into the fight on foot, charging the works, capturing two forts and repulsing the enemy. They remained on the field during the night, renewing the battle the next morning and assisting in driving Hood from his intrenchment. Getting their horses, they started in pursuit, fighting every day until Christmas, and at Pulaski, which was the last fight the Regt. was in, Hood was thoroughly routed and discomfited. They went into winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, thence moving on to East Port, Miss. Here they remained until June, thence going to Iuka, Miss., and then to Aberdeen and to Decatur, Ala. At Madison Station they were ordered to report to Nashville to be mustered out. Mr. Brown reaching home Nov. 18, and resumed farming which he has continued since.

He was married in 1870, to Alice, daughter of J. B. Hirshberger, of Knox Co. They have had seven children, five of whom are living, two having died in childhood. They are, Myrtle (Mrs. Wm. Beaumaster), Mary, Delmar, Bessie, and Alfred. Mr. Brown is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post, 239, of Knoxville, and is a very successful farmer and an honorable and highly respected member of his community.

MAJ. GEN. B. F. BUTLER, was born at South Deerfield, N. H., Nov. 5, 1818. Educated at Waterville College, Me., and studied law at Lowell, Mass. He was for many years an officer in the militia of that State. Commissioned Brig. Gen. of the U. S. Volunteer service April 28, and Maj. Gen., May 16, 1861. He belongs to a military family. His grandfather fought with Gen. Wolfe at the siege of Quebec, and in the first American Revolution, and his father, John Butler, was an officer in the British war. The first 10 years of Gen. Butler's business life was spent in the practice of law in Lowell, Mass. He then removed to

Boston. During his residence at this place he mingled in the political affairs of the State and Nation; was an ardent Democrat and a leading partisan. He was several times elected to the Legislature, having been a member of the Lower House and Senate from 1853 to 1859. In 1860 he attended the Charleston Democratic Convention, and took a leading part in its exciting debates. He was chosen a member of the Committee on Platform. The majority report of this committee proposed to demand of the Government "protection for the internal slave trade and for slavery in the Territories." The minority report assumed that the "Supreme Court should furnish all necessary protection to the slave interests." After the merits of these reports had been presented by their respective friends, Butler offered a third report, recommending the Cincinnati Platform, which had been adopted four years previously, and upon which Mr. Buchannan had made a successful race for the Presidency. This platform left the subject of slavery open and the Territories free to all settlers. Through the arguments and personal influence of Mr. Butler, his report was adopted by a large majority of the Convention. When nominations came up, he voted for Judge Douglas, until satisfied that his name was unavailable. Dropping him he voted for Jeff. Davis in all succeeding ballots. The coincidence will be interesting when it is remembered that soon after, Davis (then President of the treasonable Confederacy), in an official manifesto, proclaimed this same Butler "an outlaw and common enemy to mankind, and ordered all rebel officers and soldiers to have the said Ben. F. Butler hung as soon as captured."

After the Charleston Convention he continued to act with the Democratic party, and in 1860 was a candidate for Gov. of Mass. on the Breckenridge Democratic ticket. During the winter of 1860 and 1861, he was in Washington, where he met the State Commissioners who visited the Capital for the purpose of inducing the President to recognize the secession of S. C. From Butler's known antecedents and connection with the Democratic party, the South expected to find in him a firm friend and a bold advocate. Greatly to their surprise, he rejected all the advances of the S. C. Commissioners and denounced the wicked scheme of secession. He earnestly expostulated with them on the folly and madness of any attempt to break up the Union; warned them that the North would never consent to peaceable secession; that war would result, and the ruin of the South would necessarily follow. In reference to this extraordinary commission from S. C., Butler proposed to the President to arrest and hold them as prisoners of State, try them for treason, in the Supreme Court, and, if found guilty, hang them instanter. Such a proceeding, he argued, would deter all plotters and emissaries of treason. Mr. Buchanan and his advisors rejected this wholesome counsel, and vainly attempted to conciliate the disaffected Southerners. Butler returned to Mass. and warned the Gov. to prepare for war. That officer accordingly began to organize the State militia, anticipating a call for troops. As Butler had forewarned the Executive, the call soon came, and when it reached the State Department Butler was pleading a case in court. It was his last case. He left the court-house and addressed himself at once to the business of war.

A Brig. was raised, and General Butler placed in command. In compliance with orders from the War Department, the troops were sent to Washington as fast as they reported. The 6th Mass. Regt. of this Brig. was mobbed in the streets of Baltimore on their way to the Capital. With the 8th Regt. the commander in person started for the seat of Govt. A sufficient force having arrived to secure the Capital, a military department was formed in Md., and Butler placed in command, headquarters at Annapolis. The State Legislature being in session, one of his first official acts was to notify that body that if they passed an ordinance of secession he would arrest all the members of both houses. Gen. Butler proposed to Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief, to defend Washinton by fortifying and holding Manassas Junction. He offered, should the War Dept. approve the measure, to take the responsibility of its execution with two Regts.

of soldiers. This suggestion was rejected, and in a very short time the Rebels saw the importance of the position, took possession, fortified and held it. The possession of this important strategic point enabled the enemy to achieve their first and only great victory at the battle of Bull Run. May 16, Gen. Butler was transferred from Annapolis to the command of a department of Fortress Monroe. Having been made Maj.-Gen. he was placed in command of 10,000 men. Soon after his arrival at Fortress Monroe, large numbers of slaves escaped from the revolted districts, and came within the military lines. He refused to surrender them to their owners, and employed them in the Govt. service. Aug. 18, Gen. Butler was succeeded by Gen. Wool, and placed in command of an expedition against Fort Hatteras, N. C. The expedition was signally successful. In Oct., 1862 he was ordered to raise six new Regts. in New England, for three years' service. He performed this service with his characteristic energy. The troops were soon recruited, organized and reported ready for duty. In an interview with the President, Gen. Butler was asked if he could take New Orleans. Answering in the affirmative, he was placed in charge of an expedition for that purpose.

January 23d, 1862, the expedition left Fortress Monroe, and reached the Miss. River Feb. 23d. Two formidable forts, Jackson and St. Philips, defended the river, and the city could not be reached until they were taken. For six days the forts were bombarded by the fleet under Capt. Farragut. The Gen. was disappointed in the result. The shelling produced no effect; the forts still held out. On the morning of the 24th of April twelve vessels of the co-operating squadron ran past the hostile forts. In the meantime Gen. Butler had landed troops to assault the works as soon as the necessary preparations could be made. On the 27th the garrisons in the forts mutinied and surrendered to the U. S. forces. May 1st Gen. Butler landed and took possession of the Crescent City. He ordered the National flag to be raised on all public buildings, issued a proclamation threatening the severest punishments on any insult offered to the same, and guaranteeing full protection of person and property to loyal and peaceful citizens. Many serious and unforeseen difficulties awaited the commander of this revolted city. All civil authority ceased, and society was in utter confusion. A master hand was needed to grapple with difficulties so numerous and so complicated. Gen Butler proved to be the man for the occasion and encountered the many troubles and contended with the severest and unmitigated hostilities of the secessionists, with phenomenal skill, valor and diplomacy. Here he ably contended with the severest unmitigated hostility of the secessionists.

Dec. 24, 1862, Gen. Butler was relieved from the command at New Orleans, and ordered to report at Washington. He was next placed in command of the 18th A. C., and sent again to Fortress Monroe. His command was extended until it embraced the army of the James River, with which he efficiently co-operated with Grant in the capture of Richmond. He continued in the field until the armies of the James and Potomac passed into the immediate command of Gen. Grant, then Butler took command of an expedition against Fort Fisher, on the Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C. He soon after retired from the field, but remained in service until after the close of the war, when he voluntarily retired to the peaceful avocations of private life.

Gen. Butler's military career is full of incidents, trials and successes. He has held many positions—critical and responsible—sometimes surrounded by difficulties which would have overtaxed the abilities of most men. His capacity has been tested by the most rigorous ordeal known in peace or war, and he has never failed to show himself equal to the emergency. He fought but few battles on the field and gained but few victories—his prominent ability as a statesman and jurist indicating him for appointments in which he was occupied in administrative duties. The campaigns he undertook were prosecuted with all that vigor and energy which characterized his administration of government. No man is

more universally detested in the South, and few are regarded with more favor by the loyal men of the Nation. He retired from his long service in the army with the proud consciousness of having fought the monster, Secession, from its very first stand until its last retreat. Convinced from the first that it was the incarnation of evil, he pursued the vile heresy into its darkest dens, was in at its death, and helped to bury it under merited infamy and the curses of the American people.

In person Gen. Butler is a hale, stout looking man, about five feet, nine inches high, full medium size, large round head, very bald; full brown eyes, very restless; upper lid of the left eye slightly depressed. He wears a heavy black mustache, but no beard; speaks rapidly and usually in a sarcastic and critical vein. He impresses the listener with the idea that Ben Butler is not only a rigid commander in war, but a stern ruler in peace.

JAMES M. ROTH, of Fisher, Ill., entered the Union Army Aug. 2, 1862 as a private in Co. I. 107 Ill. Vol. Inf. His first experience in war was when called upon to face the Rebels at Manfordsville, Ky. He next moved to Thompsonsville, Ky., then crossed the mountains to East Tenn., fought in the battles of Huff's Ferry and Doudridge and then moved to Fort Negley and Knoxville. On Nov. 16, 1863 he joined in the Chattanooga expedition and participated in the desperate battles of Campbell's Station, Lookout Mt. and Mission-Ridge. In Feb. he was in that at Buzzard's Roost and whilst on the Atlanta Campaign fought in the charge upon Kenesaw Mt. and in the battle of Lovejoy's Station. After the fall of Atlanta, Mr. Roth's command assisted in the pursuit of Hood and had engagements at Spring Hill, Bear Walla and again at Franklin. In this battle Mr. Roth was struck in the hip, captured and held for 4 weeks, in a rebel tent, until the field was recaptured when he was placed in a hospital for three months. Although offered, he refused his discharge, and whilst suffering from his wounds he took his place in the ranks at Washington and was soon after sent to Ft. Fisher, N. C, where he fought and assisted in taking the place, then pressed on to Ft. Anderson where he had another conflict. He was here wounded by a limb of a tree cut off by a cannon ball. Although wounded he refused to leave the field and was soon after found upon the battlefield at Wilmington. His captain observed he was unfit for duty and preemptorily ordered him out, stating: "boy, you are unfit to stand the hard work." Our boy persisted, but for a third time the Captain ordered him to return to the hospital which he consented to do.

He rejoined the Regt. at Raleigh, N. C., where he was engaged for the last time. He was detailed to assist moving the arms captured from the Rebels at that place, and April 19, 1865 news arrived that Lee had surrendered. when Mr. Roth drew his rations that day he held over his head a cracker (hard tack) and said he would preserve it as long as he lived as a memento of his varied war experiences. Faithful to his word he carried it home and after the lapse of 27 years still can hold it up in triumph. It has been exhibited at 21 re-unions. He also has in his possession a medal presented by Mr. Goot for the capture of a Rebel spy at Bacon Creek, Ky., afterwards hung at Louisville, by order of Gen. Boyle. Mr. Roth is fully convinced that a medal presented to the youngest enlisted soldier from Ill., although possessed by another, belongs rightfully to him (Roth), as he lacked 8 days of being 14 when he enlisted.

For a time he was on the staff of Gen. Haskell as also upon that of Gen. Sherman, but at his own request was relieved. He was mustered out at Greensborough, N. C. July 21, 1865, having spent 3 years in the service.

ANDREW SIMON CUTLER, a prominent dental surgeon of Kankakee, Ill., was born at West Medway, Mass., Jan. 9, 1839. He is a lineal descendant of John Cutler, a Puritan,

who came to this country in 1636, and settled at Hingham, Mass., and became the head of a long line of descendants. Simon Cutler, the great grandfather of Andrew Simon Cutler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfather, Simon Cutler, located in Medway, Mass., and was twice married. The father was Edwin Simon Cutler, who married Martha Grant and had eight children thus described: Andrew Simon, whose sketch is here given; Adaliza, died in infancy: Henry H., enlisted in the 96th Ill Inf., and was killed at Nashville, Tenn., in 1864; William E., died at the age of one year; Laura, died at the age of 19; Leslie G., a resident of Creston, Ind., served in an Ind. Regt.; Mary, died when six years old; Herbert, a merchant, living at Lowell, Ind.

The father was a farmer, who came West in 1852, and made a residence in Lake Co., Ind. He was one of the old Garrison and Phillips abolitionists, very earnest and zealous. He had a personal acquaintance with Henry Wilson and Charles Sumner. In argument on his political views he was well posted, and in debate was a strong and able champion of the cause that in those days required not only ability but bravery. He died in Ind., in 1872, but the mother is yet living.

Andrew Simon Cutler was educated in the public schools and at the Waukegan Academy, afterward beginning dental work, and finally graduating as dental surgeon, in 1867, at Baltimore Dental College, which was the first dental college established in the world. In Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. C., 19th Ohio Inf., and was mustered in at Alliance, Ohio, and remained there one month, then was ordered to Camp Dennison, and afterward to Columbia, Ky., and the different points on the Cumberland River, performing guard duty and protecting supplies.

After this service a change was made to Bowling Green, reaching it at the same time the rebels evacuated the place. Was then ordered to Nashville, remaining there about three weeks, and joining Critttenden's Div., marched with him to Savannah, Tenn., and the same night started for the battlefield of Shiloh. Arrived there Sunday at 9 P. M., and participated in the battle on Monday. Here Dr. Cutler received a gunshot wound in the left knee, and was sent to the Camp Dennison, Ohio, Hospital, after lying in the field hospital until the Saturday after the battle. When the wound was dressed the Surgeons thought it would result in the amputation of the leg, but he was fortunately spared that misfortune. He lay in Camp Dennison until discharged July 29, 1862, when he returned to his home in Lake Co., Ind., soon after engaging in the book business at Crown Point.

Dr Cutler was first married in April, 1864, in Wilmington, Ohio, to Abbie Nickerson, who died in 1865. He completed his study of dentistry and commenced to practice his profession in Lake and Pulaski Counties, in Ind. In Dec., 1869, he married Mary J. Ball, a daughter of Judge Ball, of Lake Co., and a native of Ind. In 1867, Dr. Cutler removed to Kankakee, Ill., continuing the practice of his profession, and while by no means ambitious for office or making special effort to secure it, he has been particularly favored by his friends with many positions of responsibility. He is a charter member of Whipple Post, No. 414, and has served two terms as its commander; is a member of the American Association for the advancement of science, and the American Institute of Social and Political Science. Has been chairman of the Educational Committee on the Board of Education in Kankakee for 8 years, and for the same length of time was Vice-President, and a director of the Kankakee Building and Loan Association.

He has been twice specially honored by Whipple Post, No. 414. Once in being presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane, and once with a magnificent solid gold Grand Army badge, for his labors in securing the erection of the Kankakee County Soldiers' Monument.

Dr. Cutler is a member of the Baptist Church, serving ten years as Superintendent of Sabbath School. Politically he is a strong Republican, who cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since voted for the Republican candidates. This gentleman at once impresses those who meet him as a person of high aims and

principles, possessing a strength of character which is the result of wide culture and experience. He is comprehensive in his views and conclusions, and his good judgment has ever placed him at the head of affairs where these qualities are demanded. With a creditable war record, a satisfactory practice, honored by public confidence and esteem, Dr. Cutler can with satisfaction contemplate the place that he has won by his efforts after the years of struggle and conflict.

MAJ. GEN. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD was born at Leeds, Kennebec Co., Me., Nov. 3, 1830. He was educated at Bowdoin College, graduated at the head of his class in 1848. In 1850 he entered West Point Military Academy from which he was graduated fourth in his class in 1854. Soon after he was appointed 2nd Lieut in the regular army, and had his first war experience with the Seminole Indians in Florida. After this initiation into the practical side of war, he was called to West Point, to assume the chair of Asst. Prof. of Mathematics, in which position he remained until the opening of the civil war. He resigned his position at West Point to enter the volunteer service, and was commissioned Col. of the 3rd Regt. that was raised in Me. for the three years' enlistment. Arriving at the seat of war he was placed in command of a Brig. composed of Me. Regts. The disastrous battle of Bull Bun introduced him to the war of the rebellion, which was fought July 21, 1861, and in which the young commander distinguished himself. For his gallant conduct he was made Gen. of volunteers Sept. 3. After this battle he was assigned to the Peninsular campaign in which he took an active part. At Fair Oaks, June 1, one of Gen. McClellan's first great battles, Gen. Howard had two horses shot from under him, was twice wounded, the result of one being the loss of his right arm. Disabled by his wounds he was taken from the field and placed under surgical treatment. He rejoined his command in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30. This was another defeat for the Union army, and as the commander of the rear guard, of Pope's retreating army, he displayed skill and great coolness.

He took part in the battle of Antietam under McClellan, fought Sept. 17, 1862, and was very effective in the management of his command. On November 29th he was made a Maj.-Gen. At the battle of Fredericksburg Gen. Howard's command formed the right of the Union line, under Burnside, and managed his forces with great skill under a terrible artillery fire from the enemy. The battle resulted in the defeat of the Union forces, yet the command of Gen. Howard, with many others, distinguished itself for its action in the field. April 1, 1863, he was placed in command of the 11th A. C. At the battle of Chancellorsville, which began May 1, 1863, Gen. Howard again distinguished himself. He commanded the right wing, under Hooker, and was called on to meet the fiery and intrepid Stonewall Jackson, with his host of 40,000 invincibles. Gen. Howard constantly voted against falling back, and insisted on continuing the fight by advancing on the rebels. After the battle of Chancellorsville the two armies remained inactive for sometime, when the main army of Lee began its advance north in two Divs. This resulted in the ever-memorable battle of Gettysburg, in which Gen. Howard took part as commander of the 11th Corps. After the defeat of Gen. Reynolds, Howard had command of the army until the arrival of Gen. Meade on the field. This was on the first day of the fight (July 1).

About this time the administration had learned that the vital forces of the enemy lay in the southwest, and a change in the conduct of war was determined upon. Accordingly, the 11th and 12th corps were ordered to Chattanooga, respectively under the command of Generals Howard and Slocum, and both under Gen. Hooker.

On reaching the south side of the Tenn. River, his corps was attacked at Lookout Valley. They made a gallant stand and drove the enemy back with great slaughter. The possession of this valley by the 11th and 12th corps, restored the line of communication be-

tween Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and relieved the army from want and placed it again on full rations. In rapid succession the battles of Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge were fought, and Gen. Howard's corps was hurried along up the Tenn. River into East Tenn. to relieve Gen. Burnside, who was hotly pressed by Longstreet at Knoxville. The enemy , however, were defeated before Howard's corps arrived and he returned to Chattanooga.

In April, 1864, the 11th and 12th corps were consolidated to form the 20th corps which was given to Gen. Hooker, and Gen. Howard was assigned to the 4th A. C. of the Cumberland. With this corps he accompanied Gen. Sherman in his hundred days fight between Chattanooga and Atlanta, in which he displayed his usual military skill. July 27th, 1864, Gen. Howard was, by the order of the War Department, placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee which consisted of the 17th and 20th A. C. Soon after he assumed this command, Gen. Hood made one of his desperate and peculiar sallies, charging on the Union lines. Gen. Howard's troops were among the first to meet the rebel charge which was repulsed though yielding stubbornly.

In this engagement the enemy's loss was upwards of 5,000, while that of the Union army was about 500. When Gen. Sherman started on his final march to cut the confederacy in two, Gen. Howard's command was selected to form the right wing of the grand army, on its march to the sea.

The subsequent march through the Carolinas terminating with the surrender of Johnston at Durham Station, April 26, Gen. Howard was at the head of his department. The Rebellion, whose chief was to die in the "last ditch" had vanished like a mist, and Gen. Howard marched to Richmond and then on to Washington where, at the head of his brave department, he participated in the grand review, May 24, 1865.

After the close of the war, Gen. Howard was appointed Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, which position he held until 1872. Covered with military glory, he in this position of benevolence furnished indubitable evidence to the world that "peace had its triumphs more renowned than war." In 1861, he was appointed superintendent of the military academy at West Point. Gen. Howard remained in the army serving his country which he helped to preserve inviolate. Though he won his fame on battlefields, he is a Christian of eminent piety. Some believe that his great success resulted from the fact that when going into the battle he was not ashamed to kneel before his men and invoke the Divine blessing. Every Sabbath morning while on the field and surrounded by the dread conditions of war, he would assemble his staff around him and offer up his invocations to the Supreme Ruler of All. While brave in war, he was gentle in peace. As a Christian warrior, he faithfully served his country, reflecting honor on it in the profession of arms, and may justly be remembered and honored as the Havelock of America.



WILLIAM J. GAHAGEN, a charter member of John Buford Post, No. 243, of Rock Island, Ill., was born Aug. 30, 1844, at Bedford, Bedford Co., Pa., and is the son of John Y. and Elizabeth (Reddig) Gahagen. His father, a son of the same State, was born in 1817, later located in the Prairie State and died at Duquoin at the age of 38. His mother who was of German ancestry, dates the day of her birth back to Jan. 27, 1824, at Roxbury, Pa., and is still enjoying the best of health, living immediately beside the pleasant home of her only son. William spent his boyhood days and attended school at Mount Pleasant, Pa. After bidding "good-bye" to his studies, he took up the trade of shoemaker which he continued up to the time of the breaking out of the great rebellion, when, though only a youth of barely eighteen summers, he offered his services and accordingly enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Coal Valley, Ill., in Co. H., 126th Ill. Inf. His Co. was mustered in at Camp Dixon, Ill., later camped at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and then went to Alton, Ill.,

where it joined the Regt. doing picket duty and guarding the prison located there, up to the time it was ordered to Jackson, Tenn. From here they moved on to Humboldt, Tenn., and now began the real duties of war. Lively skirmishes with the enemy were of frequent occurrence, and on Dec. 31, they encountered the rebels under Gen. Forrest in a desperate fight which continued from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. Although the enemy outnumbered the union forces four to one, they were repulsed and fell back leaving the field in possession of the latter forces that had fought them so heroically for four hours, and had during that time captured 8 pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, the 122nd suffered a total loss of 80 in killed, wounded and missing. After this they rendezvoused at Humboldt until the latter part of Feb., 1863, next moving on to Jackson, Tenn., Grand Junction, Bolivar, Miss., then returning to LaGrange, Tenn., where they guarded the railroads, and later, joined Gen. Grant's army which was moving on to Vicksburg, Miss.

Here during the long and memorable siege, which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg July 4, 1863, our young soldier was active in the rear of the army where the Regt. was busily engaged in holding the rebels under Gen. Johnston, in check. After this victory they moved on to Helena Ark., where his Co. joined the 7th A. C., later, marched on to DuVall's Bluff, Ark., then on to Little Rock, Ark. having been engaged in numerous skirmishes and minor fights. At Little Rock, Ark., the rebels were located in strong fortifications, but on the arrival of Gahagen's command they fled, abandoning their works, and leaving a well-cooked supper in preparation for the Union boys, who, at once took possession and lost no time in partaking of the rebel flavored viands. After remaining several days they retraced their steps to DuVall's Bluff where they went into winter quarters, doing guard duty up to March, 1864, after months of marching. The next occasion on which we find our soldier boy fighting, and one in which his Co. suffered the loss of several wounded, was at Clarendon, Ark. Here let our reader picture a running fight which continued almost without interruption for three successive days of hot weather. During all this time imagine our brave Union boys going without any food, with scarcely any drink, and only such water as could be gathered in the pools along the wayside, stagnant pools which the enemy comtaminated with the carcasses of dying horses, or dead mules, and you can better realize some of the many privations and many hardships of a soldier's life.

After several marches they moved on to St. Charles, Ark., where they camped during the winter, doing guard duty and almost constant foraging. In the spring they moved to Pine Bluff, where they remained several months, again subsisting only on what they could forage, this time being obliged to go out as far as the Sabine River. The great rebellion was now over, and on July 12, 1865, Mr. Gahagen was mustered out, returned to Springfield, Ill., where he was duly discharged and paid off, having served his country faithfully, never having gambled and never having been arrested or confined in a guard house during his entire service. He returned to Rock Island, Ill., resumed his former trade and in 1867 took up carpentering which occupation he followed successfully up to the 4th day of July, 1872, Mr Gahagen being a true patriot loyally set aside this day, the anniversary of his country's birth, and dedicated it to the memory of bygone heroes. He was Orderly Sergeant of the Rock Island light artillery, a part of the State militia, under whose auspices the celebration took place at Davenport, Ia., and on this occasion, through the premature discharge of a cannon, he met with the sad misfortune of having his right fore arm, which had so faithfully carried his gun through the many ordeals of war, shot so badly that it necessitated its amputation. He was thus obliged to discontinue the carpenter trade and was subsequently appointed as guard at the Govt. Magazine at Rock Island, Ill. At present Mr. Gahagen is employed as night watchman for Weyerhauser & Denkmen's mammoth saw mill, a trusted position which he has held successively for the past 17 years.

On Aug. 30, 1868, at Rock Island, Ill., he took to himself, as wife, Fredericka A. D. Zerrahn, daughter of Carl and Dorethea (Schultz) Zerrahn, who were natives of Germany, and who after emigrating to America, settled down at Davenport, Ia. There were born to them five children, viz.: Dora E., now Mrs. Paul Heinztberger; Edward S., who died when a boy; Seblinna Mary, Benjamin S., and Minnie S.

Mrs. Gahagen and her daugher, Mrs. Heintzberger, are members in good standing of the Endora Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 73, I. O. O. F. Mr. Gahagen is an Odd Fellow, is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge, and is foreman of the Franklin Hose Company of this city. In 1889, he was elected to the important office of Township Collecter, an office which requies a bond and security to the amount of $250,000, receiving the largest majority ever given any candidate.

COL. ANTHONY R. MOCK is one of Cambridge's (Ill.) prominent citizens. He was born in Randolph Co., Ind., June 5th, 1836. He was a grandson of Daniel Mock who was a native of Davie Co., N. C., at the place now known as the town of Mockville, which received its name in honor of the family and is the county seat of that county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and fought in support of his country. John Mock, the father of our subject, was born in Green Co., Ohio. March 7th, 1811, and afterwards became an honored and respected citizen of Randolph Co., Ind., having been elected to and administered the honorable and distinguished office of Associate Judge for the Circuit Court of Randolph Co. He was twice married, and four children besides our subject resulted from that marriage. By his second marriage he had five children viz: Frank M., Eliza, Belle, William, and Nettie, and is still living having by reason of strength reached four score and one (81) years. His first wife died in 1846. Col. Mock resided with his father in Randolph Co. until June, 1855, when he moved with him to Cambridge, Ill. He attended the Randolph Co. Seminary. He then learned the blacksmith trade, but not finding that occupation congenial to his tastes, applied for and received a certificate as school teacher and followed that avocation a few terms. His father, after his term upon the bench expired, engaged in the hotel business, in which our subject assisted in conducting for some years, after which he followed various pursuits until the outbreak of the Rebellion when he concluded to lend a hand in putting down what was then looked upon as of trivial importance and easily suppressed. He accordingly tendered his services for the army, and enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., as a private, Sept. 10, 1861, rendezvoused at Chicago where he was mustered in, as a private in Co. C., 9th Ill. Cav.

He was appointed 1st Sergeant (or Orderly Sergeant) of Co. C., then transferred to Co. H., and promoted to 2nd Lieut. of Co. H., then transferred back to Co. C., and promoted to 1st Lieut. of Co. C., then detailed to act as Regimental Quartermaster during the absence on sick furlough of the Quartermaster, then promoted Captain of Co. B., then promoted Major, and finally was promoted to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Regt.

It would simply be impossible to follow in anything like detail the wanderings of Col. Mock and his Regt. from the time they left camp in Chicago until mustered out more than four years later, so we will, therefore, content ourselves with giving an outline of the places and country passed through during that long and eventful period. Arriving at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18, 1862, the Col. and his Regt. marched to Pilot Knob, Jacksonport, Ark., Helena, where they remained for some time operating in the surrounding country. Thence to Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss. Raiding through Miss. and Tenn. Moving from there again they marched by the way of and crossing the Tenn. River at Cliffton, Tenn., to Pulaski, Middle Tenn., Florence, Ala., thence back to Pulaski, then to near Florence, in front of Gen. Hood's command, arriving there Nov. 6, 1864. They remained in

front of Hood's army skirmishing daily, and finally fell back in front of Hood's army to Nashville, and participated in driving Hood back across the Tenn. River. The next move was to Eastport, Miss., Iuka, Decatur, Montgomery, Selma, Gainesville, and back to Selma. The 9th Ill. Cav. was an active fighting Regt., and from the time it encountered Gen. Forrest's command in Tenn. and Miss. was engaged in almost daily skirmishes with the enemy, until the final collapse of the Confederate army. Col. Mock participated in the following battles: Cachie River Bridge, Waddell Farm, Stewart's Plantation, La Grange, Helena, Okolona, Coffeeville, Coldwater, Grenada, Salem, Wyatt, Salisbury, West Point, Mount Ivy, Guntown, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Abbeville, Oxford, Shoal Creek, Lawrenceburg, Campbellville, Franklin, Nashville, Rutherford's Creek, Ross Farm.

In the battle of Nashville Col. Mock's Regt. fought upon both days and was the first to enter the rebel fort which his Brig. captured, and which was the first break in Gen. Hood's line, and immediately afterward joined in the pursuit of the rebel army. In March of 1864 he veteranized and accepted, with his men, a 30 days' furlough, which was his only absence from his Regt. for nearly four years, except when he proceeded North in the winter of 1865 in connection with the recruiting service, rejoining his command when that work was performed. He and his Regt. were mustered out at Selma, Ala., on Oct. 31, 1865, and were subsequently paid off and discharged at Springfield, Ill.

Col. Mock was married to Mary J. Vestal, Dec. 7, 1865, by whom he has three children—Horace J., Ruth and Edward A. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; of the A. O. U. W.; of Post No. 436, G. A. R., at Cambridge, of which he is the present Commander; and in politics he is a Republican. Since his withdrawal from the army he has studied law; has followed that profession ever since, and has held the position of Prosecuting Attorney for Henry and Rock Island Counties; was a delegate to the Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876; elected and served as a member of the State Legislature for two terms, 1879–1881; Township trustee for several years, and in Nov., 1890, had the honor of being nominated and elected as a County Judge of Henry County.

Col. Mock is a gentleman in the true sense of the word, commanding the respect of a large circle of acquaintances, irrespective of their creed or politics.

GEORGE L. KINNEAR, of Elgin, Ill., a native of New Brunswick, who gave valiant service for the defense of the U. S. in the war for National Union, was born Sept. 23, 1842. His father, Andrew Kinnear, a carpenter and farmer, was born in 1816. The mother whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kline, a native of Halifax, was born in Nov., 1820. George L. was the third of the family of fifteen children. His brothers, William and Albert served under the stars and stripes, the former in Dodson's Kane Co. Cav., and died while a soldier at St. Louis. Albert was in an Ill. Inf. Regt. and is now living.

George L. Kinnear came to the U, S. in 1844, landed in Me. where he remained one year, and then moved to Kane Co. Ill. Here he went on to a farm, attended district school as opportunity afforded, and thus grew to manhood. In 1861 the alarm of civil war burst over the land, stirring the fires of patriotism in every loyal heart. This call reached Mr. Kinnear and he promptly responded by enlisting Aug., 1861, at Geneva, Ill., in Co. A., 52nd Ill. Inf. He remained in Camp about three months drilling and performing the routine duty of the new soldier, when the first movement was made to Benton Barracks, St. Louis. Here he found his brother William, who had enlisted in another company, dead, and he secured a ten days' leave of absence to take the remains home. Returning to Benton Barracks, he found the Regt. had moved, but as he was taken sick with measles he could not proceed for 30 days. When sufficiently recovered, he secured transportation and rejoined his comrades at St. Joe,

Mo. Moved the next day, by cars to Hannibal and marched to Quincy, where the river was frozen over and the ground covered with snow. No shelter was provided for the men that night, and they secured protection whereever it could be found. From Quincy the Regt. by degrees moved southward to the seat of war, the first point reached was Smithland, Ky., then to Ft. Donelson, which having surrendered before the Regt. arrived, it remained on the boats until disembarked at Cairo. From there the 52nd was sent to Chicago in charge of prisoners captured at Ft. Donelson.

It remained ten days, then proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where it lay some weeks before the battle. On the evening of April 4, the ominous notes of the long roll vibrating through the camp, called the men into line of battle, but after a few minutes, orders were given to break ranks and the soldiers went to their quarters. Nothing more of importance occurred until Sunday April 6, when the army was again called out. Mr. Kinnear was on special duty in camp, but begged permission of the captain to be allowed to fall in and go with his comrades to the front. The engagement had already begun when his division was ordered up, and as it proceeded to its place, met wounded men on their way to the rear. Inquiring of them "How is it in front"? the reply would be, "My regiment is all cut up." The 52nd, became engaged between 10 and 11 o'clock, the first attack coming from the enemy's cavalry, which was repulsed to be succeeded by an infantry charge, under which the regiment was compelled to fall back, being gradually forced to retire until it came to the bank of the Tenn. River. Mr. Kinnear while on the river bank saw men plunge into the river and drown to escape capture by the enemy. Early in the morning, orders were given to fall into line. Soon a start was made for the front, where the fight began about ten o'clock. The rebels made no resistance, but fell back gradually and by noon had disappeared. The loss of Co. A., in the battles here, was 3 killed and some 16 or 17 men wounded, and that night after the second day's battle it returned to its old camp, but found its tents badly damaged by bullets.

The next day Mr. Kinnear was detailed to assist in burying the dead. The army after some preparation moved to Corinth, where the 52nd, was held in and around on scouting and garrison duty until the latter part of Sept. when it went on the Iuka campaign and returned to Corinth. On the night of Oct. 2, Mr. Kinnear was on picket duty, the lines being drawn close to camp. In the morning in going to his quarters, he discovered his Regt. had just gone, on orders to march with three day's rations. He joined it and about one mile north of the town, they met the rebel cavalry which were at the right of Ft. Robinette, and in the engagement that followed Mr. Kinnear received a gunshot wound, from a bullet which passed through the muscles of the left arm and going on through his folded blanket, made 16 holes in it and then lodged in his ribs. He extracted the ball and has it now in his possession. Col. Sweeney ordered him to the rear, and making his way to the Mobile and Ohio depot, he remained there during the night with other wounded men, but could not sleep on account of the cries of the disabled, and the rebel shots that came through the building. In the morning he went on to the street, and witnessed the battle in progress around Corinth, and the next day returned in an ambulance to the old Camp Montgomery, which was about two miles from the city.

In a few days Mr. Kinnear was transferred to the hospital at Mound City, Ill., where he remained about 30 days and returned to his Regt. under the protest of the Surgeon. He reported at Corinth and was ordered to report to the Surgeon in the morning, who after examination said he would send him back but did not. He was given light duty during the winter and in July was ready for regular service. In Oct. a move was made to Germantown, back to Corinth, then on to Pulaski with occasional skirmishing with the enemy's forces. At Pulaski about three-fourths of the Regt. re-enlisted and went home on furlough in Jan., 1864, returning to Pulaski where preparations were

made for the Atlanta campaign, which started May 3. The 52nd bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt.. Nickajack Creek, Decatur and before Atlanta and Jonesboro. Mr. Kinnear participated in every skirmish, march and engagement that his Regt. was called into during the campaign to Atlanta.

Up to this time he had served as a private, but in July was made corporal, and in Oct. was elected 1st. Lieut. by his Co. and received his commission at Savannah from Gov. Yates. The Regt. left Rome, where it had moved to, joined in the march to the sea and lay at Savannah until the army was ordered forward. At this place Lieut. Kinnear was placed in command of Co. E., and held this position until he arrived in Goldsboro. He was then assigned to command a Brig. of Foragers for two days, after arriving at Raleigh, where he camped until the surrender of Johnston. From this place the regiments started on the race for Richmond and Alexandria, where preparations were made for the final review at Washington. Lieut. Kinnear witnessed the review of the Army of the Potomac and marched with his company on the 2nd day of the review in Gen. Sherman's army. He camped then at Georgetown until late in June and took cars for Parkersburg to embark on transports to Louisville, where he was assigned to position of acting Q. M. of the regiment, which he held until discharged from military service, July 12, 1865.

On his return to Kane County, Mr. Kinnear resumed his farm duties and performed them about three years, then went West, but on learning of his father's death, returned to Ill. He afterward made Elgin his home and has there been connected with the police force, acting four years as patrolman and three years as Chief of Police.

Nov. 21, 1869, Mr. Kinnear was married in Chicago, to Alice O. Jackson, and the two children born to them, are both dead. He holds membership with the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Woodmen, and G. A. R. In politics he is a Democrat. This gentleman can certainly contemplate his war record with satisfaction, and the positions of honor and trust that he has held since his return to civil life show the confidence and esteem he has won and merited.



MAJ. GEN. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE was born at Liberty, Union Co., Ind., May 23, 1824. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1847. He entered military service as 2d Lieut. in the 2d Regt. of Regular Artillery at the City of Mexico, in Oct. 1847. Was promoted to 1st Lieut. in the 3d U. S. Art., and remained in the regular army until 1853, when he resigned his commission and returned to peaceful life. At the breaking out of the late Rebellion, he was appointed Col. of the 1st Regt., April 17, 1861; promoted to Brig. Gen. of volunteers, Aug 6, 1860, and to Maj. Gen. March 18, 1862. He served in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott in 1846 and 1847, and in the Indian wars in N. M. in 1849 and 1850. He went early into the war of the Rebellion, and remained until the last gun was fired. Gen. Burnside participated in Gen. Patterson's campaign in West Va., in Gen. McDowell's campaign in E. Va., in Gen. McClellan's campaign in Md., and in Gen. Grant's campaign against Richmond. He took part in the first battle of Bull Run, battles of South Mt., Antietam, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, and Petersburg, In the spring of 1862, he commanded an expedition against Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C. Both these important places were captured, garrisoned and held until the end of the war, and Gen. Burnside from that time became a favorite of the public.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862, he commanded the Union forces. During the summer of 1863, when John Morgan, the great rebel raider, made an excursion into Ind. and Ohio, Gen. Burnside issued orders to have the river policed by armed vessels. By these timely orders, every ford was securely guarded and every avenue closed against the retreating foe. The whole squad of rebel adventurers

were driven like birds into a net, surrounded, captured, disarmed, and turned into military prisons. Soon after the capture of Morgan, Gen. Burnside was ordered to take and hold East Tenn.

He proceeded south and attacked Cumberland Gap, this fortification being regarded by the enemy as invulnerable. He assaulted the works on all sides and captured it Sept. 10, 1863. Sept. 19 and 20, the battle of Chickamauga was fought and the Army of the Cumberland was shut up by a siege at Chattanooga, and unable to furnish any succor to Gen. Burnside whose army was destitute of rations and suffering terribly from the rigors of winter. The enemy, having full information as to the number of Gen. Burnside's forces and of his many embarassments, now sent Gen. Longstreet with a corps of tried veterans numbering 16,000 men to capture the army and take possession of East Tenn. To meet this emergency Gen. Burnside had concentrated 15,000 men at Knoxville. A severe battle ensued at Campbell's Station, Nov. 14, 1863. The Union troops by order of Gen. Burnside, fell back to Knoxville. After shelling the works, the enemy assaulted with much fury, and closed around the fortifications with fixed purpose to take them by storm. Longstreet imperiously demanded a surrender. Burnside answered promptly, "No." Day after day the storming columns rushed madly on the Union works, only to be slaughtered in heaps before the forts. From Nov. 18, until Dec. 6, the heartless butchery continued, and Longstreet drew off his bleeding and disappointed army. During this investment Burnside and his little army remained in painful suspense. After the gallant victory Gen. Burnside was again transferred to the East, and took part in Gen. Grant's campaign against Richmond, Va. We have now hastily sketched the military history of Gen. Burnside, one of the most popular Union Generals. Continuing in service until the end of the war, everywhere with distinguished ability, he was followed from the field by the affections of the army and the gratitude of the Nation. At the close of the war he resigned his commission and retired to private life, became a candidate for gubernatorial honors, and was made Governor of Rhode Island. In person he was a stout, heavy built man, five feet, nine inches in height, dark complexion, bilious temperament, hair and eyes black, bald on top of his head, and usually wore heavy side whiskers. He died Sept. 3, 1881.

THE subject of this sketch is a man who has established his fidelity to his country, and his record as a patriot by his wooden leg. He is a member of the G. A. R., a resident of Moline, Ill., and his name is Henry Karstens. The oldest of a family of six, he was born Feb. 24, 1836, at Holstein, Germany, and is the son of Jacob and Gescha Karstens, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1870 and located at Moline, Ill., where the father died in 1874. The mother is is still living with her son. Henry's happy boyhood and school days were spent in his native town where he learned, and subsequently followed the carpenter trade up to his 20th year, when he bid good-bye to his good old Fatherland and sailed for America, landing at Davenport, Ia., and resuming his former calling up to the time his newly adopted country was being threatened with the internal foes. He lost no time in responding to the very first call for volunteers, enlisting at Davenport, Ia., May 10, 1861, Co. G., Captain Vantz, 1st Iowa Inf. The Regt. was equipped and mustered in at Keokuk, Ia., next moved on to Brownsville, Mo., later to Springfield, Mo., marching along the Ozark Mts., and encountering almost constant skirmishing with the bushwhackers and guerrillas, all along the route. They went into camp and were engaged in picket and guard duty, and shortly after an all night's march, fought the rebels under Gen. Price in the hot and bloody battle of Wilson's Creek, Aug. 10, 1861, Karstens' command arriving on the grounds early in the morning and taking their position in the centre and near the front. The

terrible conflict in which the Union forces lost 570 in killed, wounded and missing, raged all day.

On the following day its time of service having expired, the Regt. was sent to St Louis Mo., and discharged. Mr. Karstens returned to Davenport, where he remained but a few months when his patriotic spirit again prompted him to advance for the protection of the good "old flag." He re-enlisted as 1st Corporal, Dec. 4, 1861, at Davenport, Ia., Co. G., 16th Iowa Inf. March 16, 1862, the Regt. went to Benton Barracks. St. Louis, Mo., where it was equipped ready for action, then embarked for Pittsburg Landing. Two days later, after laying on its arms the entire night, it participated in the memorable and stubbornly fought battle of Shiloh, Karstens' command again being in the very front and the thickest of the firing where the bullets hissed without intermission, the entire day. Here while bravely fighting, our gallant soldier was severely shot in the right leg. He was soon transported to an ambulance wagon, and taken to the hospital at the river, and later removed to the hospital at Savannah, where he remained about three weeks, when he was transferred to hospital at Quincy, Ill. After being confined about a month, he received a four weeks' furlough to go home, returning at once to the field and rejoining his comrades at Bolivar, Tenn., in the famous "Crocker's Iowa Brigade," universally noted for its excellent fighting material. Here, and in the neighboring country we find him participating in several hard-fought skirmishes, and shortly, the boys in blue marched bravely on to Iuka, Miss., where, Sept. 19, 1862, they fought the short, but most desperate battle of Iuka, Karstens' Regt. losing about 225 in killed and wounded. Here on the tragic battlefield, while heroically facing volley upon volley of the rebel shot and shell, while his brave comrades were falling thick and fast, our gallant soldier was not only shot in his body with twelve buckshot, but was struck with a minie ball which so badly shattered his right knee joint, that it necessitated the immediate amputation of his leg, even while the turbulent smoke of musketry and cannon was still hovering near him. After undergoing this most painful operation he was transported by ambulance to Iuka Springs Hotel, and subsequently taken to hospital at Jackson, Tenn., where he lay hovering between life and death for six months, and only for his remarkably strong constitution would doubtless never have survived the ordeal. Finally he was transported with a crutch and one leg to Memphis, Tenn., where he was mustered out, March 11, 1863.

Mr. Karstens was married Aug. 20, 1863, at Moline, Ill., to Christina Neva, with whom he had already exchanged love in his old Fatherland. To them were born six children, namely: George, August, Henry, Lillie, William and Frank—all living. Mr. Karstens is a member of Schiller Lodge, No. 11, A. O. U. W., Moline, Ill., and is a good and highly respected citizen.

RICHARD JAMES HANNA, one of the most successful and popular business men of Kankakee, Ill., has a genealogy and family history which is worthy to be recorded. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Bird) Hanna, and was born Oct. 24, 1835, at Staten Island, N. Y. The Bird family can be traced back to the 12th century in Scotland, but subsequently moved to England, and in 1830 emigrated to America, settling on Staten Island. The Hanna ancestry is traced to Scotland, but located in the north of Ireland in 1730. Robt. Hanna, the first one of the family to move to America, came to Pittsburgh, Pa., about 1820. Thomas Hanna emigrated to the U. S. and made his residence on Staten Island, where he had a family of children, of whom six lived to adult years. They may be thus briefly sketched, except Richard J. to whom more space will be given: Isaac, deceased; Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Cole of New Jersey; Mary, married James Bingham and died at Royal Oak, Mich., in 1889; Sarah J., wife of S. G. Parker, of Jersey City, N. J.; Thomas enlisted in the 9th N. Y. 3 months' militia, and when his time

expired re-enlisted and joined the 83d N. Y. Inf., and was promoted to 1st Lieut. in a colored Regt.

Thomas Hanna; the father became a resident of N. Y. City, and in politics was a strong Clay Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He died in 1869, and his wife died in 1867. They were Episcopalians, and strict adherents of that belief.

Richard J. Hanna passed the greater portion of his youthful days on Staten Island, and while yet in his teens learned the carpenter's trade with Mr. W. S. Hunt. Subsequently he came to Ill. and has the honor of erecting the first house in what is now Chebanse, also the first one at Clifton, Iroquois Co. Aug. 7, 1859, he married Ann Frith, a native of England, and had five children who are named: Isaac B., Carrie E., William E. (deceased), George B. (deceased), and Lizzie M. He became a citizen of Kankakee Co. in 1855, locating on section 11, Otto Township and began a mercantile career at Chebanse in 1856, in which he continued until the defiant attitude of Southern Secessionists showed that every lover of his country must hold himself in readiness to make any sacrifice to maintain the National Union, and when at last the stern appeal to arms sounded like a tocsin through the land that had grown and prospered in the genial lap of peace, he promptly responded, and leaving wife and children and business, presented himself a willing subject to his country's service. He was mustered in Co. H., 113th Ill. Inf., as Orderly Sergt., notwithstanding he had previously been appointed 2nd Lieut. by the Governor, and after the ordinary preliminary experience of a newly enlisted soldier in drill and guard duty, he marched with his Regt. to the front and was an active participant in the battles and marches of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Milliken's Bend, Siege of Vicksburg, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely and Mobile.

He was soon promoted to a captaincy in the 51st U. S. colored Inf., June, 1863, and in April, 1865, to the rank of Major. A more detailed account of his army experience may prove valuable and interesting. Soon after mustering in at Chicago the Regt. was ordered to Memphis, where it remained but a few days, and, under Gen. Sherman, went to Oxford. Returning to Memphis, started for Vicksburg to form a junction with Gen. Grant, who, on account of destruction of supplies at Holly Springs, was forced to return, and Sherman's army made the attack alone, but was unsuccessful. After that expedition went to Arkansas Post, and captured it, with about 6,000 men and arms, and returned to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, and held that place until March.

In April was sent on the Deer Creek expedition. The next movement was down the river to Hard Times Landing, and on the Vicksburg campaign. The 113th was in battle at Vicksburg, and took part in the charges May 19-22. and was one of the regiments assigned to picket duty through the siege and capture of that city. In June, 1863, he was detailed by Gen. Sherman to organize the colored troops, and formed the 1st Miss. Inf., receiving commission as Capt. of Co. E., and went into camp at Milliken's Bend. While at this place was in one of the bloodiest engagements of the war, which was made upon the raw colored troops by an attacking party of rebels, who were repulsed with a loss of 125 killed, while the Union force lost 10 killed and 40 wounded. Here, as in other engagements, the colored troops demonstrated their desperate bravery under the fire of battle. Expeditions and marches in different parts of the country filled the time until late in 1864, when Major Hanna went to Vicksburg to do garrison duty, and remained there until Feb., 1865, then went with Gen. Steele's expedition against Mobile; was sent to New Orleans, where the Regt. camped until March, when it was ordered to Barrancas, Florida, and sent into the country toward Montgomery to draw the forces from Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, which had the desired effect. The Regt. went to Fort Blakely, and was present at its capture. Major Hanna's men were the first to enter, and he was the first white Union officer inside the Fort. He was then sent on an expedition up the Alabama River to Montgomery, and back to New Orleans. He

went to Alexandria, on the Red River, and occupied that country until his command proceeded to Baton Rouge, serving until June, 1866, when he was mustered out. After the occupation of Fort Blakely he was promoted to the rank of Major for valiant service at that place.

After serving his country actively and faithfully in all the tedious marches and bloody scenes of civil war, Major Hanna received an honorable discharge from the service when there was no doubt of the thorough defeat of the secession element, or of the permanent victory for the Union, which is now more than ever "one and inseperable." On his return to his home Major Hanna engaged in the grocery business, which by tact and ability he has established an extensive trade, prosperous and permanent, until to-day it is the largest house of its kind in the city, complete in all its details. In addition to his army and business record, Major Hanna has a history as a leading citizen, which attests beyond question that he fully possesses the utmost confidence of the public, as he has held all the important positions of trust and responsibility that he has been willing to accept from his fellow citizens. He has held positions on the Board of Supervisors and City Council, and the Board of Education, of which he is President. In 1882 he received the appointment of Postmaster, and as might be anticipated, has filled this position creditably and satisfactorily. In 1880 he was one of the delegates from his district to the Chicago Convention, and was one of the historical 306 who stood to the last for the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, and in 1888 was an elector on the Presidential ticket. He has always been one of the staunchest Republicans, and believes that the party that saved the Nation is the safest one to rule its destinies.

LIEUT. HENRY G. GRIFFIN, a prominent farmer residing near Cambridge, Ill., was born in Stockbridge, Berkshine Co., Mass., July 19, 1819, and was a son of John and Mary (Hoag) Griffin. The father, a native of Stockbridge, was of Welsh descent, and was a soldier in 1812. Before his marriage, the father was a weaver by trade, and afterwards became a carpenter. In 1841 he moved to Mercer Co., Ill., and lived upon a farm until his death, June 4, 1865. The mother, a member of the M. E. Church, who died Jan. 11, 1890, aged 92 years and 6 months, was born at Brunswick, N. Y., of English parentage. To this father and mother, John and Mary Griffin, seven children were born, three of whom are now living. These are Hulda, wife of Anson Calkins, residing at Alpha, Ill.; Septimus, a farmer in Green Township, Mercer Co., and Henry G., a short sketch of whose life is here given.

Reared in Mass., where he received a common school education, Henry G. Griffin, in 1838, moved to Mercer Co., and obtained employment in breaking prairie and working on a farm for three years, and went into Warren Co. in 1842, and then into Henry Co., in 1844, where he now lives, having made farming his lifelong occupation. In 1861, April 7, his son, John A., enlisted in Co. D., 17th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served until March, 1866, although severely wounded in the thigh at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in 1862, coming out as a Lieut. Mr. Griffin feeling that duty called him to follow the example of his son, enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. D., 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., leaving the farm and family in the care of his wife and younger son. He was mustered in as 1st Lieut. at Persia, Sept. 20, 1862.

In a few weeks these new soldiers were sent to Covington, equipped and ordered to the front at Lexington where a camp was made during the winter. March 29th, the Co. was forwarded to Danville, Ky., where it first encountered the enemy and smelled the smoke of battle. It marched then in succession to Hickman's Bridge, Lancaster, and Dix River. On the way to Somerset the bridge was found to be burned and the Co. returned to Lancaster and marched to Crab Orchard. The following morning it started out again for Somerset, but the night found it at Stygalls, where it was compelled to camp in a terrible snow storm. This night the cavalry in advance captured a lot of cattle from a force of rebels

that was on the way to Lexington. When the Cav. returned to camp with the cattle and a report of the rebel force, Co. D. was sent in pursuit falling back as far as Crab Orchard and going into camp a few miles from Danville. Here it remained until formed into a mounted Co. It then went to Somerset, doing duty as scouts for a month along the Cumberland River, where there were many detached bodies of the enemy engaged in the same line of warfare. Taking a short furlough, Lieut. Griffin made a trip home, and rejoined his Regt. at Somerset and made, soon after, the Sanders raid with 62 men under his command. On this raid he was out nearly 15 days and almost constantly in the saddle. Meeting the enemy at Wortburg, he had a skirmish, capturing a squad of rebels, over 100 in number, then pressed on to Clinch River, crossing at Clinton and moving down to Loudon, on the Tenn. River, where the object of the expedition was to destroy the railroad bridge, but there were too many rebels gathered there for this small force, so instead of entering the town, the raiding party turned toward Knoxville where it arrived at night making a small demonstration, and in the morning went above Knoxville and began the destruction of R. R. Bridges at Strawberry Plains and Mossy Creek, where the homeward trip began.

Lieut. Griffin on this raid was out 14 days and lost 14 pounds of weight, showing that such a raid was not without its cares and responsibilities. He had but just retuned from this expedition when he was sent with 100 men to Lexington, Ky., with about 500 worn out horses and other stores to be exchanged for new supplies. This had been accomplished but a day or two when the force was sent after Morgan, who was devastating that region by his rapid raids. The rebel guerrilla was overtaken just as he was leaving Lebanon, and the Federal force remained in this locality about a month gathering up stragglers that Morgan in his rapid movements had left in his rear. Lieut. Griffin was detailed with a squad of men to preserve the peace at Columbus, Ky., during the election there, after which he rejoined his command at Lancaster and was ordered to Crab Orchard, where this force united with the army of Gen. Burnside, which was moving on its campaign into East Tenn., marching through Athens toward Calhoun on the Hiawassa River, where the rebels were stationed and gave skirmish. Marched on to Knoxville and shortly afterwards back over the same road part of the way to Phila. Tenn., near which an engagement took place with some of Forrest's Cav., which was dispersed. For some days shifting positions were taken in the locality when the troops were ordered back to Loudon, then to Knoxville where they were posted to guard the approaches from Longstreet's army which was already investing that point. On the outpost there was a fight all day, and the position was held until four o'clock, when Lieut. Griffin was ordered to the other side of the hill to support a Regt. that was closely pressed there and almost surrounded. He detailed his men, 32 in number, and started over the hill under fire of the enemy. When he reached the summit there were only 11 men with him, the others having fallen on the way up.

Just as he reached this point and was waiting for the struggling little band to rally, an order came to fall back—an order which nine of the men who had now overtaken their leader and one comrade, were able to obey, but the Lieut. and his one follower, when they reached the summit of the the hill, in advance of their comrades, found themselves facing about 20 rebel muskets which almost touched them. He was ordered to surrender and he was under the necessity of obeying, but questioned whether death would not be better than confinement in the rebel prisons. This event occurred Nov. 18, 1863. He was taken to the rear of the rebel lines and the following day marched to Loudon, and thence to Richmond, Dec. 1, 1863, and was here given his choice of rooms in Libby prison where there were about 1,100 officers of all ranks divided into messes. He was put into mess 22 and the first salutation in the morning was "Mess 22 come and get your hash." The rations here, issued once a day, consisted of a piece of corn bread four inches

square, and two inches thick almost as hard as a brick, a little rice and cow peas. At first a little meat was given. To pass away the time, the men would read, and play cards, chess, jackstraws, etc., day after day. All were required to be promptly in line at roll call, and if one was a minute late he would be punished. If boxes from home came for the prisoners, they were certain to show evidences of robbery before reaching their destination.

In May the prisoners at Libby were marched to Macon, Ga., and 1,200 men were placed in a stockade on about two acres of ground. Here they fared better at first than at Libby. They were removed to Charleston, Aug. 24, and some were placed in the jail yard and kept there until Oct. 6, right under the fire of the Federal guns. The next move was to Columbia where the prisoners were placed in an old abandoned field strongly guarded. When the rebels, thinking they were fit subjects for an insane asylum, moved them to that institution on the other side of the city. Feb. 17, they were marehed to Charlotte, N. C., then to Raleigh where Gen. Johnston was hard pressed, so to secure men to reinforce him the prisoners were paroled, but not exchanged until they reached Goldsboro, sometime after. The exchange was effected April 26, 1865, after Lieut. Griffin had been held a prisoner fifteen and one-half months.

After reaching the Union lines, Lieut. Griffin was sent to Rock Point and delivered to the Union forces, and then marched to Wilmington, a distance of 14 miles, and there met his own regiment, and the "boys" of his own company gave him a grand reception, after which he obtained a 30 days leave of absence, and came home to visit his family. Returning he joined his Regt. at Greensboro, N. C., and assumed command of his company, until mustered out at Greensboro, N. C., June 20, 1865, and discharged at Chicago, July 7, 1865. With a consciousness of a patriotic duty done, Lieut. Griffin returned to his home and resumed the work he had left to defend his country against internal foes.

Henry G. Griffin and Isabella McGaughey were married Aug 4, 1840, and nine children have been born to them, of whom are living—John A., Mary A., Rebecca A., Julia A., and Sarah A. Mr. Griffin and wife are members of the Congregational Church at Cambridge, of which they are now the only original members, and in which he has sevred as deacon about 40 years.

Deacon Griffin has always taken an active part in church matters, and given his influence politically with the Republican party. He is an old pioneer in Illlnois, and a gentleman whose opinions are regarded with consideration, and whose character and reputation are such as to demand the universal respect and esteem which he so widely and justly enjoys.

DANIEL L. FOSTER, a native of Crawford Co., Pa., born Nov. 3, 1845, enlisted in the Union army, in 1864, and was mustered in as a private in Co. A., 3rd Minn. Vet. Vol. Inf., at St. Paul, Minn., in August, of that year.

The Regt. proceeded to Helena, Ark., thence to DuVall's Bluff, where they were encamped for three months, then moved to Little Rock, and later to Fort Smith, where they remained for upwards of a month, upon guard duty.

They subsequently moved to Pine Bluff, and there were ordered in pursuit of Robin, the rebel bushwhacker, and were upon his trail for nearly three months, then went to Batesville, returning to Ball's Bluff, where the outlaw was captured. This chase was a long and exciting one and to accomplish the end in view, occupied several months, as he was a clever, active fellow, and when pursued too hotly, changed his garb to that of a female.

Mr. Foster was mustered out at Fort Snelling and discharged. He was a son of John W. and Josephine (Finney) Foster, who were the parents of the following children, besides our subject, viz.: Charles A., Sarah L., Sedelia R., Chester C., Viola B., and Roy W.

Daniel married May A. Pease, by whom he had the following children—William A., Law-

rence F., Maud Pearl Effie, Albert, Daniel L., and George. George Foster the grandfather of Daniel, was a soldier in the Union army, and also fought for his country throughout the war of 1812.

Our subject was wounded in the leg at the skirmish of Fletcher's Woods, taken prisoner, and held for one day, then paroled. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM A. P. TOTTEN, a resident of Rock Island, Ill., was born Jan. 17, 1844, at Providence, R. I., and is the son of Levi P. and Freelove A. (Pierce) Totten. His father was born in 1820, at South Kingston, was the son of a lawyer of high repute, and died when only 24 years of age. His mother is a native of Providence, where she was born April 13, 1823, and is still living at the pleasant home of our subject.

William was reared in his native city, and received a thorough education in the public schools. He learned the jewelry and watchmaking trade, but subsequently followed the sea up to the time he went forward to battle for the preservation of the stars and stripes, though only 18 years old. He enlisted Aug. 26, 1862, at Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in Co. H., 1st Mass. Inf. The Co. went into camp at Camp Cameron, Mass., and shortly moved to the front, joining the Regt. under Col. Robert Cowden, at Fairfax Seminary, Va., Dec. 1, the noble army marched on and went into camp at Falmouth, Va. There the "boys" were engaged in constant camp and picket duty, and on Dec. 13, 1862, we find young William thoroughly initiated in the tragic duties of a soldier on the battlefield of Fredericksburg. After fighting gallantly the entire day in the advance, facing volley upon volley of rebel shot and shell, they were during the entire night actively engaged, skirmishing almost without intermission.

The next morning they fell to the rear and were ordered to cook coffee and wash out their guns. On this occasion William snapped the cap on his gun, which unbeknown to him contained a little powder, thus causing a report, for which slight and innocent offense he was court-marshaled and fined $26.00, or two months' salary. After this terrible and horrible battle, in which the Union forces lost over 12,000 in killed, wounded and missing, the army went into winter quarters on the old grounds opposite Fredericksburg.

About the following May they started on the Burnside failure, historically known as the "Mud march." Onward they moved, and soon they became mired in the bottomless mud, horses and mules lay scattered about helplessly, and thus they were forced to retreat, doing so only under the greatest of difficulties, tearing down houses and fences, anything to make a corduroy road. Finally returning to camp Burnside was retired, Hooker taking command, and anon began the preparations for the slaughter at Chancellorsville, Va., May 1-4, 1863.

During the outbreak of this bloody battle Totten's command was ordered to the left, then fell back to partake of some supper, and just as the "boys" began their feast, the long roll beat loudly, and then "Forward, March!" in double quick to relieve the 11th Corps which had been attacked by the rebels under Stonewall Jackson.

Taking their position on the right of the plank road, they did constant fighting and skirmishing during the entire night. At daybreak the rebels fell down upon them heavily, and they were forced to retreat back to where Hooker lay prepared with his entire artillery, which anon, opened and literally mowed the enemy down. After remaining in camp several weeks preparing for the Gettysburg campaign, they moved on about June 1. Onward "to do or die," regardless of the dreary dust and the fact that our soldier boy was suffering severely with blistered feet. On they tramped—on, on, on. Finally one day, William growing somewhat tired thought he would prefer to ride. Accordingly when the sick roll beat, he readily responded with the balance of the lame (?) boys. Pleading sick, he was after some controversy



E. J. SEARLE.



E. H. BOWMAN.



J. ALEX. MONTGOMERY.



THOMAS CAMPBELL.

admitted into the ambulance and was assigned to the seat which consisted of a concave surface about five inches wide. Soon he discovered that walking was preferable to this style of a vehicle, but procuring some very fine "apple jack" in a mill by the wayside, the discomfort was greatly relieved, and thus he held on, though under difficulties, for the balance of the day.

After halting at Bridgeport, where they could easily hear the cannonading during the first day at Gettysburg, the tramp was resumed, marching all night, and the next morning the Regt. having arrived on the field was immediately assigned to a position at the Peach Orchard, where the skirmishing continued actively all day, the Co. having four men killed, among whom was Totten's immediate comrade, and our soldier, himself, having the heel of his shoe shot off. Driven from the field about 4 P. M., they fell back in a pell mell condition, and the following morning again rallied to the front, and this, the last day, Totten's Regt. did most excellent work, supporting the battery. Pursuing the retreating rebels, the Regt. continued marching and counter-marching with the army up to the time it was loaded into stock cars and transported to N. Y. to aid in suppressing the riots during the drafting of 1863.

After remaining there until about Oct., during which time young William acted as Orderly to Gen. Canby, the Regt. returned and joined the army at Centerville, Va., where under cold and heavy rain, with no tent or any protection, the "boys" did heavy fatigue work, many taking seriously sick. After remaining in winter quarters at Brandy Station until March, 1864, they started on an expedition, fighting the enemy at Locust Grove, and after a hot skirmish at Mine Run returned to the old camp grounds. Again moving out they unexpectedly met the enemy on the second day. Totten's command was forward in the line of battle and ordered into the woods. Hardly had they entered when they met their own skirmishing line, who had been slow in advancing and soon the entire rebel force who had been quietly in ambush, popped up and poured volley on volley, literally mowing down the Union "boys," who were forced to retreat in a pitiful and confused condition. After bivouacking the entire day they again participated in the bloody second day's battle of the Wilderness, the regiment this day losing fully 50 in dead and wounded, but our soldier boy, though again in the front, fortunately escaping without a wound.

After marching all that night they continued participating in almost constant skirmishing up to May 11, the day they were ordered on skirmish line at Spottsylvania Court House about 9 P. M., and engaged in heavy skirmishing the entire night, the Regt. again losing about 20 in killed and wounded. The following day, May 12, our gallant soldier was again bravely engaged under 13 hours of steady, heavy firing before Spottsylvania, his regiment this time losing over a hundred men in killed and wounded. The next day they marched until about 2 P. M., halted for bridge building, and at dusk again encountered the enemy, fighting the entire night, and capturing about 8,000 prisoners, who were marched into Grant's headquarters the next day. While in camp the Regt. was mustered out, and finally discharged at Boston, Mass., May 24, 1864.

Thus comrade Totten after having bravely participated in many of the very heaviest and most important battles of the war, returned, and again took to the sea, following it until 1869, when he went West and located at Davenport, Iowa, and in 1871, moved to Rock Island. For the past 21 years he has acted in the important and entrusted position of foreman and superintendent of labor, at the U. S. Arsenal located there.

Mr. Totten found his ideal wife in the person of Malvina Rapp, the amiable and ladylike daughter of Christian and Anna M. (Astor) Rapp, who were of German descent.

To them were born three children, namely: William C., Lombard M. and Thomas B. Mr. Totten is a member of the G. A. R., and is a liberal-minded, courteous gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

HENRY WINTER, a merchant and jeweler of Hanover, Ill., is a native of Prussia, where he was born June 22, 1841. He immigrated with his parents to Mass. in the year 1844, and continued to reside in the New England States until 1854, when they moved West, settling in Carroll Co. Ill. The father served nine years in the army of his native country, and became the parent of five sons, besides our subject, and two daughters. John, one of the sons, was in the late war, having served in Battery B., 1st Ill. Light Art., and is now living in South Bend, Ind. Henry received his education in the district schools East.

Aug. 30, 1861, he enlisted at Galena, for the war, and was mustered as a bugler in Co. A., 45th Ill. Vol. Inf., but in the first engagement pitched his bugle and shouldered his gun instead. His Regt. continued at Galena for a time, then moved to Chicago, and Jan. 15, 1862, proceeded to Cairo, and subsequently on the Fort Donelson Campaign. In that battle the Regt. lost several of its men in killed and wounded, and Feb. 13th young Winter was struck in the head with a ball, which has never been entirely removed. He was taken to Mound City hospital, where he continued unconscious for several days, his life being despaired of for weeks. He was subsequently removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and placed in a Jewish hospital until convalescent, and then sent home, after a hospital life of about three months, arriving near the end of May, 1862. He recovered and rejoined his Regt. June 19, at Jackson, Tenn., making a reconnoissance of Humboldt July 1, returning to Jackson, and on Aug. 12th was detailed, with 175 others, to guard at Medon Station, and whilst there was attacked by about 4,000 men under Longstreet. The garrison piled up bales of cotton, as protective works, and for three hours kept the enemy at bay until reinforcements arrived and relieved them from the perilous position.

Mr. Winter's chum, W. C. Benefield, was killed. The men rejoined their Regt. at Jackson, Nov. 2, and started upon that ever memorable Tallahatchie expedition, the object of which was to get into Vicksburg via the rear. The Regt. was besieged during the campaign for about two weeks and the only food obtainable was rotten corn.

Men were wanted to run the blockade under the Vicksburg batteries, whereupon Gen. Logan said the "Lead Mine Regt.," meaning the 45th Ill., would volunteer for the service, which they did, every man of them, being many more than were required. Mr. Winter and many of the Regt. were excused and afterwards started for Grand Gulf, then towards Thompson Station, where he fought all day May 1, defeating the rebels; then went in pursuit of them, engaging them at Raymond for several hours, and again in the midst of a heavy thunderstorm at Jackson, defeated them and captured the city. Continuing the pursuit of the enemy, he was encountered again at Champion Hills, where one of the severest battles of the war was fought. He was afterwards assigned as Ward Master in the field hospital, where he was soon captured and paroled. Later he assisted in the siege of Vicksburg, until the fall of that city.

He went home, arriving July 23, returning again to Vicksburg, Oct., 13, then went to Black River and after some skirmishing returned to Vicksburg, Dec. 28, he was examined by the surgeon and pronounced unfit for field service, and accordingly transferred to the veteran Reserve Corps, and Jan. 27, another examination confirmed the previous report. In the early days of April, he proceeded to Washington, obtained a furlough and returned home. Rejoining his Regt., then at Freeport, the 45th all having been furloughed, he proceeded with them to Cairo, then to St. Louis, where the Veteran Reserve Corps was formed. He was made a drummer and with his Regt. went to Washington, camped there for a time, afterwards moving to Harrisburg, where Mr. Winter was discharged Sept. 5, 1864, some weeks after the term of his enlistment had expired.

He then returned home, and 15 days after quitting the service was married to Minerva S., daughter of W. and Sarah Johnson. Mr. Winter has been a Notary Public, and Justice of the Peace for 16 years, and Police Magistrate for several years. He was the first Com-

mander of the John O. Duer Post, No. 399, G. A. R., and has served several terms since. He is a member of Plumb River Lodge, No. 554, A. F. & A. M.; of the K. of L.; and also of the Farmers Alliance. His chosen calling was a farmer, but his illness contracted during the war unfitted him for heavy physical labor, hence he abandoned it and has since been engaged in the jewelry business.



On the pages of this book are portrayed the names and deeds of those who left their loved ones and their occupations, went to the front, and by their bravery and devotion to the Union and the "old flag" saved this great Republic from being destroyed. It will contain the deeds of the rank and file, the backbone of the Union army and among these none are more justly entitled to representation than comrade J. M. Holt, the gentlemanly Postmaster of Moline, Ill. He hails from Colden, N. Y., and dates his birth Feb. 21, 1844. His father, Arnold Holt, who in his youth was 1st Lieut. of the Bennington Rifle Co. of Vt., was born at Sharon, Vt., July 5, 1794, and was a descendant of Nicholas Holt, who emigrated from England in 1635, and settled at Newbury, Mass. His mother, Hannah (Millington) was born at South Shaftsbury, Vt., and was also of English ancestry. Up to his 11th year John lived and attended school at Buffalo, N. Y. Moving with his parents to Moline, Ill. he resumed his studies for three years, and then learned the art of printing. In this excellent institution of learning he continued until he volunteered to go to the "Front" as a son of war, of but 17 years. He enlisted at Moline, Ill., Dec. 1, 1861, Co. H., 8th Kan. The Regt. was organized at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 15, 1862, and commanded by Col. John A. Martin, the famous soldier Governor of Kansas. It moved to the city, did provost guard duty, and subsequently marched to Fort Riley, crossing the John Brown battlefield, *en route*, where it camped and was drilled by the famous Lieut. Robinette. Returning to Fort Leavenworth, May 27, they embarked for Columbus, Ky., under the almost constant fire of bushwhackers. Moving on to Corinth they were constantly engaged in scouting and repairing railroads. During the time of the Buell campaign, they marched on to Louisville, Ky., and Oct. 8, 1862, met the enemy in that bloody battle of Perryville, Ky.

From here Holt's Regt. led the advance on to Lancaster, drove the enemy out of the town and crowded them close on to Crab Orchard, Ky. Shortly, the entire army retraced its steps to Nashville, Tenn. Here, on the Franklin Pike, the Regt. bravely held the line of battle for about two weeks, with our soldier boy stationed on the outposts, where he faithfully stood as a target, with others, for the rebel rain of bullets, fortunately escaping without an injury. During the battle of Stone River the "boys" of the 8th Kan. were constantly on duty at Nashville, Tenn., day and night, guarding the prisoners and forwarding several thousand North. On this occasion comrade Holt noticed that "Andy" Johnson was invariably giving carte blanche to noted rebels, while Union men were unable to receive admission to headquarters. After remaining at Nashville five months, we next find our soldier engaged in the battles and skirmishes which ended in the capture of Tullahoma. The next march was to Deckerd Station, and while camped here, the Regt. was detailed to capture a squad of bushwhackers who lay fortified in a basin of a mountain about 25 miles off. Forward they moved, completely routing them, and capturing many prisoners with all their horses and provisions. Onward again and camped at Stevenson, Ala. Here on the early morning of Aug. 30th, the 8th Kan. was the first Regt. to move across the Tenn. river, where lay the enemy. Bravely the command pressed on, their line being strengthened with artillery, and repulsing the foe. During this short but hot conflict our comrade had another narrow escape—one of the whizzing balls, indeed, passing between his legs. After weeks of skirmishing and hard marching, climbing and reclimbing Lookout Mt., we find our

youthful hero fighting bravely in one of the bloodiest conflicts of the rebellion, the battle of Chickamauga.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of Sept, 19, 1863, just as the "boys" were breakfasting, came the sound of the signal gun. Instanter all was dropped, and forward the Div. marched to meet the enemy near the Widow Glenn House. Onward, "to do or die," even within 50 feet of its main line, hid as it was, behind a wall of shrubbery. The conflict was fluctuating —back and forth they rallied over the field, crimsoned with human blood. Time after time our "boys" bravely rallied, holding their line until dark, when they were relieved. During the raging battle nearly every man who stood by the side of comrade Holt was killed or wounded, and poor George Veasey while standing directly at his front had his brains blown out, thus passing from active duty to grim death, in a flash of a gun. The next morning the firing was reopened. Soon the Union forces were split, and the Regt. was ordered to fall back. Holt and his immediate comrades, not hearing the order, came within 20 feet of being captured. Retreating right in face of the entire enemy's shot and shell, he was the only one of his Co. who passed a rebel battery in the flank, back to the rallying point without getting shot, verily, as if by a miracle. Every other one was either killed or wounded, and brave David Sayle, who was within four feet of our subject, was literally blown to atoms, his sad remnants lying scattered about the tragic scene. The battle raged furiously the entire day, and at night the Union forces withdrew to Rossville Gap near Chattanooga, the gallant 8th Kan. alas, leaving 57 per cent. of their entire number on the field either killed or wounded. After another days heavy firing, the Union forces fell back to Chattanooga where the skirmishing continued incessantly until Oct. 20, when the army was reorganized, and the Regt. was attached to Willick's Brig., Wood s Div., 4th A. C. which brought it in line of battle directly in front of Orchard Knob, where, Nov. 23, another hot battle ensued, ending in the capture of Orchard Knob by the 8th Kan. Nov. 24, the "boys" lay in skirmish line all day, and the story of their gallant and desperate charge on Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, will echo through history long, long after the heroes are dead and gone.

The attack was made at 4 P. M., then onward! onward! up the Ridge, facing volley upon volley of deadly firing, and before the setting sun had reflected its scarlet splendor upon that bloody scene, the stars and stripes were proudly floating upon the summit—Holt's command, which was again in the advance, being one of the first to pierce the rebel fortifications, capturing 300 prisoners, 300 stands of small arms, and 17 pieces of artillery. Three days later, the Div. started on a forced march to relieve Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., arriving at Strawberry Plains, Dec. 7, after a most arduous tramp through sleet, ice and cold rain. It was on such an occasion that the "boys" damned the army contractors who delivered paper-sole shoes, our soldier boy's feet bleeding badly, the soles of his shoes having nearly dropped off. Here they built a bridge across the Holston River, and shortly after, drove the rebels under Longstreet into Va. About this time the major portion of the Regt. returned home on furlough, young Holt, however, remaining with the 68th Ind. After months of continued camp duty, we find him actively engaged in the Atlanta campaign; rejoining his Regt. June 28, 1864, *en route* to Kenesaw Mt., participating in the battle there. From this time on to Sept. 1, our soldier was almost constantly under fire, sometimes day and night without intermission. On July 22, in the battle of Atlanta, Gen. McPherson met with his death. During the confusion of a hot skirmish on the night of the 24th, Holt and his immediate comrades were left between the two fires, the other "boys" falling back. There they lay hugging the ground, as if riveted, with shot and shell whizzing above them for an interval of ten or fifteen minutes.

Aug. 26th the great flank movement was inaugurated, terminating in the hard fought battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station, and the fall of Atlanta, comrade Holt having par-

ticipated in the entire campaign, with a loss to the Regt of 25 per cent. of their number. Oct. 3, 1863, they followed Hood, headed him off at Resaca, drove the enemy into Gaylesville, Ala., thence marched to Chattanooga, where they were transported to Huntsville, and marched to Pulaski, Tenn., arriving Nov. 1st. Nov. 23 they started on a race for Columbia, Tenn., marching all night and beating the enemy but a short time. On the morning of Nov. 30th we find our "boys in blue" skirmishing their way to Franklin. Dec. 1 they moved to Nashville, and were at once employed in the fortifications. Dec. 7 comrade Holt received his discharge, his term of service having expired a week prior. As the loyal soldier was about to take his leave, he was called back by the captain, who asked him if he would like to take with him his wounded but faithful gun. Responding joyfully in the affirmative, he was escorted to the colonel, who presented it to comrade Holt, with: "Take it and preserve it, John, you have most dearly earned it!" Thus after three years of most active service, having had only two days' leave of absence, and having traveled 3,680 miles, our loyal soldier returned home crowned with honor, but badly broken down in health, which, alas, he has never quite regained since, arriving at Moline Dec. 10, 1864. Mr. Holt kept a detailed and most complete journal while in the army. This he prizes dearly, together with his gun, which was wounded in his hands at Chickamauga; a rebel sharpshooter's ammunition pouch captured at Chattanooga; cartridges made at the tower in London and captured on the summit of Missionary Ridge, besides other articles of note and interest.

After his return Mr. Holt established himself in the grocery business, which he continued nearly up to the time he received the appointment as Postmaster, May 1, 1890. He is a member of R. H. Graham Post, of Moline; a Mason; also a member of the A. O. M. W.; and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Has been a member of the State Militia since it was reorganized, and for the past 9 years Q. M. of the 6th Regt. Ill. Nat. Guards, and was for 5 years Sergt. of Moline Co.

He found his ideal wife in Miss Maria W. Hitchcock, the highly estimable daughter of Rev. Allen B. and Francis E. (Hotchkiss) Hitchcock, whom he joined in wedlock at Moline. By this happy union were born, Mabel D., Geo. D., and Niel Allen.

A leading and representative citizen, a true soldier, and an affectionate father, Mr. Holt is an honor to any community — a gentleman in the best sense of the term — one who has justly won the love, respect and esteem of many friends.

HORACE C. BRINTNALL, of Elgin, Ill., was born in Windham Co., Vt., Nov. 10, 1837, and his parents, Prosper and Amy (Johnson) Brintnall were also natives of that State. The father was a farmer by occupation. The family consisted of four children, viz.: Ervin, Lorin, Laurette, and Horace C. The early days of the latter were spent on the farm, but he attended school during the winter season, until he was fifteen years old, when he moved to Elgin, Ill., and was a student for a time in the Elgin Academy. At Elgin he learned the trade of carpenter and worked in that place until the date of his enlistment, Sept. 25, 1861, in Co. G., 52nd Ill. Inf., being mustered in at Geneva, Ill. After nearly two months of camp duty here, the Regt. was transferred to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and assigned to garrison duty, until a march was ordered to St. Joseph, where Co. G. was employed to guard the railroad bridge at Bush Run, and to do scouting duty. It was next sent to Stewartsville, for guard duty on the railroad, and soon moved to St. Joseph, Cairo, and Ft. Holt, and marched from Palmyra to Quincy where it camped two nights and enjoyed a feast given by the ladies of that place. From Quincy a movement was made to Ft. Holt, where preparations were made for the more serious work of the soldier. Anon orders came that turned the regiment toward the field of conflict. It went to Smithtown, Ky., then started for Ft. Donelson, and arriving just after the surrender, was detailed as guard for the

prisoners, being sent subsequently, with the guard that conducted them to Chicago, where the Regt. remained on guard duty for a short time, when it was ordered to Pittsburg Landing.

Here danger and death were to be met face to face. The 52d was stationed on the front line. In the opening of the fight it withstood a charge of cavalry, most bravely repulsed it, and held its place in front during the whole day although suffering heavy loss. At night it formed a new line back of the first and slept on its arms until morning. On the second day of the fight it was also actively engaged.

Here Mr. Brintnall secured a furlough for 30 days, and made a visit home, joining his Regt. at Corinth in time to participate in that siege, in which it was near Ft. Williams, and on the second day was in the hottest of the engagement. After the capture of the city the command remained in possession until relieved, when it marched to Iuka, Little and Big Bear Creeks, scouting and skirmishing occasionally on the way until it reached Germantown, Tenn., where it performed camp and guard duty, then moved to Pulaski, Tenn., where the Regt. veteranized and the men were given a 30 days' furlough. Returning to Nashville the 52d started on the Atlanta campaign and was in all the important marches and battles of that famous expedition.

Mr. Brintnall was at Rome, Ga., when that city was captured and acted as hospital nurse. Here on account of gangrene in his hand and arm he was given leave of absence. He rejoined his comrades at Beaufort, N. C. The vicissitudes of war led this Regt. through the Carolinas, where at the battle of Lynch Creek, it waded through the water, waist deep.

It was at the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville; marched on to Goldsboro and then to Raleigh. After the capture of Columbia, S. C., the Brig. tore up the railroad tracks. Then followed the march to the Capital *via* Richmond, and after the Grand Review at Washington, the battle scarred veterans left for their homes, for the civil war was over.

Mr. Brintnall was mustered out at Chicago, July 12, 1865, and laying down the musket, went to Elgin to take up his plane and saw. He continued as carpenter and joiner, and for the past eight years has been the owner of an extensive planing mill.

He was married in Elgin in 1859, to Sarah Lynd, and to them were born two children—Nellie and Harry. Mr. Brintnall is a good Republican, and well known as a prominent Mason and an active member of the G. A. R. Post, in which he has held all of the important offices. A true soldier, a gentleman, he has won the esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM H. DERRICK, of Geneva, Ill. Deputy Sheriff of Kane Co., Ill. is a native of N. Y., born in Skaneateles, Onondago Co., in 1839. His parents are Benjamin and Hannah (Warford) Derrick, born in 1810 and 1816 respectively, near Bristol, England, where they were reared and married, emigrating to America and locating in N. Y., in 1844, later moving to Geneva, Ill., and are now living in their old age at Sycamore, same State.

Wm. H. Derrick, the only son in a family of three, passed his early years upon a farm and when he attained his majority, continued in that vocation until the war cry of the Nation, in peril from the faithlessness of a part of her own children, reverberated over the land, startling and enthusing the hearts of loyal young men in shops and on farms.

He enlisted in Co. E., 72nd Ill. Inf., Aug. 8, 1862, was mustered in Aug. 23, in Chicago, and known as the 1st. Board of Trade Regt. composed of 930 men, of which, F. A. Starring was Colonel. W. B. Holbrook was Captain of Co. E.

The Regt. went to Cairo, then to Paducah, for post duty. It was then sent to Columbus, Ky., on guard and picket duty. Two expeditions were made to Mo. The first to Clarkson where the 72nd dispersed the Confederates and captured a number of prisoners, the second to New Madrid. Dec. 1, 1862, they fought the Confederates at Lumpkins Mills, Miss., and afterward fell back to near Granada, Miss. On

the retreat the 72nd guarded the wagon train to Memphis and went into camp about eight miles from the city until Jan. 18, 1863, when it occupied the city as provost guard. While there, Thomas Seacord, a nurse in the hospital, and a brother-in-law of Mr. Derrick, died from disease contracted on the march in Miss.

March 1, 1864, the 72nd, and its Div. was ordered on an expedition to Yazoo Pass, but finding Pendleton's forces to be quite strong, the movement was abandoned and returning went to Helena, Ark.. then down the river to Milliken's Bend, where after ten days Mr. Derrick was assigned to duty as guard, on the steamer "Empire City." Mr. Derrick was afterward made issuing clerk, and served in this capacity 17 months. The first trip of the steamer after his assignment was up the Yazoo River, where it remained until the fall of Vicksburg, then went to that city, and he continued in his duty until Oct. 1864, when he rejoined his Regt. and embarked for Nashville. This force reached its objective point, too late to march with Gen. Sherman to the sea, and was ordered to Columbia, Tenn., to join Gen. Schofield. On the 29th, Columbia was evacuated and a march made to Spring Hill, where the 72nd was engaged in that memorable battle. It then marched to Franklin where it fought the next day from 4 o'clock until near midnight, in the hottest of the battle, the Regt. losing 9 of its 16 officers and 152 men killed and wounded, leaving but 30 men in Co. E., who were in the fight. This same night after the fight, the Regt. marched to Nashville, making the third night that the men had been on duty without rest. Reaching Nashville about daylight, the men were at once ordered to throw up works. The 72nd here, were on the extreme right, and after the battle, Mr. Derrick was on guard duty, until Dec. 14, when he was detailed as issuing clerk in the Commissary Department and the command began its pursuit of Hood.

Feb. 9, 1865, it embarked at East Port, for New Orleans, arriving Feb. 21. Mar. 12, it embarked for Dauphin Island, which it reached Mar. 17, and the next day crossed over to the main land on the western shore of the Mobile Bay. The command was employed in skirmishing with the enemy here a few days, when the object of the expedition having been accomplished, which was a feint on Mobile, from that direction, it rejoined the army near Smith's Mills, Ala. On the morning of Mar. 27, the 72nd arrived in front of Spanish Fort and was busily engaged in the siege during the next 13 days. On the night of April 8th, the Brig. made a brilliant midnight assault on the enemy's works, and captured the fort. The next morning it started for Fort Blakely. Shortly a march was begun to Montgomery, which proved to be a severe one, as the men covered a distance of 200 miles in 11 days.

Remaining in camp until May 23, a march of 45 miles was made to Union Springs, where they were employed in post duty for two months. July 19, they moved to Vicksburg, and reaching that place Aug. 6, were discharged and embarked for the homeward journey. The 72d, during its service, received 450 recruits and when discharged transferred 270 of these to the 32d Ill. Veterans and returned home with 12 officers and 310 men.

Mr. Derrick, after the war, resumed his farming interests until a few years ago, when he moved to Geneva and engaged in other business for about a year, but retired from it to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff, which he now holds. He married Emma Hathaway, Jan. 1, 1874, a daughter of David R., and Mary Hathaway. Mrs. Derrick was born near Potts-dam, St. Lawrenee Co., N. Y.

Mr. Derrick served three terms as Township Collector, and is now acting as a member of the School Board, and holds the office of Constable. In the Geneva Post, No. 60, G. A. R., he was Commander two terms and has always been in some important position. In the Geneva Lodge, No. 139, A. F. & A. M., he has held the position of S. W. & J. W., and is Captain of the Host, in Fox River Chapter; also a member of Bethel Commandery No. 36, at Elgin, Ill.

During his service in the army, he was on duty most of the time and participated in near-

ly all the important movements and battles that his regiment encountered, being but a short time in the hospital at Memphis and Vicksburg, and absent on home furlough only about six weeks. His war record is a creditable one, and the positions he has since held are satisfactory evidence of the public confidence and respect he enjoys as a gentleman of unimpeachable character and integrity.

CARL SCHURZ was born at Cologne on the Rhine, in Prussia, March 2, 1829. He received his education at the schools of Germany, and at an early age took an active part in the political affairs of his country. He was connected with the Liberal movement of 1848, on account of which he was obliged to leave his country. The U. S. being more in consonance with his ideas of government, he sought its shores, and subsequently became one of its citizens. After the war broke out he tendered his services to his adopted country. In April 1862, he was appointed by the President, Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. He served with distinction in Gen. Fremont's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in 1863, and in Gen. Hooker's campaign in E. Va. When Gen. Lee moved his great army north in Pa., he was assigned to a command under Meade, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg. Subsequently he served with Grant in his Chattanooga campaign, and was with Sherman at Knoxville, Tenn. In command of a Div., Gen. Schurz took part in the battles of Freeman's Ford, Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. He was promoted Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, April 14, 1863. At the beginning of the rebellion he was Minister to Spain, which position he resigned to enter the army.

After the war he was elected by the Republican party to the U. S. Senate to represent the State of Wis. for one term. He subsequently moved to Mo. and became a citizen of that State. He was again honored with a seat in the U. S. Senate, representing the State of Mo. After his term expired he retired from politics to be again brought out by President Hayes to occupy a place in his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior. After his retirement from the cabinet he located in N. Y. City and entered the field of journalism, connecting himself with the *Evening Post*, now the *Press*. He has drifted away from the Republican party and is independent in his politics.

Gen. Schurz is a man of extensive learning, a gifted orator and a master of the language of his adopted country. In person is tall, straight and slender, sanguine in temperament, florid in complexion, with expressive blue eyes, and red hair, now mixed with gray. His forehead is large, and his appearance is that of a cultured and intellectual gentleman. At one time he held a commanding influence with the German element of his country.

TRUMAN CULVER, of Rock Falls, Ill., was born in Boonville, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1835. His parents were Truman H. and Catherine (Campbell) Culver. His father was a native of N. Y., and descended from English ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Solomon Culver, was a Colonel in the war of the Revolution, and was killed in the defense of a fort during an attack by the British. Truman H., the father of the subject of this memoir, was born in 1805, and Catharine A. (Campbell) Culver, his mother, in 1810. Truman H. Culver was a school teacher, and followed that profession for about 20 years. In 1880 the family moved to China Township, Lee Co., Ill. Fifteen children were the fruits of the union of Truman and Catharine A. Culver, 11 of whom came to adult age, 4 dying in infancy and childhood. Of the sons, Herman was a member of the 7th Ill. Cav., and is now living at Port Angeles, Washington. Staunton, a Sergt. of the 5th Wis. Inf., who, after participating in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, receiving seven wounds, and was buried upon the field. William

a member of the 12th Ill. Inf., was killed in the attack upon Fort Donelson, being among the first to scale the fortifications, and was buried there. Truman H. Culver died in Lee Co., Ill., in 1866, and his widow at Cambridge, Neb., in 1887.

Truman Culver, the subject of this sketch, was of a delicate constitution as a child, and up to his 14th year a prey to ill health. Becoming more robust, he was put to school, where he made rapid progress, passing a very satisfactory examination at the age of 17. He, for several years successfully taught school during the winter months, employing his time in various pursuits during the summer.

In 1859, he caught the Pike's Peak fever, but his experiences there were not in accord with his anticipations, and his stay was prolonged only till he could properly fit himself for his return to civilization. He went to Oswego, N. Y., where he resumed teaching, his old school awaiting him. After teaching here for one term, he accompanied his parents to Lee Co., Ill., locating himself at Union Grove Township, where he was when the war of the Rebellion began. Raising a company, he was selected its captain, but soon losing faith in his ability to command, he desired to resign and become a private, which, however, his men would not permit. He finally threw up his commission and the company was disbanded. Sept. 2, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Co. C., 8th Ill. Cav., and was regularly mustered in at St. Charles, Sept. 18th. It was soon discovered that he knew more of military tactics than any other member of his Co., and that he employed himself almost nightly in drilling his company.

He was quickly promoted to Orderly Sergeant, the best office at that time in the company's gift. The Regt. soon proceeded to their winter quarters at Alexandria. The command was ordered to the front and took up its line of march for Richmond. Before reaching Manassas, Sergt. Culver undertook a reconnoissance alone, and seeing a rebel, concluded to capture him, but he was suddenly confronted by two others. They commanded him to surrender, at the same time firing upon him. He started to return to his men when they were reinforced by two others who began firing on him, but throwing himself on the side of his horse he escaped their bullets and reached camp in safety. His comrades hearing the firing, believed that he had been killed. He was in this adventure the first of his regiment to get sight of the enemy.

When approaching Manassas, the regiment was ordered to charge, and coming upon a fort found it garrisoned by negroes with wooden guns. Moving on in the advance with an occasional skirmish, the command reached Rappahannock Station where they dislodged the enemy 30,000 strong, driving them across the Rappahannock. The 4th, N. Y. Cav. going out on a foraging expedition, becoming confused and separated in two squadrons, commenced firing on each other, each squadron mistaking the other for the enemy. The 8th Ill. rallied out and soon settled the difficulty by capturing both squadrons. Here the command continued for ten days, enduring hunger and other privations. In their rear was a small creek, the bridge over which had been burned and to their right and left was a swamp. Under a scattering fire from the rebels they reached the river, and finding a ford to their right, planted a battery. The command proceeded to cross by the ford, and as the 8th was preparing to follow, the rebels having discovered their ruse, made an attack upon them which was quickly repulsed by the battery, the regiment going across the ford in safety after the other troops. The next engagements were at Aldie Gap and Upperville.

During the winter of 1862–3, the Regt. was chiefly employed in picket duty and on scouting expeditions in that section of the country. Sergt. Culver was promoted to 2nd Lieut., May 24, 1863. In the battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863, distinguished as one of the most important cavalry engagements of the war, the 8th performed prodigies of valor, defeating Stuart's attack, and driving him back to Brandy Station, where he was reinforced by Stonewall Jackson. The advance into Maryland by Stuart's cavalry was also subsequently checked

by the precipitate action of this command, which was among the most distinguished for gallantry of the cavalry force in the Federal army. Toward the last of June the Brig. moved forward to Md. and then on to Gettysburg. Mr. Culver was in command of his Co., and was the first to engage the rebel cavalry about two miles south of Gettysburg, which after a slight skirmish fell back and was driven across the creek, where they held their position. This action occurred, June 30.

Lieut. Marcellus E. Jones, afterwards of Co. E., fired the shot that opened the famous battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863.

He fell back to the main line, and the 8th was quickly in action. In the latter part of the battle the Iron Brigade reinforced the 8th and the other cavalry engaged with them and marched to the rear with the large number of prisoners that had been captured. About two o'clock in the afternoon the battle raged fearully, and Lieut. Culver was placed in command of two companies on the left flank. The command had orders to fall back, but he did not receive it and was left alone in the midst of the enemy, but cut his way out, receiving a wound in the right ankle, though he kept in the saddle throughout the day. Moving into the new line established by Gen. Meade, the 8th assisted during the night in conducting other troops to their assigned positions. On the second day they were dispatched at intervals to the support of batteries, and in other contingent duties. Lieut. Culver continued in the saddle all this day, despite the severe suffering he was enduring from his wound. On the third day, late in the afternoon, they received orders to move on to and occupy South Pass.

Finding the enemy in possession, they speedily dislodged and drove him out, remaining until the afternoon of the 4th without having tasted food. Being relieved by another Brig. of Buford's Div., they were proceeding to satisfy their hunger, when the troops relieving them were fiercely attacked and unable to hold their position. Desisting from the completion of their meal, these hungry but gallant cavalrymen repulsed the rebels, driving them back to Goose Creek, a distance of six miles, and proving the superiority of the Spencer rifle as a cavalry arm. They held their position during the night of the 4th.

Among their number was a man who for sometime, Lieut. Culver had suspected of being a spy, and the suspicion was generally shared by the command, who styled the individual "Culver's Spy." This felon gave it out that there was a rebel wagon train unsupported but a few miles away that could be captured. A Regt. of regular cavalry was dispatched in the direction indicated, only to encounter a large force of the enemy in ambush and be badly cut to pieces. The men had baited the trap in which they were caught, but he was afterward captured, brought into camp that night, and in 15 minutes was dangling from a tree, after a hasty drumhead court martial. At Rapidan Station the Regt. suffered heavily from an engagement with the rebel cavalry. A subsequent reinforcement of Gregg's cavalry Div. enabled them to retaliate by giving the rebels a sound thrashing. Lieut. Culver was for some time after this in command of a detachment of regulars operating in Md. to detect marauders and spies, and to protect telegraph lines. He was finally sent on a recruiting expedition to Morrison, Ill., succeeding beyond any other officer except his colonel.

For some time he was enged in police duty at Washington making many arrests of suspected persons, subsequently rejoining his regiment and participating in the army of the Potomac in the numerous and sanguinary battles which marked the closing days of the war. At the Wilderness he was continually on duty for 48 hours without partaking of food. Throughout his career as a soldier his conduct was especially distinguished for a rare and splendid courage under all the peculiar and trying circumstances by which he was surrounded. He won fresh laurels in every fight, and was several times promoted, rising from the ranks to be 1st Lieut., though on many occasions when in action commanding his company and at Gettysburg commanding a special

detachment of two companies on the left flank during the first day's battle.

During their stay at Rappahannock a laughable incident occurred which should not be omitted from the pages of history. The 4th N. Y. was partially composed of Dutch, many of whom could not speak English, and having been under fire, many of the shells were lying around upon the ground without bursting, and our friends, the Dutchmen, were examining a shell and discussing its merits, and to determine the matter, one suggested that they put it into a camp fire near by to test the matter, which they did. One more intelligent than the rest, came to Mr. Culver and told him what was going on, and he cried to them to get away from the fire, but they could not understand him. Then their comrade tried his powers to get them to move, and while they were making an effort to do so, the shell exploded and about twenty Dutchmen were sailing through the air, and strange to say, not one was killed, though many were more or less hurt.

During the Peninsular campaign an incident occurred which is worthy of mention. While following the rebels in what would be termed a running fight, and capturing the enemy in large numbers, one stormy, disagreeable day, orders came to halt and clean their arms. The horses were turned loose to feed on the grass with their saddles and bridles on, and guarded by one compnny, while the other companies put up tents to protect them from storm while cleaning their guns. The various companies went out to fire off their guns, one company at a time. When the first company fired, the horses huddled together with their heads up. When the second company fired they formed a line, and when the third fired they made a charge for the tents, and but for the timely call for a halt by the bugle, one company would undoubtedly have been dislodged by a regiment of riderless horses, which was only prevented by the bugle blowing a halt.

Mr. Culver was mustered out of service Oct. 1, 1864. He was married at Morrison, Ill., Sept. 5, 1865, to Clarinda, daughter of Phillip and Harriet (Wilson) Allen, a native of Saratoga Co., N. Y. Mrs. Culver's grandfather, Ezra Wilson was for several years a member of the N. Y. legislature. He was a tanner and a manufacturer. Mr. and Mrs. Culver have had but one child, Glen, who died at the age of five years. Mr. Culver was the first Postmaster at Rock Falls, and remained in office from 1868 to 1872. He has been a member of the School Board, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge and A. P. A. He was a delegate to the State Convention at Chicago in September, 1891; is a member of the G. A. R., and in politics a Republican.

He still carries the ball in his foot received at Gettysburg. He conducted a grocery business for about 14 years at Rock Falls, selling from $40,000 to $50,000 per year. He is now engaged in the boot and shoe business on a very large scale.

To Mr. Culver may justly be ascribed signal abilities which, as soldier and citizen, have earned for him an imperishable renown. His manly and noble service for his country, and his unceasing devotion to the best and truest elements of human character have enshrined his name in history, a sacred legacy to his race and to his generation.

ABRAM M. STEWART, of Quincy, Ill., is a native of N. J., born April 7, 1833. His parents were John and Susan (Morris) Stewart, the former born June 11, 1800, and the latter Oct. 7, 1808. The father died Aug. 3, 1888, aged 88, whilst the mother is still living at the ripe old age of 84 years. Our subject is the fourth member in a family of ten children, five girls and five boys, of whom five are still living. In 1837 the parents moved to Adams Co., in which Abram has resided ever since, and remembers Quincy before there was a brick building within its limits. In 1852 the father became owner of a steam saw and grist mill, in which Abram learned the business of engineer and miller which he followed until 1864, when he enlisted, having for a short time previous to becoming a soldier, run an engine

on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. He enlisted in Co. D., 39th Mo. Inf., the principal duty of which Regt. was to protect the Hannibal & St. Joe R. R. against depredations of guerrillas and bushwhackers. In Sept., 1864, it was attacked and cut to pieces by the notorious Bill Anderson. This engagement was brought about in the following manner: A detachment of the 39th composed of companies D., E., F., H. and I. were out in charge of Major Johnson who saw a squad of guerrillas, and believing his force equal to the emergency ordered an attack. Both parties were mounted and well armed with guns and revolvers. The attack was made and in a few minutes the companies above named were entirely surrounded, when Col. Johnson, seeing his position, ordered each man to take care of himself. Mr. Stewart observed a man approaching him at full speed and as the assailant fired striking his opponent in the right leg. Stewart, however, had fired about the same time with the result that one horse was riderless. Our subject took possession of the horse and managed to make his escape, subsequently selling the captured animal for $100 in greenbacks. Co. D on this occasion emerged from the conflict with only two survivors, whilst two others fared little better. Major Johnson was killed and scalped and some time afterwards when members of this gang of desperadoes were captured, it was found some of them had bands for their horse's bridles made from the Major's scalp. After this the regiment was quartered at Macon City until Dec. 10, when it was ordered to Nashville where it was assigned to the 2nd A. C. Soon after, smallpox broke out, consequently the regiment was ordered to return to Macon City where it remained until April and thence to St. Louis, where it continued until July 9, 1865, when the men were mustered out of the service. Mr. Stewart assisted in capturing the Rebel Holtzclaugh whom they bound hand and foot, and as he had been responsible for many outrageous murders he was thrown into the river.

Our subject, after being discharged, returned to Quincy and entered the employ of Bonnett and Duffy, as engineer in their stove foundry, where he contined seven and one half years, when he embarked in the present business, namely: that of dying and cleaning. His business card is rather unique in make up, reading as follows: "I dye to live: I live to dye: the longer I live the more I dye. Are you ready to dye? Your time has come and you are called upon to take your clothing to the Quincy Steam Dye Works." Mr. Stewart was married April 21, 1862, to Miss Margaret Ellsworth, and nine children have resulted from the union, all of whom are living, namely: Effie Ellen, Mary A., Georgiana, John, Susan B., Edward M., Florence E., Henry L., and Viola D. Mr. Stewart is a member of John Wood Post No. 96, G. A. R.; Quincy Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F.; Allen Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F., and Golden Rule Lodge No. 27, D. of R. I. O. O. F. and in politics a Republican. He as well as his wife are members of the M. E. Church. She is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 27, D. and R. and an active and prominent member of the W. R. C.

William N. Harrison, of Sterling, Ill., was born June 19, 1837, at Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y. His parents were George and Mary (Sands) Harrison. His father was born in Oswego Co., N. Y., July 13, 1802, and his mother in Westchester Co., N. Y., March 14, 1809. The Harrison family came of English ancestry and the Sands family of the Puritan element of New England. George Harrison, the father of William N., was a farmer, and died at the family homestead in 1850; his widow still survives him and resides at the old farm, at the advanced age of 82. They had seven children, five of whom are living—William N., the eldest; Emma A. (Mrs. P. H. Willmon, of Hornby, N. Y.); John J., and Sarah A. (Mrs. David Masters, of Iowa).

As a boy, William N., lived with his parents, assisting in the farm work and attending school until the outbreak of the rebellion. He enlisted at Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1861, in Co. H., 10th

N. Y. Cav., there going into Camp, Dec. 24, 1861; his Regt. was ordered into field service at Gettysburg, where it was stationed until March 8, thence moving on to Perrysville and there remaining for about two months, when it proceeded to Havre de Grace, Md. Arriving later at Baltimore, the Regt. was armed, equipped and mounted, and continued there until the latter part of July.

It next went into camp at Washington for about 7 weeks, when for sometime afterward it performed picket duty along the Potomac in Va.

The first battle in which Mr. Harrison was engaged, was at Salem, where he behaved with becoming gallantry. The next move was to Rappahannock Station, and about the middle of Nov. to the U. S. Ford, on the Rappahannock River, where they encountered Stuart's Cavalry, were taken prisoners, and sent to Fredericksburg, and subsequently to Libby prison at Richmond. They were confined here 3 days and 4 nights, when they were sent to Annapolis for parol, Nov. 22, 1862. Remaining at home until exchanged, in Apr., 1863, Mr. Harrison rejoined his Regt. at Acquia Creek. He accompanied Stoneman on his raid in the direction of Richmond, during which he was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy. He returned by way of Kelly's Ford, and continued for some time in that section, engaging in the battles of Aldie, Middlebury, Upperville, and Snicker's Gap, six days of continuous fighting.

They were active participants in the battle at Gettysburg on the third day, July 3, 1863, and were subjected to a galling artillery fire, but without much loss; also at Shepherdstown they were hotly engaged.

Crossing the mountains to eastern Va., they were engaged in scouting and went into winter quarters about Dec. 1, at Turkey Run, Va. Mr. Harrison accompanied the Sheridan raid toward Richmond, about May 1, and saw some hard fighting. He was, during the ensuing campaigns, with Sheridan and was engaged in all of the battles—Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Charles City, Cross Roads, etc., and afterward at Hall's Shops and Reams Station.

He was in front of Petersburg and was of the number of the besieging forces. A spell of sickness sent him to convalescent camp, and then to dismounted camp at City Point for two months, during which time he was retained at City Point on detached duty as a clerk at headquarters.

He was mustered out Oct. 31, 1864, at camp before Petersburg, Va., as a Corporal, his term of service having expired. During the whole period of three years' service he was only absent from his Regt. for six days, excepting as stated above and the time he was prisoner of war. Returning to peaceful avocations, he located at Watkins, Schuyler Co., N. Y., where he began business as a carpenter, and which he continued for three years. He after this went West, eventually settling at Sterling, Ill., where he resumed his trade as a carpenter, in partnership with Dryas Gould, a relation which existed for about three years. His next venture was in the canning of vegetables and meats, which he discontinued after two seasons, returning to his business as a contractor and builder, which he has since successfully prosecuted. Later on he formed a copartnership with Richard Keeney, adding to his business as contractor and builder, the manufacture of the Empire Rotary Corn Planter, and wood work generally for the jobbing trade.

He was married at Sterling, Ill., June 19, 1871, to Jennie, daughter of William H., and Maria (Hyde) Gates. Mrs. Harrison's parents were descended from the best blood of New England, and are still living in Buchanan Co., Ia. Her brother Willis H., was during the war, a member of the 4th Iowa Cav. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison—Clare G., and Dale S.

Mr. Harrison is a member of the A. O. U. W., Knights of Honor, and Will Robinson Post, G. A. R., of Sterling. He is a Republican and was Commander of his Post in 1889. Mrs. Harrison is a distinguished member of the Woman's Relief Corps; was its Treasurer for one term, and has been President for two terms. She was a delegate to the National Convention at Boston in 1890.

THOMAS A. HOSLER, of Oneida, Ill., a native of Ohio was born March 1, 1837, a son of George and Ann (Osborne) Hosler, the former a son of Samuel Hosler of Pa. ancestry, and the latter was a granddaughter of and old Revolutionary soldier. He married Miss Eliza Ewing in the year 1860, and had one child at the time he enlisted in the army on Aug. 21, 1862. He was mustered in as a private in Co. K., 97th Ohio Vol. Inf., proceeded to Ky. to help keep Kirby Smith and his forces in check, thence to Louisville, and on the way to Nashville participated in the battle of Perryville. He was again actively engaged at La Vernge for several days and closed that year's operations assisting in the terrible battle of Stone River. He continued near Murfreesboro until the following spring when he joined in the Chattanooga campaign, and his was the first Regt. to unfurl its flag upon the rebel fort at that place, when the city, also, fell under Governmeut control. Mr. Hosler was afterwards in the Chickamauga conflict, lasting two days, and on falling back his regiment constituted the rear guard, and had a hand to hand conflict, with rebels over a cannon, the contending parties pulling,in their respective directions. The Regt. took part in the battles of Lookout Mt. and Mission Ridge, and on the second day of the last named battle, Mr. Hosler, whilst charging up the ridge was struck in the right thigh with a minie ball, cutting an artery from which he would soon have bled to death. He tied a gun strap above his wound and a handkerchief below, then took up the artery and stopped the flow and laid upon the ground until the next day, before he was removed from the battlefield. He was then sent to Chattanooga, remaining there until Dec., when he was sent home, arriving the day before Christmas, where he remained until March 1864.

Subsequently he reported at Camp Chase, was sent to Chattanooga, joining his Regt. at New Hope Church, and took part in the memorable battle of Peach Tree Creek, during which battle, a bullet grazed his scalp. He continued in this campaign and was in all the conflicts until Atlanta fell, the most notable fights after he joined the Regt. being Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. Whilst Sherman's army entered upon the march to the sea, Mr. Hosler's command was assigned to look after the rebels, consequently moved to Chattanooga, Nashville, Pulaski, and Columbia, engaging the enemy at the last named place. Our subject moved to Franklin and the following day the main forces there were attacked by the enemy who charged over the open ground three lines deep, Mr. Hosler being engaged upon the skirmish line until compelled to retire within the lines which were charged. The contending parties became so close that bayonets and clubs were used, but finally the rebels were forced to retire after sustaining terrible losses. The 97th Ohio then returned to Nashville, where it rested until Dec. 16, when it was again actively engaged in the battle of Nashville, then followed Gen. Hood, who was driven from that State, and continued on to Florence and thence to Huntsville for a time, returning then to Nashville where Mr. Hosler was employed until mustered out July, 1865.

He returned to Zanesville where he continued to reside until 1867, then removed to Galesburg, remaining seven years, when he removed to Oneida which he has made his home. He has seven children living, viz.: Jennette, wife of Christopher Schobar; Flora B., Frank S., Carrie M., now Mrs. Ben Watson; Herbert S., Harvey T., and Jessie P. He is a Republican and Royal Arch Mason.

FRANK BUNKER, the gentlemanly and highly respected Postmaster of Geneva, Ill., dates his birth in that city April 28th. 1845, and is the son of Edward and Maria (Howard) Bunker. His parents were both natives of the Empire State, the father being born at Ghent, Columbia Co., March 25, 1813, and the mother at Hamburg, May 31, 1817. Both came West at an early day, and their marriage took place in 1837, at St. Charles, Ill. Later they moved to Geneva, where Mr. Bunker died Oct. 8, 1878, his estimable widow

following him March 22, 1862. The paternal grandfather of our subject was David Bunker, a Quaker, who was born in N. Y. State, July 16, 1785. His maternal grandfather, Aaron Howard, a farmer, was born at Monson, Mass., July 10, 1772, and died at Hamburg, N. Y., April 6, 1818. He was the son of Thomas Howard, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Charles H., a brother of our subject and now a resident of Geneva, did three years of faithful and noble service during the rebellion. Frank, our subject, spent his boyhood days and attended school at Geneva, Ill. June 11, 1862, when only a youth of 17 years, he volunteered for an urgent call for more men and went forward as a loyal son of America, enlisting in Co. A., 67th Ill. Inf. The Regt. relieved the veteran forces at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where they were kept on arms almost constantly for four months, guarding the prisoners, a conspiracy having been formed to liberate them. Frequently they were called out for extra duty in the dead of night. Oct. 6, 1862, the "boys" were mustered out. Mr. Bunker returned home, where he remained until his re-enlistment at Chicago, Feb. 22, 1865, in Co. C., 156th Ill. Inf. The Regt was immediately ordered to the front at Nashville, Tenn., where it was actively engaged in guarding railroads, bridges and provision trains. The next move was to Chattanooga, where it did similar duty, frequently participating in skirmishes with the troublesome bushwackers. Our soldier was here during the great excitement of President Lincoln's Assassination, and while there he saw a man pinned to the fence with a bayonet, and on him a placard with the inscription, "Warning to Traitors." The next move was to Knoxville, thence to Memphis, Tenn., where they participated in active patrol duty, and guarding the Irving Block, a military prison. The 156th was one of the last regiments left in charge of the city. Here Mr. Bunker was mustered out Sept. 20, 1865. The great war was over, he returned home, and the ensuing five years clerked in a drug store. Subsequently he took up carpentering which he followed successfully up to July, 1889, since which time he has been Geneva's Postmaster.

Mr. Bunker was joined in matrimony June 30, 1875, to Addie Kaley, a native of Alleghany City, Pa. By this happy union were born two children—Bessie L. (deceased), and Percy K. One of Geneva's leading spirits, he was elected first, City Clerk, and has been Township Collector for three terms. Comrade Bunker takes lively interest in all army matters, is a charter member of Geneva Post, No. 60, of which he has been Past Commander for five terms, and carries with him the esteem of all who have the pleasure of knowing him.

GEORGE H. THRUSH, of Quincy, Ill., was born in Ohio, Sept. 28, 1841, a son of Robert and Eliza A. (Wimer) Thrush, the former being born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14, 1813, and the latter in Pa., in the year 1814. There were 8 children in the father's family, of whom John was the eldest. He enlisted in Co. I., 16th Ill. Vol. Inf., and served under the first call for troops, then re-enlisted, the Regt. holding its original organization and returned South and served about one year. He participated in the siege of Corinth, and while on the march from Corinth to Nashville, guarding a train of ammunition wagons, was shot and killed by guerrillas near the foot of the Cumberland Mts. Thomas, another brother, is a resident of Mo. and Postmaster at a place called Thrush, where he also conducts a mercantile business. Our subject received his education in the public schools and was reared to farm life. Aug. 2, 1861, he enlisted in Co. A., 10th Mo. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into the U. S. service at St. Louis three days later. The Regt. spent its first winter at Herman, Mo., up to Christmas, and after that, guarded the N. Mo. R. R., fighting guerrillas and bushwackers. In this service the "boys" had many hardships not accorded to those regularly assigned to the army organization. Comrade Thrush states that on one occation Capt. Gray cut eight men loose whose hair was frozen in the mud in which they were

reposing for the night ; and recites the following as his most distressing experience while in the army : A train had been fired upon by a bushwhacker and the party been caught, subject was detailed, with others, to serve subpœnas. On this trip he had to ride 55 miles in the severest winter weather of the year 1862. When he returned he was almost frozen to death and was taken from his horse unable to stand, and was soon after sent to the hospital at St. Charles, Mo. Here he suffered a thousand deaths from pneumonia and abscesses formed on the outside of his body. For four days after he went to the hospital he was insensible, and his friends at home were notified that he was dead. This was the beginning of a lung trouble, which has persistently followed him until the present day though fortunately "he is a pretty lively corpse."

Recovering, Mr Thrush rejoined his Regt. at Corinth, where he took part in the battle of that place, then went on the chase after the rebel army after the evacuation of Corinth, stopping at Clear Creek where they encamped and did scouting duty for a time, afterwards removing to Jacinto, and on the morning of the battle of Iuka, subject was detailed to accompany a supply train back to Corinth. His Regt. rejoined him at Corinth, and following this occurred the second battle of Corinth, Oct. 3, and 4, 1862. In this he participated, his Regt. suffering very severely. Then followed Price over the Hatchie River where he engaged in that battle. He went into camp at Rienzi, and suffered terribly from the cold—a cold drizzling rain following, and everybody was wet and nearly frozen. From Rienzi they went back to Corinth and continued on to Grand Junction, from thence to Wolf River and on to Holly Springs, the 10th Mo. being the first Regt. to enter that place; but their reception was such that they felt obliged to return to Wolf River.

The enemy followed closely, and comrade Thrush regards it as miraculous that they were not all captured, the Brig. being almost entirely surrounded. At Wolf River Gen. Grant reviewed the army, and they at once started overland to Moscow, Holly Springs, Lumpkin's Mills, Oxford, and the Youghany River. Their supply train was captured by Van Dorn at Holly Springs, hence their only rations for a time was corn meal. Hard tack was worth $5 a piece at Lumpkin's Mills, and none on the market. They went to Memphis, guarding a supply train and a number of prisoners; camped near Fort Pickering until their train was loaded and then accompanied it to Colliersville, near Germantown, Tenn. There they patroled the railroad from that point to Colliersville for several weeks. While engaged in this duty an incident occurred which is worthy of note. Co. A., of the 10th Mo., was deployed as skirmishers to dislodge a squad of guerrillas who had just shot a man, and while advancing they came to a fine mansion. The Captain went into an investigation and returned with the announcement that a wedding ceremony had just been performed, and that the dinner was now on the table. He said, "boys, don't eat too much, and don't eat any thing that is not good! Break ranks, march!" Of course there was a rush for the house, and our subject being versed in the culinary art, intuitively opened the oven doors, and lo! there were two chickens and a turkey nicely cooked and ready for service. Taking these, he went to the table and took a fine large cake. Wedding cake, turkey and chickens were quite an improvement on the corn meal diet so recently rendered obligatory by Van Dorn's capture of their rations. Of course the people begged for their dinner, and the "boys" finally did return some hams, only to be pre-empted by the next squad that came along. He then went to Memphis and drew pay for two months —nine months due—then went down to Helena, Ark., and by transports down the Yazoo Pass, and got as far as Fort Pemberton, but was unable to go farther. Then returned to Milliken's Bend. Here the men drew four months' pay and started to capture Vicksburg.

After leaving Milliken's Bend our subject became too sick for duty, returned to Milliken's Bend, where he remained until June, rejoining his Regt. during the siege of Vicksburg. After its surrender he proceeded to Helena, then to Memphis, and later to Glenwood, from

which they marched to Iuka. Here our subject was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, and was sent to Rock Island for duty, and was there employed guarding prisoners for three or four months; then went to Charleston, Ill., to quell a riot. He was discharged at Chicago in August, 1864; returned home, where he remained until Feb. 1865, when he re-enlisted in the 34th Ill., and went to Springfield, and from thence East. Was in N. Y. City, on his way to the front, when Lee surrendered, and was then sent to Moorhead City, N. C., and from thence to Goldsboro, and whilst there Gen. Johnston surrendered. He marched on to Washington, participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky. He returned to his parental home, near Industry, McDonough Co., Ill., and engaged in farming on his father's farm. For several years our subject spent most of his time in traveling. He visited Kan. and Mo., seldom engaging in any regular work, but all the time on the lookout for a location where he could make some money without heavy manual labor, which he was physically unable to perform. In 1872 he and his father went into the grocery business at Cambridge, Ill., and remained there until 1875; from there removed to Terre Haute, Ind., on account of his father's failing health. The party who bought them out at Cambridge failed; therefore, they were obliged to take back the property, and returned there in 1877, remaining until 1879, when they went to Quincy. Here subject was employed for a time as special police, appointed by the State and commissioned by the city of Quincy. His principal business was to look after the interests of the State at the Soldiers' Home.

In 1887, he went into the real estate, loans and collection business which he has followed since; but recently entered into a partnership with S. M. Mann, whose sketch appears herein, in the pension business. They are fully equipped for successful work in the line of co lecting any thing due the soldiers from any of the Departments at Washington. The Thrush family are all members of the M. E. Church. Both subject and his father are members of the I. O. O. F. and the latter is also a Mason. Father Thrush is an old soldier who is perfectly helpless, being entirely blind and very deaf. He is now a pensioner at $30 though entitled to the highest rate. Subject is an active member of Colonel Morton Post, 707, G. A. R., being the present commander. He is a P. G. in the Gem City Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., and is the present D. D. G. M. He is also a member of the encampment branch of the order and is at present H. P. The father is a prohibitionist in political faith whilst the son is an active Republican. The 10th Mo. survivors have a regimental association, the last meeting of which was held at Princeton, Sept. 22 and 23rd, when comrade Thrush was elected President of the association for the ensuing year, being his own successor at two prior elections.

CAPT. J. W. NILES. In preserving the records of the lives of the old soldiers who went out in defense of their country and for the preservation of union and liberty during the late Civil War, there are none more worthy of space in the pages of its history than the subject that heads this sketch. He is a native of N. Y. State, born in Madison Co. Nov. 11, 1833, and is the second son and fifth child of eight children of John and Sarah (Moseley) Niles. The former was also born in Madison Co., N. Y., Nov. 27, 1800, who was the son of John Niles, who served as a Captain in the war of 1812, a native of Mass., and a son of the Rev. Nathan Niles, a prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church, a native of Mass., whose ancestors came from England in an early day.

John Niles, the father of our subject, was Captain of the militia in N. Y., and was married in Madison Co., in 1824, to Sarah Moseley, a daughter of Araunah Moseley. She was born in Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1803. Her ancestors were of Puritan stock. Captain John Niles, the grandfather of our subject, emigrated from Mass. to Madison Co., N. Y., about the year 1790, where he and his brother took up a large tract of land which is now known as Niles settlement, where he followed

agricultural pursuits during his life, and died at the age of 60 years, in Dec., 1830. The father of our subject was reared on his father's farm, and after his marriage he settled on a part of the original tract which his father had previously taken up from the Govt., where he resided until 1854, when he came West with his family, a part of which had preceeded him and settled in Jones Co., Ia., where he purchased a section of wild land, and with the assistance of his two sons, John W. and Harvey, began the task of improving, and resided until 1868, when he came to Sterling, Ill., where he died in Dec., 1882, his wife surviving him until Sept. 1, 1884. Of the eight children, all are living: A. M., of Neb.; Mrs. Sarah Jewett, of Sioux Falls, Dak.; Mrs. Susan Price, of Hinckley, Ill.; Mrs. Mary Buell, of Sterling; John W.; Harvey; Anna Hortshorn, Onango, Ill., and S. W., of Hastings, Neb. The subject's youth was spent on a farm, and his early education was obtained in the common schools and completed at Hamilton academy.

In 1852 he came west to Ill., engaged in teaching in various places for two years, then, went to Jones County with his father and there engaged in farming on the land his father had purchased, teaching school in the winter. He was also Postmaster of Madison, Ia., although he was a Republican, there being no Democrat competent to hold it. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of the first to answer to the call for troops, and assisted in raising a company of volunteers. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1861, was mustered in as Sergt. of Co. B., 9th Ia. Vol. Inf. and was first ordered to Dubuque, Ia., where the Regt. was organized in Oct. It was then ordered to St. Louis where it received arms and uniforms at Benton Barracks, thence to Pacific, Mo., thence, Jan. 2, to Rolla where the Regt. was assigned to the command of Gen. Curtis, who was in command of the Army of the Southwest. During this time Price and McCullogh were committing depredations through Southwest Mo. and the 9th performed excellent service in repelling them and driving them into Ark, where they turned, and the result was the battle of Pea Ridge. Sergt. Niles was with his command at that battle, and his Regt. lost in killed, wounded and prisoners 256 gallant men. Toward the close of the battle, Sergt. Niles took command of the Co., the commissioned officers having been killed wounded and disabled. At one time during this hotly contested engagement, the 9th was surrounded but with a courage born of despair, they extricated themselves by hewing their way through the opposing lines of the enemy.

Here Sergt. Niles proved himself a good soldier, and one suited to command wherever his fate might place him. In the assault upon Vicksburg 1st Lieut. Jones, of Co. B., was killed, and Sergt, Niles promoted to fill the vacancy. Throughout the long and weary marches, and almost daily battles around Chattanooga and the "March to the Sea," Lieut, Niles bore himself bravely and well, earning the noblest tributes in the appreciation of his superior officers. He was subsequently appointed Regimental Quartermaster, and served in that relation during the Atlanta campaign. The resignation of Captain Max Sweeney at Savannah, gave the command of Co. B. to Captain Niles, who was accordingly commissioned. He was at the siege of Savannah and in many other battles won distinction. After the surrender of Lee, he went to his home in Iowa on a furlough, but returned to his command and remained in the service, being of the number of the gallant band that passed in review at Washington, May 24, 1865, and which represented one of the grandest military pageants known to history. Captain Niles was honorably discharged at Clinton, Ia. with his Co., July 18, 1865. He returned to the occupation of farming on his estate of 240 acres in Montmorency Township, Ill., where he continued his operations until 1878, when he removed to Sterling, having sold his farm. He has been a member of the Board of Education, and is its Incumbent Secretary. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; Master of Lodge No. 312, and Recorder of the Commandery; is also a Past Commander of Robinson Post G. A. R. In Mr. Niles is afforded a striking example of what may be accomplished by subordinating all things to the law of devo-

tion, to right and principle. The satisfaction thus derived cannot be compassed in words, nor can the influences thus engendered ever be obliterated.

ROBERT R. LYNN, a resident of Rock Island, is the son of Robert R. and Mary L. (Fowler) Lynn, and was born Oct. 25, 1844, in Jo Daviess Co., Ill. His father was a native of N. Y., and of Scotch ancestry. His mother, of German descent, was a native of Ohio and a daughter of the illustrious Col. Fowler, who was killed in the Mexican war. Robert, or "Bob" as he is better known by his many friends, enlisted in the service of his country Oct. 19, 1861, at Peoria, Ill., when not yet fully 17 years. He joined Co. G., 11th Ill. Cav., under the now famous Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who, subject says, embodies all the qualities that go to make a complete man and a typical commander. Feb. 22, 1862, they broke camp, marched to Springfield, Ill., were reviewed and addressed by the Governor and his staff, and then proceeded on to Benton Barracks, Mo., where they received necessary equipments. Soon they embarked for Pittsburg Landing, and after immediate and constant skirmishing they rallied bravely onward and participated in that bloody battle of Shiloh, Apr. 6, and 7, 1862, in which the Regt. lost heavily in killed and wounded. The next move was on to Corinth. Slowly and arduously they proceeded, being constantly engaged in skirmishing and picket duty. About June 17, our soldier was taken severely sick with pneumonia which rapidly developed into a serious case of typhoid fever. At Hamburg Landing he was transferred to the hospital boat and for the ensuing six weeks he lay hovering between life and death, in a pitiful delirious condition. When he regained consciousness he found himself at hospital No. 5, New Albany, Ind., under the tender and skillful care of Dr. Chas. E. Bowman, to whom he to-day owes his life. Some time in Oct. he was examined by a board of army physicians, who decided that our convalescent soldier would never be fit for field duty, and having no descriptive list from the company roll, he received a discharged furlough signed by the medical directory and the Post Commander, Maj. Flint. Then he returned home, spent the winter hobbling round on crutches, and through the obstinacy and malfeasance of the Captain who refused to forward the descriptive list, Lynn could not receive his full discharge.

In the meantime, the captain was superseded by Capt. S. S. Tripp, now of Peoria, Ill., who had the kindness and manliness to immediately notify him that he was reported on the roll as absent without leave. Having partially recovered health, our soldier presented the facts before Gov. Yates, who requested him to return home and he would have matters corrected. The details having been deferred, comrade Lynn, although hardly able for duty, concluded to return to the rescue of the grand "old flag." He called on the Gov. who kindly but reluctantly furnished transportation, stating that he was not fit for duty, and thus he rejoined his command at Jackson, Miss. Here he was informed that if he desired he would be discharged immediately with full pay from time of enlistment. But under promise of light duty as field orderly, at Gen. McPherson's headquarters, he preferred to remain as a loyal son of the war. In this position he was actively engaged during the entire siege of Vicksburg. During the winter we find our subject busily employed in scouting. Next came the famous Meridian raid and subsequently we find young Lynn participating in the memorable Atlanta campaign, taking active part in the battles of Rome, Allatoona Pass, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mt., Nickajack Creek and Atlanta. During the last named battle his duties were severely critical, he being obliged to take messages to the Iowa Brig. when it was completely surrounded by the enemy, the air buzzing and whizzing with bullets.

During the night of July 21, the illustrious Walter Q. Gresham was wounded by the side of our subject, who assisted in carrying him off the field. Anon, we find him in the hot battle

of Jonesboro. This time he did not escape the rain of shot and shell, but was struck in the breast by a ball, knocking him off his horse. But our soldier's patriotism was not lessened by his disability. His horse having been caught by a negro, he bravely remounted, when, alas, but a few minutes later; he was severely shot through the left leg. Still our young hero would not succumb. Onward he went "to do or die." He proceeded but a short distance when his faithful horse was shot in the head, dropping instantly. Thus ended the memorable siege of Atlanta, with Lynn confined to camp, he preferring it to the horrible scenes of a hospital. Only about a fortnight elapsed, and he was back to his Regt., engaged in all the difficult scouting, and hardships incident to the "march to the sea," at one time being on duty, carrying messages from one army to the other, for four days and nights successively. After the siege and surrender of Savannah, the army remained four weeks.* Sickness again overtook our heroic soldier boy. Soon the disease developed into smallpox, and for weeks he struggled with death, subsisting on a daily ration of a pint of weak tea and two pieces of burnt bread. Thinking himself sufficiently convalescent, he tore up a board in the floor and made his escape from the hospital. Wading out to a supply tent, he equipped himself with new clothes, a revolver, a rifle and amunition, then proceeded to a negro shanty, filled his canteen with tea, his haversack with cornmeal, secured a skiff, crossed the Poccotella, and then onward to overtake Sherman's army.

After dodging squads of rebel scouts, and tramping days and nights, he finally overtook the rear, Jan. 6, 1865. Welcomed by his comrades, he was furnished with a horse and joined his command in the advance. The next day he was one of 25 men who volunteered to blaze a passage through the Salkahatchie swamp. After the most strenuous efforts, he was one of four who succeeded in crossing, and one of only two who returned to report to head quarters. A third and a fourth time our hero crossed with a message to Gen. Sherman. Subsequently he was actively engaged in all the fighting and most dangerous scouting along the route to Goldsboro, N. C. The next battle was the final battle of Bentonville, in which our gallant soldier, who was invariably in the advance, was not only a third time wounded, being struck in the hand with a piece of shell, but was a second time rid of his horse, which was again shot beneath him. Thus the last battle was fought. The great Rebellion came to an end, and now the victors made their glorious march homeward, joining the grand review at Washington. Comrade Lynn received his final discharge at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 25, 1865, thence went to Lewistown, Ill.; later moved to Rock Island, where he has resided since, and where for the past twelve years he has held the trusted and responsible position of Superintendent of one of the mammoth mills of the Rock Island Lumber Company.

By Mr. Lynn's first marriage there is living one daughter, Esther E. He was married a second time, Oct. 20, 1864, at Chicago, Ill., to De Rinda Bourdeau, who presented him with two children, Roscoe Blaine, deceased, and Mildred, living. He is a Free Mason and a member of the M. W. A., and A. O. U. W. societies. In politics he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Lynn is a highly respected employee, a true soldier, and a fellow like and progressive citizen.

PROMINENT among the citizens of Rockford, Ill., as a gentleman and business man, stands AMASA HUTCHINS, who was born in Winnebago Co., Ill., June 1, 1844, an only son of Rial and Diana, (Brinke) Hutchins of Pa.

The father being a farmer the son's early life was spent there and in attending the district schools. At the outbreak of the war, our subject was only 18 years of age, and therefore ineligible to enter the army, but in the following year the martial courageous spirit of his youth, could no longer be restrained, so he broke through parental ties and became a soldier by enlisting at Rockford, and was mustered

into the service as a corporal in Co. A., 74th. Ill. Inf., Sept. 5, 1852. His Regt. remained in camp a few weeks, drilling, then proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Hutchins was detailed in charge of clothing during his stay at that place. Rejoining his Regt. at Bowling Green, he marched to Nashville, and was again in charge of wagons and clothing. The Regt. was held in reserve in the battle of Perrysville then marched to Nashville and Dec. 26th, moved out, encountered the enemy, and helped dislodge his batteries. The following day was devoted to heavy skirmishing and a slow general advance upon the rebel lines. The next day being Sunday, both armies rested, and on Monday there was constant skirmishing, and heavy artillery firing by both sides. On the night of Dec. 30, 1862, Mr. Hutchins and all his comrades slept upon their arms and at four o'clock A. M. were in line, and at daybreak were attacked by vastly superior numbers. Johnston's Div., which was on the right of the 74th, was taken by surprise. Its batteries being captured it was forced back, thus leaving the Regt. exposed. The men however fought with desperation but being unable to withstand a much heavier force, also fell back a distance, but only after having wrought great destruction upon the attacking force. The 74th, after retreating about a mile came upon the rebels in force, in its rear, seven lines deep. The rebel commander in front gave order to his men to right wheel, whereupon Mr. Hutchins leveled his rifle and it told its own story. That Commander gave no further directions. Mr. Hutchins suffered the loss of his right thumb which was shot off, and he was compelled to go into the field hospital, where he remained for several days.

He was afterwards removed to Nashville, where he remained about six weeks, when he rejoined his Co. at Murfreesboro. In the month of June, the 74th moved out of camp and set out on the Tullahoma campaign, being on constant march, skirmish and battle, which terminated in the desperate battle of Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19 and 20, 1863. Proceeding to Chattanooga the Regt. took its position in the front line, and engaged in building works. Nov. 14, it received from the ladies of Rockford its new flag. On the 25th, when only eighty rods from the enemy's skirmishers, it was ordered to move forward and carry the rebel pits at the foot of Mission Ridge. It assisted in carrying out the order, taking many prisoners, and almost immediately thereafter joined in storming the Ridge. In that charge, the new flag of the 74th was borne by Chas. E. Allen, of Co. E. He soon fell struck by a minie ball, but the colors had hardly dropped from his nerveless grasp, before they were seized by Alba Miller who carried them but a short distance, when he too fell wounded, whereupon they were grasped by Corporal Compton, who was also killed. The emblem was snatched from the hands of the dying Compton, and was soon planted upon the rebel works, pierced with 15 bullets, being the first Union flag to fly upon the hard-won crest of that rugged hill.

In this assault the 74th lost 14 killed, 39 wounded and 6 missing. Of the wounded several survived but a short time. Mr. Hutchins was after this sent back to Chattanooga and placed in hospital, then granted a furlough when he returned home. He rejoined his Regt. and started out on the Atlanta campaign and was at the battle of Buzzard's Roost. Here he was detailed in charge of pioneers and was sent to cut a road on the mountain, and whilst so engaged was fired upon by the enemy, and being without guns, and beyond the Union picket line, fell back within the lines. He was taken sick whilst at Dallas and sent back to hospital at Chattanooga, then to Nashville, afterwards to Chicago, where he remained in hospital until May 25, 1865, when the war being over he was discharged.

Immediately he returned to his home in Rockford, and owing to his physical illness, contracted whilst in the army, was unable to do any work for the following two years. In the year 1867, having somewhat improved he engaged in farming for a year, then at carpenter work for about nine years, when he combined the callings of a farmer and carpenter for the succeeding three years. Popular as a

soldier and in every other relation of life, when a man was wanted to fill the responsible position of Sheriff for his County, the friends of Mr. Hutchins induced him to accept the nomination, and they voted him into the office triumphantly. This situation he filled with commendable tact, skill and ability. After a service of six years, Mr. Hutchins gave up the Sheriffship, and engaged in the marble and granite business, at which he has continued to be engaged up to the present time.

Mr. Hutchins during his war career verified the truism "that in Union there is strength," and, concluding to profit by it, selected as his better-half, Elizabeth Harrod, whom he joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, in the month of Sept., 1867, and six bright, sparkling children are the result of that marriage, viz.: May, Fred, Bessie, Annie, Ray, and a little baby, the joy and delight of its parents. All are now living except Bessie. He has held the position of Assessor for four terms, is a member of G. L. Nevin's Post No. 1, G. A. R., and is a Republican. Honorable and business-like in all his transactions of life, no effort was required on his part, but he has been quietly and unostentatiously placed by the universal sentiment of the public, in the front ranks of Rockford's most substantial business men and citizens.

ABRAHAM LEATHERMAN, of Elgin, Ill., was born Dec. 21, 1840, in Cook Co., Ill., and is the son of Abraham Leatherman who was born Oct. 25, 1801, in Ky. His grandfather was born in Germany, as was also his grandmother. His parents are dead. He had three brothers in the war of the Rebellion—William and John were in the 113th Ill. Inf., whilst Evin was in the 141st Ill. Inf. Mr. Leatherman after receiving his education in the public schools went to work on the farm and continued in this occupation up to the time of his enlistment. He was a loyal, patriotic citizen, and seeing his country and its institutions endangered by traitorous rebels who sought its dissolution, concluded to join the soldiery for its preservation, and enlisted at Iroquois Co., Ill., Aug. 12, 1862. He rendezvoused at Kankakee, then at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he was mustered in as a private in Co. F., 113th Ill. Inf., Oct. 1, 1862. His Regt. was subsequently forwarded to Memphis, Tenn., where it remained for a short time. Leaving here, it went on the Tallehatchie expedition, and then returned to Memphis. Here it took transports down the Miss. River, and then passed up the Yazoo River in the rear of Vicksburg, where the first outbreak in that city took place. After doing picket duty along the Yazoo River, the next move was to Arkansas Post, at which place an engagement resulted in the Union forces capturing and taking possession of that Post Jan. 11 and 12, 1863. On this occasion about 8,000 rebels were taken prisoners. Five companies, including Co. F., were detailed to guard the prisoners, marching them to Camp Butler at Springfield, Ill., landing there in the early part of Feb., 1863. Here the Co. remained until the spring of 1864, when it was ordered to Memphis where it joined the Regt. and engaged in picket duty and guarding the supply trains. In the autumn of that year, the Regt. was ordered to Guntown for the purpose of tearing up the railroad. A battle ensued, called the battle of Guntown, which resulted disastrously to the Union forces, which were compelled to retreat to Memphis. The Regt. continued there doing guard duty until the close of the war. Comrade Leatherman was mustered out of service Jan. 20, 1865, at Memphis, and discharged at Chicago, on the 29th. He was promoted to corporal, some time before his discharge.

After the war he resumed farming which he continued for many years, and has accumulated a sufficient amount of money and property to warrant his retiring from active business pursuits during his remaining years.

On June 13, 1867, he married Josephine McChesney by whom he has the following children: Wm. O., Jesse D., Fonetta M., Ida

D., and Mary E., the two first named are dead. Mrs. Leatherman was a daughter of Jos. and Mary B. McChesney. In politics, Mr. Leatherman is a Republican.

PROMINENT among the citizens and professional men of Momence, Ill., is BENJAMIN F. GRAY, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., born July 7, 1834, son of Jonathan and Esther (Martin) Gray, the former a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., while the latter was a lineal descendant of the famous Roger Williams family. His father and family removed to Perrysburg, Ohio, in the year 1835 (where the mother of our subject died), and two years later to Lake Co., Ind., where he pre-empted Govt. land and commenced to build up a homestead. He married again, and had one child by that marriage, Daniel, who enlisted in the Union army for the war; was taken prisoner, and died in that place of horrors, Andersonville prison. Our subject lived with his father and step-mother until 1839, when he, with an elder brother, was compelled, owing to his parents' inability to keep him, to go into the alms house, and the same year articled out to William H. H. Holton, of Crown Point, Ind., where he continued for the following eight years, then started out for himself. He continued in Lake Co. until the year 1850, when he concluded to seek his fortunes in another State, therefore removed to Momence, Ill. Although he had now reached his 15th year, he had never entered a school, and, in fact, had not the opportunity. He had, however, realized the advantages of those possessed of an education over himself as he trudged through life unable to read or write, and therefore lost no time when an opportunity presented for attending school. Shortly after his removal to Momence he commenced going to school, working mornings and evenings for his board during the winter season, and being employed on the farm in the summer, and in a short time, owing to his energy and ability, was soon happily possessed of a good, practical business education, which he has always improved by a liberal course of promiscuous reading.

Notwithstanding his early impecuniosities, he was, while yet in his early twenties, able to lay aside a little money from his earnings, with which he purchased some land enabling him to start farming. Being a daring, energetic and courageous young fellow, he decided to join the army when the first call for troops was proclaimed, and accordingly enlisted in July, 1861, and was mustered into the service at Chicago as a private in Co. D., 42nd Ill. Vol. Inf. About two months after its organization it moved to St. Louis, and joined Maj. Gen. Hunter at Tipton, Mo., Oct. 18, 1861, and was assigned to Col. Palmer's Brig. The Brig. proceeded first to Warsaw, then to Springfield, from which it went to Smithton, Mo., where it arrived Dec. 13, and went into winter quarters. During the march to Springfield Mr. Gray was taken violently ill, and was compelled to remain at Camp Baker, but later rejoined his Regt. in its winter quarters, and remained there until Feb. 3, 1862, when he marched to St. Charles, then on to Fort Hold, and March 4th occupied Columbus. The next move of his Regt. was to Island No. 10, and participated in the siege of that place until it surrendered, April 11. Colonel Roberts, with fifty men of Co. A., having spiked six guns of the enemy on the night of the first of April. Leaving this place, Mr. Gray, with his Regt., proceeded to New Madrid, opposite Fort Pillow, there disembarking, but on the following day re-embarked and moved to Paducah and Hamburg Landing, where he was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and on the march toward Corinth participated in the battle of Farmington, May 9th, losing 2 men killed and 12 wounded, then leading the advance in pursuit of Beauregard's army to Baldwyne, Miss., after which he returned to Corinth. He then went to Big Springs, performing guard duty for a time, then to Cortland, Ala., which the Regt. occupied until Aug. 3d, being engaged there also upon guard duty along the Memphis and Charleston R. R. then moved to Nashville, via Decatur, engaging the enemy in a sharp, warm battle at Columbia, sustaining several casualties. It remained at Nashville during the siege, part of the time on short rations.

Marching out of Nashville on the Nolansville Pike, it proceeded some days later on the Murfreesboro campaign, having a heavy skirmish with the rebels Dec. 30, and on the following day as also on Jan. 1 and 2d, 1863, participated in the bloody battle of Stone River, losing 22 comrades of the Regt. killed, 116 wounded and 85 taken prisoners. March 5 engaged in the pursuit of Gen. Van Dorn to Columbia, returning to Murfreesboro and remaining there until June 24, when the Regt. proceeded upon the Tullahoma expedition, which having been successful, took up the Chattanooga campaign during which the command marched to Alpine, Ga., Trenton, crossed Lookout Mt. and Sept. 19 and 20, took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and was heavily engaged throughout those days; the 42nd losing 28 men killed, 128 wounded, and 28 prisoners. The next battle in which Mr. Gray took part was that of Missionary Ridge, his Regt. being in the skirmish line during the engagement and again bearing its full share of the hardships and deadly results of the war; then pursued the retreating rebels to Chickamauga Creek, and on returning, joined the East Tenn., campaign and marched to Knoxville to the relief of Gen. Burnside at Stone's Mill. Jan. 1, 1864, the 42nd re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer organization and 15 days later moved to Danbridge, then to Chattanooga, and from there to Chicago where the men were granted a veteran furlough. Mr. Gray was placed upon recruiting duty at Kankakee where he enlisted 10 recruits. Returning at the termination of the furlough he entered upon the Atlanta campaign, and his Regt. took a prominent part in the battle of Rocky Face Ridge and Resaca, at the latter of which he was struck with a rebel minie ball in the groin which he has unwillingly carried ever since. He was then sent back to the hospital at Nashville and soon as able to travel he was furloughed for 30 days and returned home, afterward reported to officers Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was discharged Aug. 17, 1864, by reason of disability. He was promoted to 2nd Lieut. March 30, 1863, and was mustered out as such by reason of meritorious service rendered at the battle of Stone River.

Having left the army he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College, and later, graduated at Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1865, was appointed clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, which he held until the fall of 1872, when he was compelled to resign by reason of impaired health. In the year 1870, he commenced the study of law at the law branch of Columbus College, Washington, D. C., and graduated at the National University in 1872; was admitted to the bar at Washington, commenced the practice of his profession, July of the same year, and has been in active practice ever since. By the application of his ability and energy he has built up a remunerative growing practice, and having accumulated considerable means has displayed much public spirit and enterprise in the manner of its investment which is highly advantageous to the community in which he resides.

Mr. Gray married in 1867, Flora A. Clark, daughter of B. T. Clark, by whom he has seven children, viz.: Allie M., Laura C., Charlotta F., Mary A., Jessie M., Esther, and Gertrude M. He is a member of G. A. R., Post at Momence; President of the Electric Light Company, and holds positions on the Directorate Board of three corporations.

Lawyer Gray's life and success stands out as a prominent example of what can be accomplished by a boy, even although he be born poor. By the energetic use of the powers with which the Almighty endowed him, and a religious observance of the laws intended for the well being and government of mankind, he has risen step by step in social position and affluence until now, although only comparatively a young man, he stands out prominent in fortune and position among the inhabitants of the district in which he resides.

RUFUS DANFORTH, of Englewood, charter member of George G. Meade Post, No. 444, of Chicago, enlisted at Lewiston, Me., June 15, 1862, in Co. K., 17th Me. Inf.,

rendezvoused for awhile at Portland, and then was ordered to Fort Carroll, near Washington, where it was engaged in drill and garrison duty until Oct. when it crossed into Va., and was assigned to the 3rd Brig., 1st Div., 3rd A. C. The 17th was one of the fighting regiments and made creditable record at Fredericksburg and at Chancellorsville, where it sustained a loss of 10 killed, and 65 wounded. The Regt. was generally in the front and was known as the "crack regiment." Mr. Danforth was with his Regt. in nearly all of its engagements, and avoided the hospital whenever he could. On the field of Gettysburg, Philip Gunlock, a gunner, presented Mr. Danforth with a gold badge which had been given him by his comrades for bravery on the field. Mr. Danforth had saved this soldier's life three times on that field. He was wounded at the fight of Melville Hill, but preferred to stay with his Regt. and be his own physician than go to a hospital. Soap and water giving out, however, he was obliged to fall behind his Regt., which he rejoined on the road between Petersburg and Richmond, about the last of August. He was discharged at Washington April 1, 1865, after having served his country over three years. While near Richmond his Regt. came nearly being captured. The box containing enlistment, and other valuable papers was taken. After the surrender and while on their way home, they stopped at Baltimore to rest, many having become sick and exhausted. Mr. Danforth was taken into a saloon and laid on the floor. While lying there he noticed a box that aroused his curiosity and forgetting his illness for the time, and choosing a favorable opportunity, he seized the box, put it under his arm and left the saloon, and later conveyed it to the officers of his Regt., who, upon opening it discovered the papers that had been stolen at Richmond.

At one time the subject of this sketch was posted as vidette one dark night in company with comrade Miller. In front of them was a clump of bushes which they had noticed in the daytime, and these they desired to reach if possible, in order to secure a better position for getting information from the enemy. They started for these bushes, crawling stealthily along but missed them and went direct into the rebel camp. Discovering their mistake, they decided to make a run for their lives and starting down what they snpposed to be the middle of the camp street, they unfortunately got too near a guy rope, stumbled and fell. Their fall attracted the attention of the rebels and they were soon captured and placed under guard. After they had satisfied the rebels that they had by accident strayed into their camp, they were escorted toward the prison by a Lieut. and an orderly. Mr. Danforth was much exhausted, and would purposely stumble occasionly to see what effect it would have on his guards. The Lieut. becoming vexed with such awkwardness, administered a blow with his sword on his shoulder as he was rising, the point springing down and taking a piece of his flesh out of his hip, causing the blood to flow profusely. This in no wise discouraged him from his purpose of making his escape if possible. In spite of the vigilance of the guards the Union soldiers managed to make signals to each other and at the proper time the orderly was relieved of his gun and knocked down by Mr. Danforth, his comrade, Miller, treating the Lieut. in the same way, who fell on the prostrate orderly. They were held in this position at the point of the bayonet until disarmed. Then, as prisoners, the rebel guards were permitted to rise and were marched off, and coming to a turn in the road where there was a large boulder, were informed that they must exchange uniforms with their "Yankee" prisoners, and that quickly. When this was done they were ordered to run for their lives, and admonished that if they looked back they would be shot dead. It is not necessary to state that they made double quick time. Mr. Danforth and his comrade started for the wood not far away, and were about crossing a large stream when a troop of rebel cavalry came upon them. After a conflict the Union soldiers shot two of the rebels and made their escape. Hiding by day, and walking by night they finally approached the Union lines exhausted and nearly

starved to death and were taken by the Union Cav. as rebel prisoners into camp.

Mr. Danforth was born at Brunswick, Me., Sept. 10, 1822. His parents were Moses and Elizabeth Danforth. The father was of English and the mother was of Scotch ancestry. The father died at an advanced age. His father was in the Revolutionary war. Children born to parents were Charles, Henry, Lincoln, Nathaniel, Daniel, Martin, Elizabeth, Moses, Rufus and James. Moses was in the army and served in the Red River expedition. Mr. Danforth was educated at the public schools, and before the war was engaged in house and sign painting. He has resided in Warrensburg, Mo., Kansas City and Chicago. He was married at Saco, Me., June 15, 1860, to Adaline, daughter of Asa and Elizabeth (Larabee) Thompson, of English and German parentage respectively. Their children are Charles H., Ida M., Willard H., John A., Frank H. and Adaline. He is a member of the United Sons of America, and the George G. Meade Post No. 444, of Englewood, and is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Danforth is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps No. 136, auxilliary to the Meade Post. She also has a badge presented to her from the George G. Meade Post, of which she is an honorary member. It has been organized about two years. Since its organization it has bought two elegant flags, one for the Meade Post, and the other for the Sons' of Veterans, at a cost of $250; also two field flags and a portrait of General Meade. Mr. Danforth takes an active interest in G. A. R. matters, and is much respected among those who know him.

RICHARD KEENEY, of Sterling Ill., was born at Laceyville, Pa., Nov. 8, 1842. His parents were Ezra and Clarissa (Shartz) Keeney. His father was born July 15, 1806 at Laceyville, Pa., and was the son of Richard. The family was sprung from old Puritan stock. The Shartz family was of Holland ancestry the American progenitors, settling at an early period in New England. Ezra Keeney was a carpenter and farmer, from which services he derived a considerable prosperity. He was the father of six children by his first wife, who died Dec. 3, 1843, when Richard was an infant.

By his second wife, Almira Dexter, to whom he was married March 15, 1848, he had four children. He died Nov. 30, 1875. After his mother's death Richard lived with the family of Samuel Lake, attending school until he had attained his 14th year, when he went to live with his father, assisting with the work on the farm, and at intervals going to school until Aug. 21, 1862, the date of his enlistment in the military service as a private of Co. K., 143rd Pa. Inf. He was mustered in at Harrisburg, Pa. His company was detailed for guard duty at Marion during the battle of Antietam, after which he joined his Regt. in camp near Wilksbarre, where he remained until Nov. 20th. During the battle of Chancellorsville, the Regt. was under fire opposite Fredericksburg, then proceeded on forced march to Chancellorsville, afterwards returning to Belle Plain and there remaining until June 13th when the march was begun for the historic field of Gettysburg. Mr. Keeney went into action with his command on the first day about 11 o'clock in the morning, the position being on Seminary Ridge near the railroad cut. Reynolds having been killed, Gen. Doubleday took command. Towards three in the afternoon, the order to change front was given. The loss to Mr. Keeney's Regt. was expressed by over half its number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The fighting was desperate, and the 143d bore gallantly the leaden storm poured down upon it. Mr. Keeney here exhibited great personal bravery, and proved himself worthy the distinction of a good soldier. The command was under fire on the second day, but in reserve. On the third day it was engaged in the action during Pickett's charge, which it received in front, losing several men.

July the 15, the command began its return march in the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, going into winter quarters at Culpeper Court

House and remaining until May 4th. Mr. Keeney went through the Campaign of the Wilderness. In the battle of the Wilderness he was severely wounded by a rifle ball in the left leg, and was removed to the field hospital, and the next day to Fredericksburg, where he was placed in an old tobacco factory. Here he was compelled to remain for 21 days without having his blood-saturated garments removed, and for a whole day was exposed to the rain in an open car pending his transport to Sickle-barracks Hospital, where he was given proper medical and surgical attention, having his leg amputated. In Sept. he was transferred to Harwood Hospital in Washington, where he remained until Nov. 24, when he received his discharge. Returning home, he attended school for a year, subsequently teaching for the same period. Going West he located at Lanark, Carroll Co. Ill., where he again taught school for one term, afterwards again attending a course of study at Fulton, the Illinois Soldier's College, and the Seminary at Mt. Morris. After thus completing his education, he alternately taught school and engaged in farm work until 1874, subsequently entirely devoting his attention to farming in Ustick Township until 1879. In this year he removed to Sterling, where he served as government store-keeper for four years. After this he began the manufacture of the Empire Rotary Corn Planter with Fayette Dyer, holding a half interest. The firm name was, in April, 1886, changed to Keeney & Harrison, since which it has remained the same. About fifteen hands are employed in this industry, which has been exceptionally prosperous.

Mr. Keeney is prominent in G. A. R. circles, and a member of Post No. 274, and the M. W. A. Camp No. 12. He is in politics Republican, and an eminently worthy man in all his relations. He was married Sept. 28, 1870, in Ustick Township, to Jennie E., daughter of Henry and Lucy (Ingham) Bond, and they have two children; Myrthie and Henry E. Mrs. Keeney's parents are living in Morrison, and but recently celebrated their golden wedding.

SAMUEL NEWELL CALKIN, the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum farm at Kankakee, Ill., was born at DuPage, Will Co., Ill., Aug. 16, 1842. His father James M. Calkin, a native of Cochocton, Sullivan Co., N. Y., of Welsh descent. The grandfather, Moses Calkin, settled in N. Y. State in an early day, and at the time of the French and Indian war was driven from his possessions. The mother's maiden name was Phidelia Harris.

The father and mother of Samuel N. Calkin were the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. They are: Mary E., wife of Robert Jarvis, of Laredo, Texas, who was a soldier in the 72d Ill. Inf., serving his full time; Samuel W., whose record will be more fully given; Ruth E., wife of Sanford Oldehan, of Purden Co., Neb., who served in the late war; and Charles A., a resident of Iroquois, Ill.

James M. Calkin, the father of the above named family, was one of the pioneers in Ill.. emigrating to this State in 1836, locating on a farm in Will Co., being one of its first settlers. In early life the father was a Whig, afterwards becoming a Republican. He was a man well informed on the current topics of the day, and is still living at the age of seventy-eight years with his wife who is over seventy years old, having some time since celebrated their golden wedding,

Samuel Newell Calkin attended the public schools in the winter, working on the farm in the summer, but received some knowledge of the higher branches at Lemont Seminary. He remained on the farm until the war of the rebellion made it necessary for patriotic men on farms and in every occupation to listen to the call of the country for help in her threatened danger. He enlisted in Aug., 1861, in the 12th Ill. Cav., in Co. H., which was known as the Chicago Dragoons, and mustered in at Chicago. Almost immediately orders were received to report to Washington, D. C., where it was assigned to provost duty in the city. In the spring of 1862, its duty was changed and it joined the army of Gen. McClellan and followed his movements at Manassas, and to the front at Richmond, where it was present during

the seven days' fighting. Arriving at Alexandria, Co. H. was detailed to perform provost duty under Gen. Slocum, who had charge of the Inf. The Co. did not take part in the second battle of Bull Run, but was there in time to join in the stampede of the army. Relieved from detail duty, Mr. Calkin was with his Regt. at the battle of Antietam, and also at Fredericksburg. In the spring of 1863, the Cav. was organized into a corps and placed under command of Gen. Stoneman, and participated in what was known as the Stoneman raid, to the rear of the rebel forces back of Richmond. The 12th Cav. was then detached from the main body and sent through to Yorktown under Col. Davis, who succeeded in his mission and reached the force at Yorktown.

After recuperating about a month this detachment was ordered to join the main body, and was then engaged at Brandy Station, Kelly's Ford, and under almost constant fire for a number of days. At this time Lee was making desperate demonstrations on the East with all the force at his disposal, and cavalry was sent out by him to annoy and impede the movement of the Union army, which required constant activity and much hard service on the part of the Union Cav. Near Williamsport, July 6, it was learned that the place was held by one Regt. of Stuart's Cav., so the 8th Ill. Cav. and a portion of the 12th rushed forward and drove out the enemy. July 14th, at Gettysburg, the 12th regiment was the first to make the attack and the first to suffer loss. Driven back from the assault it made a stand, but after stubborn resistance was forced to fall back to Cemetery Hill until Lee retreated, when it followed his scattered forces.

This valiant Regt. performed heroic service in the battles at Falling Waters, Rapidan, and Stevensburg, and won from the Secretary of War the privilege of returning to Chicago in Nov. 1863, to reorganize as Veterans, receiving this favor as a reward for "brilliant services in the field." In Chicago the Regt. recruited up to the maximum of 1,259 officers and men, and in Feb., 1864, went to St. Louis and soon boarded transports for New Orleans to join Gen. Banks on his Red River expedition, which was in retreat by the time the 12th reached him. It participated in the battles of the retreat, losing a large number of men. After reaching New Orleans it was ordered to do picket duty on the Lafourche from Donaldson to Thibodeaux, La., which continued during the summer months. At Donaldson Mr. Calkin severed his connection with the Regt. and was mustered out Aug. 4, 1864, returned to Will County, Ill., and finally located in Iroquois Co.

He was married Mar. 9, 1865, to Adelaide George, a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Dalrymple) George, who came to Ill. about 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Calkin are the parents of eight children who are named: Samuel A., Gertrude Marie. Harry A., Jacob E., Mary E., Hannah R., Perces F. and Nancy A. Mr. Calkin is a member of Howard Lodge I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs, and a member of Whipple Post 414, G. A. R. In the spring of 1881 he was appointed Supt. of the State Insane Asylum farm at Kankakee, which contains over 800 acres. Mr. Calkin is a practical thorough farmer with good executive ability, and when he made application for the position, he was endorsed by the following list of prominent gentlemen in his locality: J. M. Cash, Supt. of County Farm; T. S. Arnold, Inspector of County Farm; David McGill, President 1st National bank; Geo. C. Harrington, Cashier 1st National Bank; Robert Doyle, Atty.; D. Fry, produce merchant; Alex. L. Whitehall, County Judge; Charles E. Barber, County Treasurer; Robert Hayes, Dep. County Clerk; and C. F. McNeil, Judge of County Court

In politics Mr. Calkin is not bound by party lines, but supports what he considers the best men and the best measures. While residing in Iroquois Co. he was elected Supervisor in his Township, serving 9 years in succession. This gentleman has witnessed the wonderful growth of the northern portion of his native State from an unsettled, and apparently unboundless tract of rolling prairie to highly cultivated farms, closed by railway lines, along which have sprung up towns and cities and great manufacturing institutions as if by magic. The Indian,

the prairie wolf and the log cabin, so common in his boyhood days in Illinois, have given way to all the marvelous improvements of the present day, and are left so far behind in the rapid advancement of the times that his children know these ancient landmarks only as historic incidents, as they know of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers. Yet in the years of one lifetime all these wonders have been done, and before the eyes of one of the early pioneers, Samuel N. Calkin, this great transformation has been wrought, which has never been equaled in the history of any age or country.

MORRIS HAYS, the subject of this sketch was born in Lewistown, Pa., June, 4th, 1845. Son of John W. and Ann E. (Wonder) Hays, she was the daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Scott) Wonder, Scotch and German descent; the latter a daughter of Christopher Scott, an officer on Gen. Washington's staff during the revolutionary war. The father John W. Hays, who was of Irish descent, was raised in Baltimore, Md., where he became a wealthy merchant and owned a line of boats plying between that city and Pittsburg, Pa., in the wholesale grocery trade. He died in 1856—and his wife followed him fifteen months later. Morris went to live with his grandparents (Wonder), who removed to Peoria Co., Ill., the same year. In Feb. 1862, young Hays tried to enlist in the 17th Ill., then at Cape Girardeau, Mo. His uncle, John W. Wonder, then a member of that Regt., offered him a nice present if he would stay at home with the old folks, as all three of their sons were then in the service. Owing to his youth he was not accepted in the 17th, but was with them for three months—at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh, returning home in April. In July, was accepted as drummer for Co. C., 47th Ill. Vol. Inf., but shouldered a gun as soon as mustered; joined his Regt. at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4th, just after the battle, and helped to care for the wounded and bury the dead. The Regt. was a member of the "Eagle Brigade" with the 2nd Iowa battery, 5th Minn., 11th Mo. and 8th Wis.—the latter carried "Old Abe" the eagle. These Regts. were together for 4 years, under brave "Joe" Mower., campaigned with Grant, to Oxford, Miss., returned to Memphis, took boats for Vicksburg, stopped at Chuck-a-luck Island for three weeks, going to Milliken's Bend, worked on the upper canal, and in April, marched below the city, crossed at Grand Gulf, and marched on Jackson, Miss., when they formed and charged the enemy who were beyond a creek, which they forded with water to their shoulders.

After a sharp contest, the rebels set fire to the city and fled. Mr. Hays with others worked hard all night to save the hospital from the flames. Marched on to the rear of Vicksburg, and on the 22d of May was with his Regt. in the hopeless assault on that stronghold; their colors were planted on the outer face of the rebel works, but had to withdraw under cover of night, after a fearful loss. Soon after went up the Yazoo, and engaged the rebels at Mechanicsville, returning then to Young's Point, directly across the river from the city; was for 48 hours in a semi-circle of the rebels' river batteries, while their own mortars and siege guns played directly over them. The Regt. lost severely; young Hays was struck with a flying splinter, which gave him a sore head and black eye; shortly after, while laying close to the ground with three others, a shell burst among them. The force of the explosion threw him against a small tree around which his head and feet met; but one of the four was killed.

After the fall of the city, campaigned with Sherman, until the spring of 1864, then as 2d Brig., 1st Div., 16th Army Corps, under Gen. A. J. Smith, started up Red River; was at the capture of Fort De Russy; joined Banks at Alexandria; at Pleasant Hills was in the line that received the terrible onslaught of the victorious rebel army, after they had routed the army under Banks, and was in possession of all his artillery. The enemy, on the day previous had driven the 13th Corps; flushed with victory, attacked the 19th Corps with such force and

rapidity he became irresistible, consequently the Union men were forced back, and took position behind the line of the 16th Corps, when, almost hand to hand, the order to "fire" came and every finger touched a trigger; the advancing and yelling hordes went down like the grain before the sickle; they rallied and again met a similar fate, when the Union forces charged the now broken enemy, keeping up a destructive fire, and driving him back and recapturing the guns which had been lost.

For several weeks after this they covered the rear of the retreating army, being almost continously under fire. Reaching the mouth of the Red River, the 16th Corps returned to Memphis, Tenn. On the way up, the Ist Div. was put ashore to chastise the rebel Gen. Marmaduke, who had been firing into the steamboats. The 47th was put on skirmish line and drove the rebels through the swamps for 12 miles, to Lake Chicot, routing them from their chosen position, but with terrible loss to the 2d Brigade; Reached Memphis just after the Sturgis disaster, when Smith took command and marched on Tupello, Miss., and had a three days brush with Gen. Forrest. On the return Mr. H., with 30 others of the Regt. was detailed to help man the 2d Iowa battery, and was sent to Nashville, and took part in the battle between Thomas and Hood, and for two days he assisted to keep the guns hot from constant firing; on each day, when the infantry charged, the gun on which Mr. Hays worked was detailed to go with them.

The weather was severely cold during the march which followed, in pursuit of the retreating rebels. The battery wagons that came up after the fight had left behind all that belonged to the 47th boys, so they were compelled to do duty in the freezing rain for several days with only a light blouse, .soon however, captured some "butternut" clothes which kept them from freezing until reached East Port, Miss., where for about ten days, lived on a pint of raw corn to the man. After this they took boats on the Tenn. River, and after a 2,000 mile trip landed in New Orleans, took steamer "Guiding Star," for Mobile Bay; was three days on the Gulf; from Dauphin Island moved to Spanish Fort, drove the enemy within his works, and lay siege to the place, which was surrendered after thirteen days.

The evening the place fell, Mr. H. was in the advance rifle pits, the third man from the end. Sometime after dark a pole with a rag upon it, was displayed just in front of him; his comrade, Ben. Young, exclaimed: "By God, they have surrendered," jumping out of the pit he ran for the flag, a few yards distant, young Hays close after him, and others following with a yell, the Union forces thinking the rebels were charging, opened with artillery all along the line, but soon ceased when the facts were disclosed. There has been considerable controversy about who was the first man into these works, but Mr. Hays has no hesitation in declaring that his comrade, Ben. Young, a half-breed Indian of the 5th, Minn., and himself were the first to get within the rebel stronghold. Marched then to Montgomery, Ala., then to Selma, on the way heard of Lee's surrender, and Lincoln's assassination.

In July, 1865, was discharged at Selma, Ala., and returned to Brimfield, Peoria Co., Ill. During his three years' service he was always with his Regt., except when detailed in the battery; was sick but three days, and never rode in an ambulance, but traveled many thousands of miles through Ky., Mo., Tenn., Ark., Miss., La. and Ala.

The above is but a brief outline of the active soldier's life. It is impossible to tell of

> The many weary marches
> In sun and snow and rain,
> The many weary watches,
> Midst hunger, thirst and pain.
>
> The many lonely sentries,
> The many thoughts of home,
> And the many ardent wishes
> For the dawn of peace to come.

In 1872, Mr. Hays was married to Laura A., daughter of Frank D. and Laura P. Hotchkiss, of Toulon, Ill, Three children have resulted from this union—John Wonder, Grace Darling, and Kate Ladd. Mrs. Hays had two brothers in the army, one having sacrificed his life in the

service of his country. During the year 1874, Mr. Hays moved from Peoria to Monmouth, where he still resides. His politics were moulded during the war, and he is by nature a Republican.

CHESTER A. GERMAN, deputy Sheriff of Kane Co., Ill., was born at Geneva, Ill., June 6, 1838, a son of Lyman and Elizabeth (McKinley) German. His father who was a highly respected and well-to-do farmer, has retired from active life and now resides at Geneva, while his mother died at Geneva, 1888. Chester is the eldest of a family of 9 children. He was reared and received a good education in his native town, and commenced life as a farmer. He enlisted in the service of his country at Geneva, Ill., Aug. 7, 1861, Co. H., 15th Ill. Cav. The Regt. went into camp and was equipped and organized at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., six weeks later marched to Benton Barracks, and shortly went on duty at Gen. Halleck's headquarters, at St. Louis. Here it remained on duty until May, 1862, when it was ordered to report to Gen. Steele, at Pilot Knob, and soon after started on a march for Helena, Ark., participating in several skirmishes, *en route*. Here they remained on guard and picket duty for five months. The next move was down to Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., where Dec. 27 and 28, 1862, they gallantly participated in the hottest of that desperately fought battle. Onward with Sherman, and were engaged in the capture of Arkansas Post, returning and going into winter quarters at Young's Point, La., where they made frequent expeditions. In the spring they moved to Hard Times Landing, crossed into Miss., and shortly comrade German is facing the enemy's fire in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge. Thence onward toward Vicksburg, participating in all the 49 days of skirmishing and battles which resulted in the capture of the city, July 4, 1863. The same day his command moved to and recaptured Jackson, then onward to Canton, destroyed the railroads, returned to Vicksburg and embarked for Helena, Ark., and shortly, were engaged in the capture of Little Rock. Later the command was ordered to join Gen. Banks in La., moving onward and fighting, *en route*, the battles of Mark's Mill, Jenkin's Ferry and Camden. Returning to Little Rock, they remained on duty until Sept. 8, 1864, when our comrade was mustered out after three years of loyal, and faithful service.

After the war Mr. German resumed farming which he continued very successfully until about five years ago only retiring to spend the balance of life in more ease and comfort. He is a member of Geo. Spaulding Post No. 60, of which he has been both S. V. and J. V. Commander. Has been L. D. and J. D. of Geneva Lodge No. 139, is Master of Fox River Chapter No. 14; is a member of Bethel Commandery at Elgin, No. 36, and is an Odd Fellow.

CAPTAIN JAMES G. WELLES, a member of the U.S. detachment guarding the bridge at Moline, Ill., was born at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 27, 1816, and is the son of Robert and Polly (Grundy) Welles. His father was born in the U. S., of Irish parentage, and was a merchant at Columbus at the time of the birth of the subject of this sketch. During a trip to Harrisburg, Pa., to lay in a stock of goods his father mysteriously disappeared, and after fifteen years had elapsed it was discovered that the body of a murdered man found in a warehouse at Harrisburg about the time of his visit was his. His death thus occurred in 1815, his widow surviving him until 1868.

James G. was an only child, and about one and a-half years of age at the period of his father's disappearance. He was then sent to live with his grandfather, with whom he continued to reside until he reached his 12th year, when he started out in the world to make his own living, beginning by learning the carpenter's trade, and subsequently engaging in various kinds of business up to the time of the outbreak of the war of the rebellion.

He enlisted at Muscatine, Iowa, in July, 1862, in Co. B., 37th Iowa Inf., under the command of Col. G. W. Kincade, and was mustered in at that place. The Regt. was ordered to the front, and arrived at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 1, 1863, where it remained in camp for 3 months, performing guard duty. From St. Louis his command was ordered out on the Union Pacific Railway, his Co. halting on the way at Washington, Mo., the other portion of the Regt. being strung out all along the route.

Capt. Welles recruited his Co. and was elected to command it by the suffrages of its members. He was subsequently commissioned by Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa on recruiting service for the army, a duty which he occupied about 3 months. During a greater part of the time while on this service he was accompanied by his wife. From Washington, Mo., the Regt. removed to Alton, Ill., to guard the military prison at that point, relieving the 77th Ohio. Here they remained for about 4 months, being then transferred to Rock Island., Ill., there performing similar duties at the military post for over five months. They left for Memphis, June 5, were there brigaded with Wisconsin, Indiana and Iowa regiments, and placed upon the outpost picket line engaging in several skirmishes with Forrest, checking his advance. They continued here for about three months, and thence moved on to Indianapolis. It was here that Capt. Welles was taken sick and consequently did not proceed with his Co. to Columbus, but rejoined it at Gallipolis toward the end of Oct. 1864, where he was stationed until the close of the conflict. He was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, May 25, 1865.

Returning to Muscatine, Iowa, he for awhile conducted the auction business, after which for one year he served as City Marshal. In 1868 he removed to Moline, where for sometime he was engaged as a manufacturer of patented articles of various descriptions, afterwards being appointed constable and collector for the town, and filling those positions for one year. After the incorporation of Moline, he was appointed City Marshal and continued to act in that capacity for 13 years. He was subsequently associated with Dimock & Gould for two years. Aug. 1, 1888, he was appointed by the U. S. Govt. one of the guards at the bridge which connects Moline with the Island, and is still the incumbent of that position.

He was married in 1837, at Danville, Ill., to Almira Hunt, daughter of William Hunt, a native of N. Y. They had five children—Austin, George, John, Charles and Homer, of whom only one, Austin is living. John was a member of Co. A., 7th Iowa, and served until Jan., 1865, being mustered out at Vicksburg. He was among the killed in the explosion of the steamer "Sultana," which occurred on the Miss. on the way to St. Louis. At the time of the frightful accident there were on board 1,500 soldiers and prisoners from Andersonville. Captain Welles lost his wife in 1851, and was married a second time at Moline, to Jennie Thompson, daughter of John and Susan (Sampson) Thompson, natives of Pa., settling at Moline in the spring of 1842. Mrs. Welles' father was a farmer. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1873. By his second marriage Captain Welles, has had 5 children—Fred, Frank, Ella, Hattie and Mattie (twins), Mattie died in 1881. Ella was married at Moline, Sept. 14, 1887, to Harry H. Haley, of Moline; Hattie was married April 24, 1889, to Paul A. Keller, of Rock Island.

Captain Welles is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 319, of Moline, and the American Protection Association. He is a prominent member of G. A. R. Post, No. 312, of Moline. In politics he is a Republican. He and his family are members of the M. E. Church. Captain Welles has truly earned the high reputation he bears, and may well experience the satisfaction that ever attends a well spent and honorable life.

JOHN OHLWEILER, a member of the firm of Cars & Ohlweiler, the most extensive bottlers of mineral waters at Rock Island, Ill., is a native of Rheinduerkheim, Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born Feb. 2, 1843. He spent his boyhood days in Bechts-

heim, where he attended school up to his 16th year, and the following year set out for the New World, landing at N. Y., from whence he came directly to Rock Island, Ill. Here he followed the trade of cooper up to the time he went forward in battle for the preservation of his newly adopted country. He was mustered into service at Camp Douglas, July 22, 1862, Co. D., 71st Ill. Inf. The Regt. soon moved to Mound City, Ill., where it was engaged in guarding the marine hospital and the Government arsenal, and upon the completion of its term of service returned to Chicago, where it was mustered out Nov. 22, 1862. Mr. Ohlweiler returned to Rock Island, and re-enlisted Feb. 18, 1864, Co. D., 12th Ill. Inf. After rendezvousing at Camp McClellan, Chicago, they were ordered to Pulaski, Tenn., later despatched to Chattanooga, Tenn., marching onward and encountering the enemy in a hot conflict at Rome's Cross Roads, Ga. Forward, skirmishing nearly every day up to the time they participated in the battle of Big Shanty. Onward they pressed without delay, wading the Chattachoochie River, then moving on toward Atlanta, Ga., their march being constantly interrupted with lively skirmishes. July 22 commemorates that bloody battle of Atlanta. During this conflict his command was assigned to the left flank, where it guarded the supply train, and where it had a desperate hand to hand combat with the notorious rebel corps under Hardee, who were determined to capture the provisions.

On this occasion our subject suddenly encountered a rebel lying in a ditch with loaded and cocked gun, just about to take the fatal aim when through the alert movements of young Ohlweiler, who "got the drop on him," he was forced to surrender. Victory had barely crowned these gallant services in the desperate hand to hand conflict, when the Brig. was ordered to the right, in double quick, to recapture the breastworks, which the enemy had taken from part of the 15th Corps, and heroically they took them. The Brig. being largely armed with the famous Henry rifles, brought out the expression from the rebels, "Those damn Yanks load all night and shoot all day!" After lying on their arms all night, they again opened firing at 2 A. M., continuing within ten feet of the breastworks until daybreak, when the enemy surrendered. Then commenced the sad work of digging ditches and burying the army of the dead. July 28th, they fought the battle of Ezra Chapel, Ga., and for the ensuing four weeks were engaged in almost constant skirmishing, the bullets literally razing all the bushes and small trees about them. During Aug. the "boys" were actively engaged in the siege of Atlanta, then the battle of Jonesboro, and subsequently Ohlweiler's command of only 161 muskets, was suddenlyordered to Alatoona Pass, where the rebels under Hood were about to obtain access to the large supply of crackers stored there. Here our soldiers participated in one of the hardest and most stubbornly fought battles in the annals of the war, Gen. Corse having been thrice wounded, and Ohlweiler's small command of 161 gallant heroes losing nearly half their number in killed and wounded. Nov. 11th the army started on the "march to the sea," capturing about 900 prisoners on its route, and arriving at Savannah, Ga., in due time.

For a period of a week the boys were quite destitute of rations, and lived solely on rice, which they gathered in bundles in the surrounding territory, brought into camp, threshed out the kernels, and made their porridge. At Savannah Mr. Ohlweiler, with a detail of about a hundred, were ordered to guard the prisoners, about 800 in number, and take them to Hilton Head. Subsequently the command joined the army in the famous march through the Carolinas, during which time Mr. Ohlweiler was detailed as forager for his Co. Onward the victorious "boys" marched, through almost bottomles swamps and across rivers, finally joining the grand review at Washington, where the Western army was received amid the deafening pæns of victory. Our subject was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1865, and received final pay and discharge July 18th, at Springfield, Ill.

After gallantly following the fortunes of war, Mr. Ohlweiler returned to Rock Island, Ill., where he resumed his former calling. Later he

established himself in the grocery trade, and subsequently entered into his present business, in which his labors have honorably been crowned with success.

Mr. Ohlweiler was married Oct. 23, 1867, at Rock Island, Ill., to Anna Ehlers, a native of Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. He is a member of the G. A. R.; also of the I. O. O. F. lodge. Politically, and as a citizen, he has held many positions of trust and honor. He is President of the Rock Island Turnverein; President of the German-English School Society of his city; President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, and also President of the District Board of the Association. He has been a member of the City Council; in 1891 he received the Democratic nomination by acclamation for Mayor of his city, and is at present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee. A thoroughly self-made man, he has demonstrated what integrity and peseverance can accomplish.

JAMES S. COLEMAN, of Rockford, Ill., was born July 15, 1844, in Ind., a son of James Coleman, born in 1804, who was in the Mexican war as Sergt. Major, afterwards published the Delphi *Oracle*, and later was upon the *Patriot's* Staff at Washington. Subsequently he rounded the Horn to Cal. and edited a paper in San Francisco, where he was burnt to death in 1854, his hotel being consumed by fire.

Our subject spent his early days about a farm and in attending public schools. In his 17th year he enlisted as a private in Co. F., 46th Ind. Vol. Inf., at Logansport, Oct. 10, 1861. He continued in camp of instruction first at Logansport, then at Camp Wycliffe, where he continued drilling and on camp duty until Feb., 1862, when he marched with his Regt. to the Ohio River, took transports to Paducah, Ky., and then proceeded to New Madrid, Mo. The Regt. next moved to Point Pleasant, and there supported batteries until the evacuation of Fort Madrid; then by transports and marches reached Fort Pillow, Ark., where it continued in the operations around that place until it also was evacuated. Leaving there it moved to Memphis, and witnessed the naval engagement which resulted in the capture of the town, then took formal possession, garrisoning the place for a time and afterwards took transports to St. Charles, landed and stormed the rebel works, capturing the entire rebel fortifications and millitary stores. A rebel cannon ball struck and exploded the steam chest of the steamer "Mound City," and the escaping steam and other flying debris killed 80 of its crew. The Regt. afterwards proceeded up the river to Du-Vall's Bluff and was continually under the enemy's fire, and on account of the low water in the river, was compelled to return to Helena, where it joined Gen. Curtis' army, and from where they engaged in frequent expeditions into the interior. Mr. Coleman joined in the Tullahoma campaign. then in the Yazoo River expedition, during which a shell exploded in the steamer "Tuscumbia," resulting in the killing of 14 men. In April the Regt. started for Vicksburg, arriving about 2 o'clock A. M., and immediately marching to Magnolia Hills, opened battle upon the enemy, who was, by 10 o'clock, completely routed. The regimental loss in this engagement was about 20 killed and wounded. He assisted to repair the bridges, then marched to Champion Hills and took part in that dreadful conflict in which his Regt. lost upwards of 200 men, or one-third of those engaged, whilst his Co. entered the battle with 46 men, and emerged from the bloody conflict with only 19. His Regt. remained upon the battlefield employed, during May 19, in burying the dead, then moving to the front of Vicksburg, participated in the assault upon the rebel stronghold, on the 22nd, which being successful, it joined in the siege until the surrender, and on the following day, started for Jackson, where it entered the battle at that place. Returning then to Vicksburg, continued at that point four or five weeks, when it went by transports to Natchez, where it remained for a time organizing colored troops.

It subsequently went upon the Peninsular Campaign, and when it closed, started on the Red River Expedition, engaging the rebels at Mansfield, La.. during which 80 of its number

were captured including its Colonel and several other officers, Mr. Coleman also being one of the victims. April 9, our subject and all the other prisoners started for Tyler, Texas, 200 miles distant, which was covered in 8 days. There was only one canteen to every five men, and the men received as rations one pint of coarse corn-meal and three-fourths lb. salt beef per man, as they went into camp each night. No cooking utensils were to be had, therefore the men roasted the meat on sticks, over the fire, whilst the meal was moistened, made in rolls, and burnt brown, and eaten. The men could not live without the meat, and as they had no means of supplying themselves with water, the suffering endured is beyond description. Arriving at Tyler they were placed in a stockade. Aug. 20, on account of the place being overcrowded, 500 prisoners, Mr. Coleman being of the number, were removed to Hempstead, but found a much worse place; the water was contaminated and almost hot, and the mortality became astounding. Our subject became ill with brain fever, from which he recovered, but on being paroled with about 500 others, Dec. 12, 1864, weighed only 75 lbs.

He embarked at Galveston, proceeded to New Orleans, thence to Cairo, and then to Indianapolis, where he received a six weeks' furlough. Subsequently he rejoined his Regt. at Lexington, Ky., where he was engaged until Sherman's army reached Louisville, where he removed, and continued on duty there until Aug., then moved to Indianapolis and was mustered out Sept. 5. 1865.

After leaving the army Mr. Coleman clerked in Delphi, for 3 years, then removed to Champaign, Ill., where he was railroading during the two following years; then removed to Bloomington, and was engaged in the dry goods' business, until 1873, and finally removed to Rockford, where he engaged in the same calling for 11 years, and later at the roofing business.

He married in 1873, Mary Winklepleck, by whom he has one child, Heber S. He is a member of Post, No. 6, G. A. R. of Rockford, and can justly feel proud of his distinguished record as a soldier.

ADAM FICK, of Quincy, carpenter and contractor, is a native of Prussia, Germany, born Sept. 9, 1840, a son of Simon and Anna (Ackerman) Fick. Adam was the youngest of a family of three, only one of whom—Mrs. Christina Wenk, is now living in her native country. Mr. Fick came to America when in his 18th year and located at Quincy, Ill., June 11, 1857, which has since been his home. He served an apprenticeship at the carpenter trade in Prussia, and again in this country up to 1860, then engaged in a chair factory until the war. He enlisted as a soldier April 27, 1861, for three months, under Capt., afterwards Maj. Gen. B. M. Prentiss, went to Springfield, Ill., then to Cairo when the three months expired. Returning to Quincy he reenlisted in the same army engaging with Capt. Wm. A. Smitt in command of Co. A., 27th Ill. Inf. He participated in the following battles: Belmont, Mo., Union City, Siege of Corinth, Running the blockade of Island No. 10, Lavergne, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, and the movement on Atlanta. From Mission Ridge they followed the enemy for three months through Tenn. and into N. C. and were without communications with the outside world, living entirely upon the country, largely upon parched corn. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20, 1864. He was wounded in the battle of Mission Ridge receiving a fracture of the left shoulder blade, by a shell, causing him a loss of two weeks off duty. He rejoined his Regt. at Knoxville, then went across the plains towards White River, marching all day and turning around marched back at night, in face of the pursuing enemy, he being found in force and a battle without support could not be hazarded.

After being discharged he returned to Quincy where he resumed his calling. He is a wood-work contractor, and has finished many of the fine buildings, both public and private, which adorn the city of Quincy. He married, in Quincy May 18, 1865, Mary Schrage, a native of Germany, who came to this country with her parents when a child of five or six years. He

had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: William C., Walker L., Carrie, John and Ida.

Mr. Fick is a member of the A. O. U. W., "Mutual Aid," and of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R. His family are members of the M. E. Church in Quincy. He is a staunch Republican, but he has never sought an office from his party. Mrs. Fick is an active worker in the W. R. C., and the two eldest sons are members of the Sons of Veterans.

EUGENE C. KINCAID is a native of the State of N. Y., where he was born Jan. 24, 1839, a son of Elam H. and Rhoda (Cornell Kincaid, the former born in Vt., and the latter in Galway, N. Y. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch descent, whilst the Cornell branch claim to be American from a remote period. Elam H. Kincaid was an editor and proprietor of a newspaper, which business he conducted for many years, and died when subject was an infant, leaving the following children: L. C. Kincaid, Julia M. Kincaid, and our subject. Eugene resided with his grandparents upon a farm in York State until thirteen years of age, attending the public school as opportunities presented themselves, then learned the printing business at which he continued to be employed until the outbreak of the war. He then enlisted in May, 1861, as a private in Co. K., 27th N. Y. Vol. Inf., H. W. Slocum, Col.; rendezvoused at Elmira, N. Y., where he was mustered into the U. S. army in June, 1861. His Regt. finally assigned to Slocum's Brig., Gen. Franklin's Div. was attached to the Army of the Potomac. He continued with his command and participated in some of the heaviest marches, sieges and raids of the rebellion, bore an active part in the battles of the First and Second Bull Run, Crampton's Gap, Antietam, the two engagements at Fredricksburg, and the terrible battle of Chancellorsville, fought on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of May, 1863. In the two years of actual war service, Mr. Kincaid had many escapes from wounding and death, and the incidents and reminiscences he is still able to relate and picture to the minds of his auditors, would fill a large volume. He participated in the Peninsular campaign from the commencement until its close, and during that expedition, was engaged in most of the heavy battles, and was exposed almost daily to the rebel fire in the many skirmishes in which he took a part. In January, 1862, he secured a furlough of 30 days, rejoining his Regt. again near Alexandria, Va. He was on one occasion detailed as Act. Q. M. Sergeant, at which he was employed for three months, and again in charge of a wagon train for a short period.

During his soldier life, Mr. Kincaid claims to have had the good fortune of a liberal supply of rations always at hand, but owing to the exposure to which he was necessarily subjected, contracted rheumatism from which he has been a constant sufferer, in fact, to use his own language, regarding that malady, "it's always alive and kicking."

Having served his full term of two years he was mustered out at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 1863, and there finally discharged. He then moved to Albion in the same State, and subsequently to Elgin, Ill., where he was established in his former calling. Mr. Kincaid was married, June 19, 1866, to H. Isadore Padelford, a daughter of Rodolphus Williams and Mary (Wilber) Padelford, descendants of the great John Rogers and Roger Williams families. He has two children, Eugenie and Mazie. He has held a position in the Railway Mail service for upwards of twelve years. He is a member of the G. A. R. and in politics a Republican, with strong leanings to the Prohibition party. L. C. Kincaid, his brother, also served 8 years as a soldier in the 6th U. S. Inf.

JOHN MAHOOD, Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill., was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in 1839, and received his education in the common schools of that country until 1855, when he came with his brother Edward, now of Neb., to Galena. Here the young man worked about three years for S. Crawford

& Co., Druggists, then on a farm, attending school in the winters, until the tocsin of war called his attention in another direction. Aug. 30, 1861, he enlisted at Mt. Carroll, Ill., in Co. A., 45th Ill., Inf.. and went into camp at Camp Washburne, Galena. In Nov. was transferred to Camp Douglas, and soon started for Cairo and proceeded with Gen. Grant's army in Feb. to Ft. Henry and on to Ft. Donelson, where he took part in that memorable battle for three days and nights. Nothing further of special interest transpired in the forward movement until reaching Shiloh, where some severe fighting was encountered, and Mr. Mahood, during the first day, was struck on the head by a buckshot, but the wound at first not appearing to be serious he remained on the field, and the next day was severely wounded in the shoulder, and being disabled so as to be unfit for duty for sometime, was sent home on the fleet which Governor Yates sent down to bring home the wounded soldiers of Ill.

At home Mr. Mahood lay for a long time in a critical condition from the effects of the wound on his head, and from which he has never fully recovered. He now feels that he owes his life to the provision made by Gov. Yates for the transfer of the wounded men to their homes. Mr. Mahood received his discharge, as he was too seriously injured to perform further service in the army. When sufficiently recovered he entered upon a course of study in Mt. Carroll Seminary, which completed his school education. He then taught school some years in Carroll and Jo Daviess Counties, and was for a time a clerk in a dry goods store; then acted four years as Deputy Surveyor of Customs under Christov Barner during the Arthur Administration, and a part of Cleveland's term. In Nov., 1889, he was appointed, by President Harrison, Surveyor of Customs, and now holds that position.

Mr. Mahood is a charter member of the E. D. Kiltoe Post, G. A. R., in which he was for some years Adjutant; and also holds membership in Galena Lodge, No. 17, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the offices. In 1870, he married Sarah West, who was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and when a child came with her parents to Jo Daviess Co. This gentleman, who has thoroughly proved his devotion to his adopted country by honorable service in the army, which was cut short by disabling wounds, has, by his energy and ability, won a prominent position of trust and responsibility which indicates the public confidence he enjoys, and the influence he exerts in the locality where he has grown from boyhood to manhood and in which he is so well and favorably known.

DANIEL W. TYRRELL, Editor of the De Kalb Review, and Postmaster at De Kalb, Ill., was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1840, a son of Manilus and Esther Tyrrell, natives respectively of N. Y. and Vt., who were married in New York and moved to Kalamazoo. The father was of Irish origin, a blacksmith by trade, and died at Fayette Co., Ia., in 1860. The mother is living now at Woolstock, Iowa, and is 83 years of age. Her father, Amos Lewis, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Magnolia, Wis., at the age of 92.

Daniel W. Tyrrell received a common school education, and in 1859, learned the printer's trade at West Union, Iowa, where his parents resided, and was preparing for a course of instruction in the academy when the call to arms resounding through the land changed the currents of his thoughts. In Sept. 1861, he enlisted in Co. F., 9th Iowa Inf., and was made 5th Sergt. The Regt. was organized at Dubuque, and was sent first to St. Louis, for drill while awaiting equipments, and afterwards employed in guarding railroad bridges during the winter near Pacific Junction. In the spring it marched through Rolla to Springfield in pursuit of the retreating rebel columns that Price had gathered in Mo., and following them into N. W. Ark., camping at Cross Hallows. After Price was reinforced the battle of Pea Ridge was fought and Co. F. had a number of men killed, and its Captain and 1st Lieut. were

wounded, the latter mortally. After this battle the Regt.was ordered back to Mo. and sent to Batesville, thence to Helena, meeting the Texas Rangers in a number of skirmishes before reaching the objective point. Three or four months of inactivity followed the arrival at Helena, varied only by several foraging expeditions. At the end of this time a start was made down the river under Gen. Sherman. The 9th Iowa was in the engagement at Chickasaw Bayou, but was not under fire. From this place it proceeded to La., to take part in the expedition to, and the capture of Arkansas Post, where a number of men in Co. F. were killed and wounded. The next move was to Greenville, Miss., then toward Vicksburg, going to Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and the other points where it marched across bloody fields and left proof of its prowess.

The Regt. had a place in the 1st and 2nd assaults on Vicksburg and fought all through the long and desperate siege of 47 days. Subsequent to the fall of Vicksburg the 9th was ordered into Ala. in pursuit of Gen. J. E. Johnston, but not being able to bring him to a decided engagement, returned to Black River and soon afterward proceeded to Corinth. From this place the 9th and its Brig. was sent out to check the movements of the famous rebel Gen. Wheeler whose Cav. was active and aggressive. This pursuit was carried into Ala. and at one place had a severe encounter with his force, Mr. Tyrrell acting as Sergeant Major. Returning they moved toward Chattanooga. On this march, creeks and rivers were waded, and many difficult obstacles overcome. Co. F. participated under Hooker in the battle of Lookout Mt. After this battle the Regt. was sent into Ala. and encamped for the winter, and here most of the men veteranized and were furloughed home, but Mr. Tyrrell did not reenlist. He remained in camp and was detailed to go to Nashville to serve in the government printing office, where he remained until Nov., 1864; then went to Atlanta and was mustered out and discharged to return home.

While at Batesville, also at Helena, Mr. Tyrrell, with others were detailed to work in the printing office of Gen. Curtis, and at each place issued a little paper.

During the war, the mother of Mr. Tyrrell did noble service for the soldiers, spending about two and one half years' time in the hospitals at St. Louis, Springfield and Pacific Junction, Mo., and while her son was on the march through Mo. to Batesville, she came to meet him over the mountains in an ambulance. A sister, Janet Ellen (who afterward married a soldier, named Henderson, whom she had nursed in the hospital at Memphis), also spent several years administering to the wants of the suffering soldiers at the different hospitals in the South.

At the conclusion of the war Mr. Tyrrell worked in the office of the *Independent* at Broadhead, Wis., for a short time, when he purchased an interest in the paper, which he then assisted in editing. After a time he moved to Monroe, Wis., where associating with Mr. Potter, he founded the *Green County Republican*, and continued with it until removing to St. Charles, Ill. In 1870, he was engaged a year or two on the Geneva *Republican*, and became editor of that paper. Later he established the St. Charles *Transcript*, of which he was afterward sole proprietor, continuing its publication until 1875, then removing to De Kalb, was engaged in the office of the *News* until 1882, when he purchased an interest in the *DeKalb Review*, with which he has since been connected.

In Jan., 1890, Mr. Tyrrell received the appointment of Postmaster. He is a charter member of Merritt Simonds Post, No. 283, G. A. R., in which he has satisfactorily served in the offices of Adjt., S. V., J. V. and P. C. He also holds membership in De Kalb Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 144, and has been connected with the I. O. O. F. and G. T.

Mr. Tyrrel was married in St. Charles, Ill., in 1870, to Mrs. Sarah E. Aken, a daughter of Chas. B. Gray, one of the pioneers of Kane Co., Ind. She was born in Mo., and has one son, Louis G. Mr. Tyrrell, as may be gathered from these few incidents of his life, is a gentleman of wide experience and good judgment,

who has gradually won his way by persistent energy and business ability to the prominent and responsible positions as an evidence both of his fitness and the confidence and esteem with which he is regarded by his fellow citizens.

E. B. WATSON, of Elgin, Ill. The town of Springfield, Bradford Co., Pa., claims the honor of being the birthplace of this gentleman, the event having occurred Sept. 6, 1838. Mr. Watson, seeing the autonomy and institutions of this great Republic threatened by the secession of the States, and temporary success of the Confederate troops, determined to openly declare his patriotism, show his country that he was willing to even offer his life, if needs be, and accordingly enlisted Aug. 5, 1862, at Chicago, and was mustered in at Camp Douglas, Aug. 31, as Corporal in Co. K., 89th Ill. Inf. His Regt. left camp Sept. 4, for Louisville, Ky., where it remained until about Sept. 28, when it was ordered to pursue Gen. Bragg on his retreat out of Ky. It overtook and routed him at Perrysville, in a sharp, hot skirmish. The Regt. then marched toward Cumberland Gap, retraced its steps over to Bowling Green, then proceeded to Nashville, stopping along the route protecting and repairing the railroad. Here it remained until Dec. 26, when it was ordered to follow Bragg. At Stone River it overtook him, and then ensued the desperate battle of that place, lasting from Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1863. During the first day of the battle his command was disposed of as follows: The Corps (McCook's) was to the right of the army; the Brig. to the right of the Corps; the Regt. to the right of the Brig., and Mr. Watson's company to the right of the Regt.

The advance of the rebels was commenced —as Mr. Watson was preparing his breakfast— by firing into the Union ranks with terrible effect, forcing his Regt. back some distance, when it reformed and took and held the position until the rebel Cav. appeared in the rear causing the Regt. to fall back which was done in good order. On New Year's day his Regt. was kept engaged in different parts of the field, and on the following day his Brig. moved to the left of the army, his Regt. being detached to guard the ford at Stone River. The next morning, Jan. 3, the enemy had retreated, whereupon his Regt. pursued it some distance when a halt was called, and returning to Murfreesboro, it remained for six months recruiting and fortifying the position. Leaving there June 23, 1863, the command proceeded to Chattanooga and was engaged in the battle of Liberty Gap, June 25th. Mr. Watson had previously felt a growing sickness overtaking him, which at this time had become serious and compelled him to seek a hospital. He was sent to Murfreesboro where he remained about ten days, then to Nashville and from there was transferred to Louisville, Ky. He there received a furlough of one week, at the expiration of which he rejoined his Regt. at Louisville, and was promoted to be Corporal of colors. He was discharged at Louisville, Sept. 26, 1864, and returned to his home in Ill.

His parents were Charles and Jane Watson (nee Remington), who had the following children besides the subject of this notice— Edward C., Jasper W., Frank L., Fred Philetus, Jannet, Henrietta, Jane N. and Ellen. John Watson, the grandfather of our subject was in the war of 1812; and Niles Watson, his great grandfather, was in the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Watson received his education in the public schools, then apprenticed himself at the carpenter trade, and after completing it again attended school until he entered the employ of the N. W. R. R. Co., first residing for a time at Turner, then moving to Elgin in 1874, where he has since remained continuing in the service of the same Company.

He married Miss May Lina Woodward, July 18, 1861, at Batavia, Ills. Mrs. Watson's grandfather was also in the war of 1812. This union was blessed with the following children: Charles E., Edward, Flora, Delia, Allie M., Clara L., Lucy B., March A., Earl B., Evelyn Rose, the two first named being now dead.

Mr. Watson is a Free Mason; a Republican in politics, and a Past Commander of Post No. 26, G. A. R. at Turner, Ill.

JOHN H. PARK, a resident of Rock Island, Ill., first saw the light of day at New London, Huron Co., Ohio, Sept. 2, 1845, and is the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Treat) Park, natives of Monroe Co., N. Y., the father having been born July 27, 1810, and the mother Feb. 17, 1813. The Park family originally emigrated from England and located in Conn. The father of our subject married his wife at Mendon, Monroe Co., N. Y., where they resided until the year 1831, when they emigrated to New London, Ohio, going by way of the canal and Lake Erie. Here the father pursued the tilling of the soil until 1847, when he removed to the Badger State, settling down in Rock Co., and resuming his former occupation of farming. Here he is still living at the good old age of 82 years, hale and hearty, his estimable wife with whom he had so peacefully shared the joys and sorrows of this life for more than half a century of years, having died July 30, 1890, after reaching the ripe age of 78 years.

His brother Ben took active part in the rebellion, having been mustered into service at Madison, Wis., Jan. 31, 1862, in Co. F., 16th Wis. Inf. He faithfully served his country for three years, bravely defending the "old flag" in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Kenesaw Mt., Atlanta, and other noted conflicts, being with Sherman on his famous march to the sea.

Our subject spent his younger days on a farm, living with his parents up to the time he enlisted in the service of his beloved country, at Beloit, Wis., Feb. 6, 1865. His command went into camp at Camp Randall, Madison, Wis., and shortly moved to the front at Nashville, Tenn. March 15, to Tullahoma, Tenn., where they camped, and were engaged in picket and guard duty, digging ditches to prevent the camp grounds from being flooded, and training themselves in the knack of living on half rations. About April 1, they broke camp, marched on to Huntsville, thence into the Cumberland Mts., to meet and conquer Perkin's Independent Cav., the noted band of outlaws who knew neither friend nor foe. They participated in more or less skirmishing daily, and finally met the enemy in full force in a desperate fight which resulted in a partial victory for the Union forces. On this occasion Park's Co., together with two other companies, were cut off from the army for 11 days, during which period they existed on only such subsistence as could be foraged in so barren a wilderness as the Cumberland Mts., their food consisting chiefly of corn which was stolen from the feed boxes of the mules. Being destitute of supplies, and it being impossible to move through the thickets with their supply wagon, it was burned, and anon six men mounted on mules detailed on a scouting and foraging tour, their main object being to locate the batallion. On the close of the 11th day came the shouts of "Eureka!"—one of the number had returned bringing joy to the stray soldier boys in the happy news that he had located the command. To verify the statement, for the half starved "boys" were inclined to be skeptical, he produced a piece of corn bread, better known to the "boys" as "corn pone." Without losing a moment's time the joyful band started for the "happy land," arriving at Tony's Mills, where the batteries were stationed, the next morning, having gone with scarcely any food for nearly 20 days. Here they found a "land of plenty" of such as it was, and here Mr. Park contracted chronic diarrhea, a disease from which he still suffers severely, it having been brought on by exposure to almost constant rain, by starvation, and finally by a feast of corn mush, bacon and molasses. After remaining about three days they resumed their chase through the mountains in pursuit of Parker's notorious band, finally succeeding in totally disbanding same.

Subsequently they were ordered to different parts of Tenn. to guard elections, and about Sept., 1865, went to Nashville, Tenn., where the Regt. was mustered out at Exchange Barrack. Our soldier then returned to Madison, Wis., where he received final discharge Sept. 13, 1865.

Mr. Park relates where on one occasion some time in Aug., he with a comrade, took a stroll out to visit some friends about six miles off,

when late in the evening they were suddenly aroused by the clanking of horses' hoofs and the yelling of a remnant of Parker's Cav., consisting of about 25 men, who were about to surround the house, when he and his comrade made their escape to the woods about 100 feet off, being pursued by constant rattling of bullets. They took refuge in the woods, followed by the blood-thirsty gang, who continued searching for them, and only when daylight, which is the bushwhacker's deadly enemy, dawned, did they discontinue their hunt for Park and his comrade, who had lain almost breathlessly during the long and fearful night. They improved the first opportunity, and returned to camp congratulating themselves that the night had been deep and dark, and that they escaped being filled with the bullets they had been made targets of.

After receiving his discharge he returned to the old homestead where loving faces welcomed him, remaining there until the spring of 1866, when he took up railroading.

At present he is locomotive engineer on the R. I. & P. R. R., and also proprietor of Park's restaurant at Rock Island. Mr. Park was married at Milan, Pa., Oct. 26, 1881, to Miss Pleiades Walker, daughter of George and Sarah (Brooks) Walker.

Sept. 21, 1891, this happy union was blessed with a bouncing boy, who was christened Arthur Walker. Mr. Park is a highly pleasant, a genial and most hospitable man to meet. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a Mason, and belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In politics he is Repubican.

MELVIN A. GOULD, a member of the G.A.R., and a citizen of Moline, Ill., was born at Richmond, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1832, and is the son of Allen and Olive (Spencer) Gould. His mother, born in Ontario Co., N. Y., was of English descent, and died at Richmond, N. Y., when but 34 years of age. His father, born at Essex, Vt., was of Scotch ancestry, died at the age of 65, and was buried by the side of his wife.

There were born to these parents seven children, of whom there are living, namely: Our subject; Niel, living at Richmond, N. Y.; and Adelia, now residing at Syracuse, N. Y. The grandfather of our subject took part in the war of 1812, fought at the battle of St. Albans, and brought home the captured sword, British blade, now in the possession of Niel Gould.

This brother Niel also loyally served his country for 3 years, enlisted in Troop B., 1st N. Y. Cav., and was actively engaged in all the battles, sieges and marches of his troop, receiving an honorable discharge.

Melvin was reared at Richmond, N. Y., where he received an excellent education, attending school up to his 18th year. The following year he engaged in teaching, later went West to Marengo, Ill., resumed teaching, and subsequently was engaged in the mail service on the C. & G. U. R. R. July 28, 1853, he moved to Moline, Ill., was engaged as Superintendent of Public Works, devoting his unemployed time to surveying and stencil cutting, and continued in that entrusted office up to the time he went forth to battle for the stars and stripes. Mr. Gould enlisted at Moline, June 10, 1861, in Co. H., 19th Ill. Inf., under the noted Col. J. B. Turchin.

July 12 the Regt. moved out of its camp at Chicago, started on its martial career of 3 years of service, given patriotically and voluntarily to the Govt., and went forward to relieve Grant's Regt. at Palmyra, Mo. Here the Co. participated in frequent skirmishes, and did most heavy foraging, on one occasion totally cleaning out the premises of a Major Proctor, a confederate who had stored away immense quantities of provisions, and military supplies, including mules and wagons. By virtue of the exceedingly heavy and most excellent foraging that the Regt. did, it was subsequently nicknamed "Chicago Jerkers," it being generally remarked that if the 19th had been left unmolested it would have stolen the Confederacy.

The next move was to St. Louis, where they received new uniforms and new arms, changing from a flint lock to a percussion, and shortly they joined a large flotilla, landing at Bird's

Point, from whence the Regt. was immediately detailed to Norfolk as an advance guard, where its duties where difficult and arduous.

Subsequently, when an expedition was made towards Jackson, Tenn., where it was expected to meet the enemy, Gen. Prentiss requested that the 19th move as an advance guard of the column. No enemy having been met, the Regt. was subsequently ordered to Camp Holt, a most miserable camp. From here the "boys" marched down the river, under fire of the rebel gunboats, again doing most efficient foraging. Sept. 17, the 19th was ordered to Washington to act as special guard for Gen. McClellan, who had by this time heard of its heroic exploits. On the route one of the trains broke through a bridge, in which frightful accident 24 were killed and 105 wounded, and many crippled for life. This trouble caused them to stop at Cincinnati, from where, Sept. 25, they were ordered to Lebanon, Ky. While in camp here, Gould, who is proficient in music, was detailed to the band as regimental bugler and instructor.

Oct. 22, they moved to Elizabethtown. While here the command was reviewed by Gen. Buell, who confessed that he "never saw a better drilled Regt." Feb. 10, 1862, they moved and bivouacked at Belle's Tavern, awaking in the morning covered with about five inches of snow. Shortly they moved to Bowling Green, the 19th being the first Regt. to enter that stronghold, where a large amount of rebel stores were captured. They next moved to Nashville, where they were constantly engaged in repairing and building bridges.

Then to Jackson. Here the band was mustered out, and comrade Gould returned to Louisville, Ky., where he was taken seriously sick and was transferred to the hospital. While confined there he later performed the duty of making out pay rolls. His ability, accuracy, and neatness of work being perfect to such a degree, he was commissioned to the office of chief clerk of the Adjutant, having nine men in the clerical force under him. In this position of responsibility and honor, he creditably continued up to Oct. 8, 1862, when his health having failed, he was discharged and returned to Moline, Ill., where he has resided ever since. Mr. Gould was married Dec. 1, 1856, to L. Maria, daughter of Capt. Jefferson and Margaret (Bennett) Taylor, who were natives of Mass. By this union eight children were born, of whom are living—Geo. M.; Wm. T., married to Estella Heck; Albert S.; and Herbert R., married to Mary Sheley.

Mr. Gould has held many positions of honor and public trust. He has been County Surveyor of Rock Island County, superintended the building of the C. R. I. & St. L. R. R. from Rock River to Macomb, was City Engineer of Moline for eight years, during which time he built the first water-works and was author of the sewerage system of Moline. For the past eight years he has done all the recording of plats for Rock Island Co., and as an arbitrator, he is quite universally wanted in all disputes requiring engineering knowledge. At present Mr. Gould is established in the manufacture of novelties, and the stencil cutting business, doing the very finest and most artistic work in this line. Verily, he is a genius in the best sense of the term, and can fix quite anything that needs fixing. Though 59 years old, he is physically and mentally a well preserved man, and handles a gun in the various maneuvers of a drill with quite the same grace and agility he did in by-gone days. He is a member of the G. A. R., has been officer of the day for five years, and has attended eight National Encampments. A soldier, a scholar, an artist and a musician, Mr. Gould is a whole-souled, liberal minded gentleman whom it is a pleasure to meet.

CHARLES B. DRAKE, of Belvidere, Ill., began his soldier career Aug. 14, 1862, by enlisting in the Union army at Belvidere, rendezvoused at Camp Fuller, Rockford, where he was mustered into the service as a Corporal in Co. B., 95th Ill. Vol. Inf. The men were drilled at Rockford, and Nov. 4, left for Jackson, Tenn., and on arrival, proceeded to Grand Junction, and the following winter took part in the Northern Miss. expedition. Grant's supplies at Holly Springs having been captured

by the rebel Van Dorn, they took up the line of march for Memphis, arriving at Moscow, Dec. 30th, then on to Collierville where it halted and was guarding the railroads for a few days, being obliged, owing to the surprise at Holly Springs to be up and in line of battle at three o'clock each morning; afterwards proceeded to Memphis where they arrived Jan. 13, 1863, thus closing that campaign. Here the 95th, with 14 other transports, started down the Miss. River, for the purpose of operating againt Vicksburg, arriving at Milliken's Bend 15 miles above Vicksburg on Jan. 26, where they disembarked the following day and went into camp. Mr. Drake was detailed at Lake Providence to escort some prisoners to Memphis, and upon returning to that point became exceedingly ill, therefore went into camp hospital, where his malady did not yield to treatment, and after a stay of one month, he was discharged by reason of disability, on March 23, 1863, and mustered out.

Mr. Drake was a son of Charles E. and Martha (Heaton) Drake, born near Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., June 21, 1838. His mother died Feb. 23, 1891, whilst his father is still living upon the homestead. Charles was employed upon the farm and attending school, in early life, but when he had attained his 20th year embarked in farming upon his own account, which he continued until his enlistment in the army. Immediately after his discharge as a soldier he returned home, resumed farming and continued that occupation until the year 1882, when he removed to Belvidere and accepted a position with the Northwestern R. R. Co., as freight agent for that place, a trusted and responsible situation, wherein he has been universally courteous and obliging to all patrons of the railroad, having business to transact through him, and also conducted his department to the full satisfaction of his employers. He was married to Susan M. Boyce, Nov. 12, 1861, daughter of Hugh and Maria Boyce, and by this marriage has one child, namely, William E. Our subject is a member of the Odd Fellows order, politically a Republican, and is a member of Hurlbut Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of which he is Adjutant. He was Register Clerk, for twelve years. William H. Boyce, a brother of Mrs. Drake, served in the same Co. with our subject, and died Feb. 1863, at Overton Hospital, Memphis.

MAJOR STEPHEN JEFFERS, a prominent citizen and retired farmer of Hanover, Ill., is a native of N. Y. State, born in Broom Co., Sept. 20, 1820. He is a son of Stephen and Cynthya (Coburn) Jeffers, natives of N. H. and N. Y., respectively. The paternal grandfather, John Jeffers, was a Scotchman who emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary War, in which he was a soldier. The maternal ancestors were English and came to the U. S. during the present century.

Major Stephen Jeffers was one of 9 children and was given limited opportunities to secure an education, but possessing more than ordinary natural ability and persistent energy, this lack was largely overcome. In 1837, when but 17 years old he came to Ill. and spent two years in Whiteside Co., moving in 1839, to Hanover, then to Wapello, where he was engaged on a farm until 1842, when he purchased 200 acres of land and began its cultivation. Feb. 1844, he married Julia Maxwell, who was born in Delhi, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1820, and came to Ill., in 1837, with Mr. Jeffers' parents and others. She died Mar. 10, 1889, the mother of 5 children—George, Perry, Albert, William and Ellen, who died at an early age. Mr. Jeffers continued his farming and stock raising operations until a few years previous to the war, when he engaged in business in Hanover. Sept. 6, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F., 96th Ill. Inf., and was at once made Q. M. of the Regt., which went to Camp Fuller near Rockford, Ill., and remained there until Oct. 8, when it started South, stopping for a short time at Covington, Ky., and marched to Lexington, Harrodsburg and Danville, where it wintered, making numerous expeditions into the adjoining country. In the early spring they marched to Louisville and took passage for Nashville, marching

thence soon after to Franklin where it made headquarters for several months, occasionally meeting Gen. Forrest's rebel cavalry and skirmishing at different points, the most important engagement occurring at Triune. In the latter part of Dec. the Regt. started for Chattanooga, camped at Rossville, for a time, and then took part in the hottest of the fight at Chickamauga, returning subsequently to camp at Shell Mound for the winter. Here Mr. Jeffers was sick and in camp during the battles of Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge.

The next move was to Cleveland to prepare for the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns. Just prior to these expeditions Mr. Jeffers was commissioned as Captain of subsistence and ordered to report to Col. Porter at Chattanooga, where he remained in charge of that department for more than a year, supplying Gen. Sherman's army with cattle and other stores. During this time 96,000 cattle and $70,000,000 passed through the hands of Capt. Jeffers. In the spring he received orders to join Gen. Sherman at Beaufort, N. C., but when he arrived Gen. Sherman was at Washington and ordered him to report there. He remained there a few days and returned South to Nashville expecting to go to Chattanooga, but instead was sent to a point in Northeast, Miss., on the Tenn., River, where he lay two months, then went to Nashville and soon to Atlanta, Ga., to relieve the Commissaries there. Late in Dec. he was discharged and returned home without a wound. He proved himself in every capacity a thorough soldier and a valuable and efficient officer as is evidenced by the important trusts which were placed in his charge and faithfully executed.

George, the son of Major Jeffers, enlisted with his father, Sept. 1862, and acted as chief clerk while his father was Q. M., after which he was detailed as Commisary Sergeant, and served as such until the end of the war.

When Major Jeffers returned to private life he resumed his extensive farming business and was actively engaged until a few years ago, when he retired with a comfortable competence. He started in life a poor boy with but few advantages but by untiring energy and strictest integrity he has made a fortune, now owning 1,000 acres of fine land, near Hanover, under a high state of cultivation. He has not only acquired wealth, but honors and position have come to him, and in every place, public or private, he has proved his ability and made a success. He is a charter member of John O. Duer Post, No. 399, G. A. R., and has for nearly 40 years been a member of the A. F. & A. M., also holds membership in the Chapters.

In the locality where he resides few men are better known and held in higher esteem than Major Stephen Jeffers.

ROBERT M. BENELL a resident of Moline, Ill., was born June, 16, 1844, in Holmes Co., Ohio, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Benell who were natives of Greene Co., Pa. His father was born Dec. 10, 1825, and died at Newton, Kan., in 1890. His mother was born Sept. 1823, and is still living at Galesburg, Ill. To them was born a family of nine children, namely: Robert, our subject; Martha A., now Mrs. J. H. Andrews of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Wm. A.; John M.; Phrosina (deceased), Annette, now the wife of D. H. Porter, Editor of the "Geneseo *Republic*", Geneseo, Ill.; Elizabeth, now Mrs. L. Kat, of Emporia, Kan.; and Capitola, now Mrs. Ray White of Geneseo, Ill. When Robert was 3 years old his parents located at Fulton Co., Ill., where he was reared, went to school, and later continued working the farm up to the time of the inauguration of the great rebellion. Only a few months had passed since the loud echoes of Fort Sumter tingled in his ears, and soon our youthful soldier responded, essayed to enlist, but was rejected on account of his youth. But he was determined and after a few restless weeks he tried a second time, and this time not in vain. Though but a youth of 17 years he enlisted as artificer, Sept. 6, 1861, at Prairie City, Ill., Co. B., 1st Mo. Engineers, and was mustered in the following day at St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis. After remaining in camp at Camp Genessis, for

three weeks, during which time the "boys" were equipped, drilled and engaged in picket and guard duty, they moved on to Otterville, Mo. There he assisted in constructing the first railroad bridge, built during the war, and shortly we find him active in all of Fremont's campaign, returning to Otterville about Feb. 1, 1862, then to St. Louis, and subsequently under Gen. Pope, was actively engaged in the battles and capture of New Madrid, his Regt. having planted the guns, set up the breastworks, and, indeed, deported itself most gallantly. Next we find our yong artificer at Phillip's Landing, cutting the levees and assisting in the most difficult and arduous duty of constructing a channel of 12 miles, right through the thickest of timber, thus enabling four steamboats to pass on to New Madrid, where Gen. Pope's army lay in readiness to be transported, resulting as it did in the phenomenal victory of capturing 6,000 prisoners. After this he joined Gen. Pope on his expedition to Fort Pillow, and subsequently the Regt. was sent to reinforce Halleck at Corinth, participating as it did in all the skirmishes connected with that great siege, and being the 3d Regt. to enter the city. No time was lost and his command was dispatched to pursue the rebels, encountering them in a hot and spirited two days' battle in the swamps and bottoms of the Tuscumbia River, and in which the 1st Mo. lost 30 in killed and wounded. Under Gen. Logan our soldier-mechanic next moved on to Jackson, Tenn., constantly engaged in important duties of an artificer and a soldier, and remaining up to the time the "boys" proceeded and took active part in all the skirmishes, battles, and sieges connected with the memorable siege of Corinth, Oct. 3, and 4, 1862. Joining Gen. Grant on his expedition down the Miss. Central R. R., they participated in lively skirmishes all along the route, and later were constantly employed guarding the mail cars between Memphis and Corinth.

The next important service rendered by Comrade Benell, was at Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, where the 1st Mo. Engineers performed most excellent service on Butler's Canal. There during the deep darkness of but a single night, it muffled its wagons, quietly constructed breastworks, planted casemated batteries, and thus with the dawn of daylight, the batteries were enabled to fire their deadly shells into Vicksburg. After participating in the long siege of Vicksburg, followed by months of continued guard and artificer's duty, young Robert was next marching under Gen. Sherman, and soon actively engaged on the tragic battlefields before Atlanta, including those two days of horrible fighting at Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31, and Sept. 1, 1864, during which campaign the Union forces suffered a total loss of over 33,000 in killed and wounded and missing.

His term of service having expired he was mustered out at East Point, Ga., Sept. 15, 1864, was discharged at St. Louis Mo., Sept. 23, and accordingly returned home to Abingdon, Ill., having loyally served under the grand "old flag" for over three years. But during this long time Comrade Benell had evidently only grown even more patriotic, for he re-enlisted Feb. 7, 1865, at Galesburg, Ill., in Co. F., 148th Ill. Inf. The Regt. moved to Nashville, Tenn., later to Tullahoma, Tenn., and after nearly 7 months of constant guard and garrison duty, was mustered out Sept. 5. 1865. Thus the great rebellion came to an end, Comrade Benell returned to Abingdon, and in 1867 moved to Moline, Ill., where he is now engaged in the U. S. mail service, as a trustworthy and faithful mail carrier.

At Knoxville, Ill., Feb. 6, 1865, our subject was married to Nancy Smith, by which marriage there were born six children, of whom Charles and Harry are living, the others being buried by the side of their beloved mother at Moline, Ill. Mr. Benell was married a second time, March 16, 1879, to Julia Peregoy, the estimable daughter of Moses J. Peregoy. By this happy union there were born a family of three talented children, namely: Nellie, Nannie and Robert. Verily, comrade Benell can well feel proud of his offspring, who, with their songs, music and repertoire of recitations keep their home radiating with sunshine. Scarcely a sol-

dier in the State of Ill. who has not heard of Little Nellie Benell, a child in age, but a giant in ability; a fitly adopted daughter of R. H. Graham Post, Moline, Ill., who spoke at their camp fires and was voted a gold medal when but a wee bit of a child of four years. Nine years have passed, and during that time she has spoken at all their camp fires, decoration exercises and gatherings, which are noted for hundreds of miles aronnd. Aye, she is the bright little star of all their entertainments, and all that is necessary to draw an audience is to advertise that "Little Nellie" will be there, and the crowd is assured. In 1887 she spoke at the State Encampment of the Sons of Veterans, and was presented with a silver badge of the order. In 1888, during the Military Tract Reunion, at which Gov. Fifer and Gen. Palmer spoke, Little Nellie rendered "Only a Private Soldier," and took the audience by storm. Many societies throughout her section of Ill. have had their programmes honored with the name of Little Nellie Benell, who has had the honor of being encored by President Harrison, Hon. Lucius Fairchild, our own John A. Logan, General Sherman, and scores of other great men. Yes, long live Little Nellie!

Mr. Benell is a member of the G. A. R., and is an affectionate husband and a good citizen.



Luther H. Knapp, a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Galesburg, Ill., is a son of the Empire State, born in Wayne Co., Jan. 7, 1841. His parents were Asa B. and Mary A. (Storm) Knapp, the former a descendant of New England stock, the latter of Mohawk Dutch. In 1850, the family moved to Batavia, Ill., where Luther spent his boyhood days and attended school. Sept., 1861, he enlisted in Co. D., 7th Kan. Cav., known as the "Jayhawkers." The winter was spent in western Mo., and the following June they embarked to near Corinth, Miss. Shortly after, they participated in the siege of that city, and after the capture were engaged the next two years in guarding the railroads between Corinth, Memphis and Holly Springs. During this time we find comrade Knapp engaged in the battle of Corinth, on the arduous march to Oxford, Tenn., in fact, kept in motion constantly; on one occasion Col. Anthony, who was in command, gave orders not to ride faster than a walk. One young fellow spurred up to a trot. For this slight offense he was arrested, balled and chained. Standing on top of a log surrounded by his fellow comrades, while the blacksmith was riveting the cruel fetters, the young soldier sweetly and touchingly sung, "Brave boys are they who go to their country's call." This was more than the boys who had so recently left their homes and loved ones to go forward in their country's defense could stand. Their heart strings were soon vibrating in response to his mellow voice. Up, almost simultaneously, away with the guard, cutting the chains, freeing the young patriot, then hastening to the guard house, they freed the prisoners who had been punished for similar offenses and left the grim guard-house wrapped in flames. While in Memphis, comrade Knapp remembers seeing the dead bodies of negroes, victims of the Fort Pillow Massacre, float by for days and days.

On another occasion, while comrade Knapp was out with a squadron, they discovered a lone horseman. Pursuing him, he took refuge in his house, where he bravely defended himself, killing one of our boys and wounding several others, and himself receiving a wound in the arm. The house was set on fire, and the lone hero came out, still fighting. Then for the first time the answer came back, "My God! are you Union men?" The lone soldier had deserted the rebel army in which he had been conscripted. Thinking the squadron were rebels disguised in Union uniform, who had come to retake him, he was determined not to be taken alive. Subsequently we find our subject with Gen. Smith in his raid through Miss., and, July 13, 1864, the boys had a hard all-day's fight at Tupelo. Just ahead of the 7th was a colored Regt., and our comrade saw many poor colored lads, exhausted, lay down by the wayside, well knowing that a rebel bayonet would be sunk into his side a few

minutes later. Oct., 1864, after over 3 years of active service, comrade Knapp returned to Batavia, and soon resumed work as fireman on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Shortly, he was put in charge of a locomotive as engineer, and has filled that entrusted position ever since, excepting one year, when he went to Sedgwick Co., Kan., and bought a farm, which he still owns.

Mr. Knapp was joined in matrimony to Jennie Elliott, of Aledo, Ill., in 1878. By this union there was born one son, James Asa. In politics he is a Republican, and as a citizen he is honored and respected by all who know him.

EGBERT H. OSBORN, of Quincy, Ill., was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 17, 1841, a son of W. S. and Mary E. (Homan) Osborn, the latter being a direct descendant of Gov. Buckingham of Mass. The father died a few years ago but his mother is still living. Our subject had two brothers in the late Rebellion, one having served in the 13th N. Y. Militia, while the other was in the 48th N. Y., and forfeited his life to save his country during the Wilderness campaign. Mr. Osborn was educated at Brooklyn, and on Oct. 14, 1861, enlisted in the army, rendezvoused at N. Y. City, where he was mustered into Co. H., 87th N. Y. Vol. Inf., then proceeded to Washington. His Regt. was assigned to Robinson's Brig., Kearney's Div., Heintzleman's Corps. The 87th N. Y. was composed of as fine a lot of men as ever handled muskets, but many of the officers were cowardly and incompetent, and as a consequence the Regt. was in a short time left with less than 200 men. It was consolidated with the 40th N. Y., the officers mustered out and non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks. Mr. Osborn was made Corporal of the consolidated Co., a position he held until his discharge. His corps became a part of the army of the Potomac with which he continued to be associated from the time of the siege of Yorktown, until the battle of Fredericksburg, participating in all the battles, skirmishes, sieges, and marches during that period in which his regiment was engaged. Whilst at Fredericksburg, on Dec. 5, 1862, Mr. Osborn had his feet badly frozen, rendering him unable to walk for many weeks, therefore was mustered out on Jan. 10, 1863 owing to disability, and two days later was paid off and finally discharged at Washington. After the siege of Yorktown he was one of the first to enter the city upon its evacuation. On one occasion he did special scout duty for Gen. Kearney during the Peninsular campaign, and the services rendered elicited the compliments of that general, delivered publicly for gallantly performing a hazardous undertaking. At the battle of Malvern Hill he was wounded in the forehead, receiving a slight wound caused by an exploded shell. Whilst in the 87th he was promoted to be a Corporal and afterwards to be a Sergt. of his Co.

After being discharged he returned to N. Y. and soon after removed West and became an employe of the C., B. & Q. Railroad, part of that time being spent at Chicago and the remainder at Quincy where he has been located for upwards of 27 years. After abandoning railroading he engaged in the manufacturing business which in turn he left to take up the real estate business.

He was married May 22, 1866, to Martha Bernard, daughter of James C. and Thirza (Kay) Bernard, of Ky., and by whom he has the following children: Helen M., born Feb. 28th, 1872 and Russell H., Oct. 2, 1884. He was elected and served as Alderman for two years. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the Elks, and a Free Mason, having taken every degree in masonry excepting the 33rd. In politics, to use his own words, he is "Mostly Republican."

CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. BROWN, a lawyer and a leading and representative citizen of Geneva, Ill., hails from Forfax, Scotland, where he was born in 1833, a son of Daniel and Ellen (Shepher) Brown. In 1842, the family sailed for America and located at Virgil, 15 miles west of Geneva. Here the father, who was a farmer, died in 1888, at the age of 88, his

estimable wife having departed ten years prior. True patriotism was strikingly characteristic of the Brown family. From beneath its roof, three staunch and able-bodied sons went forth to fight for the grand "old flag." Thomas, now a druggist at Middle Park, was a Sergt. and served his country nobly for 3 years. John, a second brother, now a merchant at Middle Park, enlisted in Co. F., 124th Ill. Inf., was with his Co. in all the many hard-fought battles and was mustered out as a corporal. William, our subject, received a good common school education at Kane Co., Ill., and later pursued his studies at Oberlin College, Ohio. He then decided to follow the profession of a lawyer, and accordingly we next find him a diligent student of Blackstone in the office of Judge W. D. Barry, of St. Charles. Subsequently he opened an office at Geneva, Ill. During the outbreak of the great rebellion Capt. Brown was residing at Wyanett, Ill. He was a true patriot, a man of strong Union sentiments. As the aggressions of the secessionists grew stronger he likewise grew stronger in his fidelity to the Union. In the summer of 1862 we find him on the rostrum, making speeches in behalf of the stars and stripes. Aug. 10, 1862, after weeks of zealous devotion to the good work. he completed the organization of Co. C., of which he was made Captain. They were assigned to the 93d Ill. Inf., and were mustered in at Camp Douglas, and shortly, marched to Cairo, arriving Oct. 29, and embarking for Memphis. From here they started out on the Tallahatchee expedition, returning and shortly participating in another expedition into the Yazoo country. After weeks of constant marching we find the Captain facing the hot fire of the enemy in the battle of Thompson Hill, Bayou Pierre, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Black River Bridge.

At Champion Hills he was wounded, but never "gave up the ship." Then came the long and memorable seige of Vicksburg, in all of which he was actively engaged. After the surrender of the city, July 4, 1863, the Regt. received a short furlough, returning, it went to the assistance of Gen. Steele, at Helena, Ark. Next they moved on to Memphis, from whence they engaged in an expedition to Iuka, Miss. During their stay at Memphis, Captain Brown was actively engaged in Court Martial service, while his Co. marched on and fought at Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23, 1863. He rejoined it at Huntsville, Ala., Then came months and months of marches and counter marches and minor engagements, and Oct. 5, 1864, they encountered the enemy in that stubbornly fought battle of Alatoona Pass, Ga. Here, while opening a package of ammunition Capt. Brown was wounded in the neck. He returned home on leave of absence and remained until his recovery, when he rejoined his comrades at Savannah, in their long, arduous march through the Carolinas, participating in all the skirmishes and hardships of that memorable campaign. Onward to Washington, where he led his Co. in the grand review, thence to Louisville, Ky., where he was mustered out July, 1865, after nearly 3 years of active service.

Since the war Capt. Brown has resided at Geneva, Ill., excepting four years, which were spent on his fruit farm, which he still owns, and which is located near Kinmundy, Ill.

He was married in 1857, to Mary Baxter, daughter of Richard Baxter, who emigrated from England when a young man. By this union 4 children were born, namely: May, now Mrs. W. E. Hogeboom; Richard K.; Fannie and Millie, the two latter of whom are dead. A true soldier, Capt. Brown takes live interest in all army matters. He is Past Commander of the G. A. R Post at Geneva, and also at Kinmundy. He is a Mason, and for the past six years has been High Priest of Fox River Chapter, No. 14, at Geneva.



BREVET MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER, born in 1837 in the State of Ohio. Educated in the West Point Military Academy, and graduated in the spring of 1861. Entered military service as 2nd Lieutenant of Cav. in the regular army immediately after graduating and joined the army of the Potomac, June, 1861. Exhibiting military talents of good

promise during the fall and winter of 1861, he was promoted to first Lieut. and Captain in the regular service. In the spring of 1862 he was made an Aid-de-Camp, and placed on Gen. McClellan's Staff. For distinguished conduct during the famous campaign on the Peninsula, Custer was made a Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, June 29, 1863. Took part in all the Cav. movements in the army of the Potomac, under McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Mead. In Gen. Mead's campaign into Pa. in 1863, Gen. Custer commanded the 2d Brig. in Kilpatrick's Div. of Cav., and acted a prominent and distinguished part in the battle of Gettysburg. Gen. Pleasanton, at that time Chief of Cavalry in the Army of the Potomac, said on one occasion that "Custer is the best cavalry officer in the world, and I have given him the best Brig. to command." This observation was made of Custer, while he was yet a subaltern and only loaned to cavalry expeditions as Gen. McClellan used to say. Afterwards, however, when Custer had been tried in the most critical emergency—on the field in battles, retreats and sabre charges, that same distinguished officer said that "Custer had met his highest expectations." The ensuing fall he was severely wounded in the leg, but absolutely refused to quit the field or accept leave of absence from active service. During Gen. Sheridan's raid around Richmond, he found the rebels on one occasion strongly fortified on a commanding hill, holding the only route on which the Union army could advance.

It proved to be one of the outer works of the Rebel fortifications around Richmond and was manned by a strong garrison. Sheridan's army halted, and Custer ordered to dislodge the enmey. All supposed that, in attempting an enterprise so hazardous, a position would be taken, lines formed, batteries planted, cavalry dismounted and the attack made in accordance with the known and approved rules of war. Not so, however, with the intrepid Custer. The usual cautions and preliminaries were too previous for his impetuous nature. Quickly forming his command in line, he ordered the men to draw sabres and charge front. In the face of a galling fire from the Rebel artillery these daring cavaliers, under Custer's lead rode headlong on the enemy's works, brandishing their burnished blades and yelling like demons. The works were taken and the enemy ignominiously routed. The whole proceeding occupied less than an hour. When Custer notified the commander that the way was open the expedition moved quietly on. If Custer, on this occasion, had attacked the enemy in regular military order, notice would have reached Richmond, the enemy would have been reinforced, and, perhaps, Sheridan's entire expedition captured or defeated. Bold, dashing and daring, Custer was always chosen to head cavalry expeditions of unusual hazard or difficulty. He always led his column in person, and never wanted a soldier to go with him who would hesitate a moment to ride right straight on to the Rebel army, if ordered. Although young in years, Custer fairly and nobly won enduring honors as a cavalry leader.

At the close of the war he was made Lieut. Col. with brevet rank as Maj. Gen. In 1867 he served on Gen. Hancock's expedition against the Cheyennes and Sioux, but was tried by court martial and suspended for a year for cruelty to his men and leaving his command without permission. He conducted his regiment to Dakota, serving in the Yellowstone expedition, and a year later explored the Black Hills. His report regarding that region stimulated white immigration whose encroachments upon the reservations led to trouble with the hostile Sioux under Sitting Bull. In 1876 Gen. Sheridan ordered an expedition in three columns under Gens. Terry, Gibbon and Crook to subdue them. Custer led Gen. Terry's column, and when near Little Big Horn River, divided his command into three parts, and pushed on with five companies. General Custer and all his force were captured and killed June 25, 1876. In 1879 a statue to his memory was erected at West Point.

In person, Gen. Custer was small in stature —five feet, ten inches high, light complexion, fair skin, flaxen hair and blue eyes. With a Roman nose, a restless eye and broad forehead,

he looked every inch a bold cavalier. His hair curled handsomely and was worn long, reaching far down on his shoulders. His appearance was peculiar, gay and intelligent. Mounted on a horse, he looked the very beau-ideal of a trooper.

DR. JAMES G. ELDER, of Fisher, Ill., was born in Pa., Oct. 3, 1826, a son of Joseph and Jane (Gagehy) Elder, who were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. A paternal ancestor of the Dr. was one of those who came to this country in the May-Flower. Joseph Elder the father of our subject was highly educated and connected with several institutions of learning during the greater part of his life. The Dr. received a liberal education under the tuition of his father, preparing him for a teacher. After teaching 4 years he entered the Washington College and afterwards the Jefferson University, from which he was graduated in the medical department, and immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession. He remained but one year in his first location, then removed to Lexington where he practiced until he laid down his surgeon's knife to shoulder his musket in defense of his country. He could, for the asking, have been surgeon of his Regt. but he had gone into the army bent upon fighting, and not for the purpose of applying the healing art, to those who might fall in battle. He enlisted in Co. D., 54th Pa. Vol. Inf. It soon became evident to the Doctor's superior officers that in filling a subordinate position in the ranks he was not fulfilling his destiny and therefore he was promoted to 1st Lieut. of his company. The anxiety and suspense experienced by a soldier engaged in warfare, are generally sufficiently burdensome—but in the Dr's. instance other and unexpected troubles crowded upon him, he was called home to bury his eldest boy—Joseph Clarence whose sad and untimely death created a vacant chair in that happy family circle. This last and solemn duty performed he immediately rejoined his Regt. at Washington City, and after a short delay there moved by rail to Hancock, thence to Romley and Cumberlin, Md., and was employed guarding the heights about Hagerstown, and to prevent Lee's army from crossing the river. They pursued Lee's army to North Mt., returned to Romley, built forts on the heights as also at Petersburg.

His Regt. then proceeded to Martinsburg, where it was formed into a Div. of the 20th A. C., under Gen. Sigel, and proceeded to Winchester, encountering the enemy under Breckenridge, was defeated and fell back to Cedar Creek. Here Gen. Hunter superseded Sigel in command, and renewed the march and 4 miles from Port Royal, near Piedmont, was attacked, but after a stubborn fight the Rebels were repulsed with much slaughter and loss of 1,000 prisoners. They defeated the Rebels again at Lexington, pushed on to Lynchburg destroying the railroad at that place and camped for the night. In the morning were attacked by the enemy, fell back across the Alleghany Mts., to the head waters of the Big Kanawha River, and took boats for Parkersburg, then moved by rail to Martinsburg, thence to Snicker's Gap and through the Gap and across the river to Shenandoah Valley to reconnoiter the place. They found the enemy in large numbers under Early, outnumbering the Union forces in the proportion of 4 to 1, by whom they were attacked and compelled to fall back through the Gap. Here they made a stand. The next morning they recrossed the river and moved to Winchester where they were attacked by Early, but could not resist the immensely superior numbers, and therefore fell back to Williamsport where Gen. Sheridan relieved Hunter. At this action Dr. Elder was struck in the foot by a spent ball, causing him to fall forward on a pile of rubbish resulting in a severe shock and injuring his spine. He was sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he was necessarily detained 5 months and from which injuries he has never fully recovered. He joined the command and was soon in the battle of Opacan, where the boys enjoyed the extreme pleasure of defeating Gen. Early's forces and driving him back to Cedar Creek, where an-

other battle was fought with similar success to the Union army. The fleeing Rebels were followed to Fisher's Hill, where Gen. Early and his rebel soldiers were captured. The Dr's Regt. was then placed in the 24th A. C., and sent in front of Richmond where he remained until the close of the war. He veteranized in 1863, but took no furlough, therefore he was with his command continuously for 4 years, excepting when absent to bury his boy and whilst in the hospital.

The Dr's usefulness was not confined to his duties as soldier, as he was constantly engaged among the sick, wounded and dying; his medical ability and skill exerted on behalf of his unfortunate comrades, being always at the command of those in need of it. He is prominent in G. A. R. circles, a high degree Odd Fellow; a Master Mason, and whilst in Pa., was a member of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Maryland. Is a Republican.

In 1867, he removed to Ill., located in Oldtown, where he practiced till 1876, when he removed to Fisher and built the 2d home erected in that place and is now conducting a large practice in his adopted town. He was married Dec. 1, 1865, to Susan King, and four children have been born to them, only one of whom is now living—Capt. James Alexander Elder, a promising young man and now Capt. of the Sons of Veterans of Fisher. Skillful in his profession, genial and honorable as a gentleman he sustains his same good relations to the community which he did throughout the war as a brave and able soldier.

MAJ. GEN. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, born at Waltham, Mass., Jan. 20, 1816, entered military service as Maj. Gen. of the Vol. army, May 16, 1861. In early life Gen. Banks had enjoyed very few advantages. His parents were unable to afford him any better education than was furnished in the factories and common schools of Mass. in the old dispensation. Notwithstanding these embarrassments he manfully met and rapidly surmounted difficulties that would have deterred a great majority of his age. From childhood he was enterprising. While yet the bobbin boy of the factory he was active and prompt at the Sabbath school. While filling the quills with factory yarn, he was filling his mind with useful knowledge for future use. Long before he reached manhood he read extensively, studied the art of debating, formed literary societies, and contributed to the neighboring papers. In 1849 he was elected by the Democratic party to a seat in the Massachusetts Legislature. In 1850 he was re-elected and chosen Speaker of the House. In 1862 he was elected to Congress, and, after a long and exciting struggle, was elected Speaker of the Lower House of Congress. In this position his ready knowledge of parliamentary law, and his prompt and impartial decisions, secured for him a National reputation. After serving one term in Congress, he was elected Governor of his own State, in which position his strict integrity, practical industry, and executive ability proved eminently useful to Massachusetts. Declining a second nomination for Governor, he accepted a presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad and went to the West. He remained in this position until the outbreak of the rebellion. It is a singular fact that Speaker Banks had long anticipated a war with slavery, and had spent much time in the study of military science preparatory to such an event. Soon after the bombardment of Fort Sumter he tendered his services to aid the government in suppressing the Rebellion; and May 16, 1861, was commissioned Maj. Gen. in the Vol. service On entering service he was ordered to succeed Gen. Butler in command at Baltimore, Md. Transferred from Baltimore he next took command of the Shenandoah Valley, and, after a succession of skirmishes with Stonewall Jackson s forces, finally succeeded in defeating the Rebels at Winchester, Va., March 22, 1862. During the same year he commanded the defenses around the capital, during the campaign in Md. and the battle of Antietam. In the winter of '62 and '63 Gen. Banks fitted out an expedition to

the South, landed at New Orleans and superseded Gen. Butler, at that time in command of the Department of the South. While in this command he made an extensive campaign through N. La. and the Red River country, in which he captured Fort Hudson and took possession of Baton Rouge, the capital of the State. At the close of this campaign he returned to New Orleans, and assumed the critical duty of governing that conquered and subdued city. The administration of Gen. Banks was mild and conservative, contrasting so strongly with that of his predecessor that it obtained a wide popularity among all classes of citizens.

At the end of the war Gen. Banks returned to Mass. and was elected a member of Congress, taking his seat in Dec., 1865. He continued in public life and is an eminent statesman and truly representative American.

His records furnish a signal instance of the triumphs of patient industry and strict integrity. Once the child of misfortune and poverty, he rose to become an honored citizen, distinguished leader and popular representative.

MARTIN FINCH, of Galesburg, Ill., the subject of this sketch, was born near Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio, Jan. 25, 1842. His father, John W., was a Virginian by birth, and his father, also John W., was a soldier of the Revolution, at the time of his enlistment being a mere boy, and serving with his four brothers. The father of John B., the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Colonel in the British army, and was killed soon after the beginning of the war ot the Revolution. His name was John Barnet Finch, and his American progenitors were among the Colonists at the first permanent English settlement in the U. S. at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. The family date their origin in Ireland. John W., the grandfather of Martin Finch, of this memoir, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Many of the families, except that of John W., were soldiers of the confederacy, and many of them were numbered with the fatalities of the great Civil Conflict, over 30 of the name being among the killed at the battle of the Wilderness. The mother of J, Martin Finch was Hester, a daughter of James Boatright, who was also, when a boy, a soldier of the Revolution. This family came originally from England and were among the early settlers of the Virginia Colony, and persons of great wealth and influence. James Boatright died in 1851, at the rare old age of 102 years.

J. Martin Finch enlisted Sept. 9th 1861, in Co. A., 60th Ohio Inf., and joined his Regt. at Hillsboro, Ohio, going thence to New Creek, Va., where his Regt. was assigned to the Div. of Gen. Fremont in the army of the Shenandoah. He participated in the campaigns of Romney, Franklin and Cross Keys, at the latter place being engaged in a fierce encounter with the forces of Stonewall Jackson. In this engagement Gen. Shield's command was badly cut to pieces and was relieved by Fremont, Jackson escaping up the valley. The command went to Winchester, after this, where they strongly entrenched themselves, thence moving on to Harper's Ferry, where they were sursurrendered as prisoners by Gen. Miles, being paroled and sent to Chicago and soon after discharged.

Mr. Finch re-enlisted in the Cav. service having never been exchanged, and remained in the service to the close of the war. He was present at Johnston's surrender, at Durham Station, the final act in the drama, after which he returned home to Hillsboro. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Shuff, of Clermont Co., Ohio. Mrs. Finch had a brother in the Union army, who was at Libby prison for three weeks, and a prisoner at Danville, Va., for over 18 months. Of the Finch family of Ohio there were four in the service of the Union, namely—M. V., I. H. and H. M. They are now dead. After the war Mr. Finch removed to Henderson, Knox Co., Ill. Henry Shuff, his wife's brother, served from the beginning to the end of the war, being among last of his department to be discharged, and, mourned by his family as dead, his return home creating great surprise and joy.

After the end of the war Mr. Finch followed his trade of carriage maker for 18 years. During the past ten years he has been lecturer for the I. O. G. T. of the State of Ill., having delivered lectures in every county of the State, and with great success. He is the father of five children—four boys and a girl. They are: Clifton, now living near Gunnison City, Col.; Frank, a young man who officiates as advance agent for his father; Lucian, a clerk in a music store at Galesburg; Ernest, a youth of ten, and Nellie, a bright little girl of five years.

Mr. Finch is a prohibitionist; a member of the G. A. R., No. 45, of Galesburg, and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He takes a deep interest in those orders, and has on several occasions delivered discourses at their assemblies. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and a staunch advocate of whatever can conduce to the moral education and elevation of humanity.

In the last ten years Mr. Finch has traveled more and lectured oftener, and made more lodges and pledged more men to total abstinence than any other one man in the world.

PHILLIP R. TOLL, of Kewanee, Ill., one of the battle-scarred veterans of the war of the Rebellion, is a native of Canada, born Aug. 5, 1839. His parents were John and Ann Toll, who were residents of England, but migrated to Kent Co., Canada, where their son was born and lived until he was 19 years of age, when he crossed the line into the U. S., locating at Wyanet, Ill., in 1859, and made his home there up to the time of his enlistment in the army. In 1862, when it was evident that, with fanatical secessionists in the front and traitors at home, the life of the Union hung in the balance. Mr. Toll decided that his duty called him, in no uncertain tones, to make every sacrifice for his adopted country, and battle for her defense. Accordingly he enlisted in Co. I., 93d Ill. Vol. Inf., and went immediately to the front, first smelling the powder of battle at Jackson, Miss., and a day or two later went into that disastrous encounter at Champion Hills, which sadly disseminated the enthusiastic regiment, as it was flanked and surrounded at one time by the enemy that had not yet been discomfited by the crushing defeats that followed in quick succession.

This Regt., from its first baptism in the fire and blood of battlefields, was kept in active service, taking part in the famous and desperate charge at Vicksburg, May 22, and all through that long and determined siege which followed, then on by long marches and crowded transportation boats, through the changes and vicissitudes that brought it to the front and into the battle of Mission Ridge, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. Toll relates a personal incident which occurred at Chattanooga that well illustrates one of those peculiar changes which were so common in warfare. He was in the ranks, firing at the enemy, when he noticed a rebel soldier directly in front of him, holding aloft a large flag. He decided that this rebel would make a good target, and fired at him, but missed his aim; lying down to load, he raised himself again to take better aim, and just as he was ready to fire, a piece of shell struck Mr. Toll in the right forearm, breaking both bones, and thus saving the rebel's life. A moment's delay in the arrival of the shell might have made considerable difference to both parties. Mr. Toll was removed to the hospital, and then furloughed to go home. He rejoined his Regt. July 10, 1864, at Yorkville, Ga., and had been with his comrades but 11 days, when, in the battle of Allatoona, he was again wounded in the same arm by a minie ball, which struck the wrist, cutting away a part of the bone and knocking the gun out of his hands. He was sent to Nashville, where the wound healed, but the arm remaining weak, he was detailed for light service at that place, so was in Nashville at the time of the engagement there, and was on duty caring for the wounded that were injured in that battle. At this place Mr. Toll remained until May 20, 1865, when he was discharged.

After the war Mr. Toll located at Wyanet, and resumed his avocation as a farmer, well

satisfied with the result of his service, and what he had given for the defense and permanence of the National Union. He remained on the farm about five years, and then removed to Princeton, and became interested in the stock business, buying and selling cattle. After some time thus engaged he returned to Wyanet, and later went to Chicago, where he was in the livery business, and in the spring of 1891 became a general merchant. He has made some profitable investments outside of his regular line of trade, and is the possessor of a tract of good land in Neb., partly under cultivation.

Mr. Toll was married, just after enlistment in the army, to Elizabeth Sisler, who died in 1869, leaving two children — Nettie, who died in Princeton at the age of 16 years, and Harry, who is now a farmer near Wyanet. Mr. Toll chose a second wife, and was wedded to Miss Trout, of Abingdon, Ill., a daughter of David Trout, who moved to Ill. from the South after the war.

A Republican in politics, a fine business man with thorough executive ability, Mr. Toll has always, when he could accept, been honored with some municipal position in the various places where he has made his home and become acquainted. He has by his frugality and enterprise accumulated a satisfactory amount of property, so that a comfortable income and established business tend to lighten the declining years of his life, which has ever been active and progressive.

LIEUT. JOSEPH WARE, of Mahomet, Ill., was born in Ohio, Jan. 10, 1838, a son of Lester and Jane (Reed) Ware. The senior Ware was born in Pa., and subsequently removed to Ohio, where he became a lawyer of considerable prominence. It was there our subject received a liberal education, considering the period. The death of his mother occurred when he was three years of age. His father moved from Cincinnati in 1853, settling near Mahomet, Ill., where he remained for about two years and then moved to Iowa. In 1856 our subject returned to Ohio, remained there two years, when he again moved to Ill., and engaged in farming near Clinton, DeWitt Co., until the Spring of 1861, when he settled in the town of Clinton. He answered the President's first call for troops, and as the quota had been made up his Co. was refused. A few months later he became a member of Co. C., 41st Ill. Vol. Inf., and was sent to St. Louis, where the men were armed and equipped. They then moved to Bird's Point, Mo., thence to Paducah, Ky., where they assisted at building fortifications and made a reconnoissance between that point and the Miss. River. In Jan., 1862, they went on an 11 days march to Fort Henry, and suffered much from the exposure to the cold rains and snows, then returned and went to camp at Paducah until Feb. Commencing in Feb., Lieut. Ware led an active life, he was engaged in the capture of Ft. Henry, the battles of Ft. Donelson and Shiloh, where he rendered his country distinguished service. It was here brave Lient. Col. Tupper fell dead whilst leading his men, and in obedience to his expressed wish—when accepting a flag at Decatur—at the organization of the Regt., to the effect that should he be killed in the service, he desired to be wrapped in the flag and his body sent home, this request was literally fulfilled. The flag is still in possession of his daughter. Lieut. Ware next moved to Corinth, took part in the siege, then to Memphis, and later fought in the battle of Hatchie River. He took part in the operations against Vicksburg in the spring of 1863, and was in the trenches around that city until its surrender, exposed daily to the fire from the rebels. He went to Jackson, and with two other Regts. composed the 2nd Brig., 4th Div., 17th A. C., which made that desperate charge which precipitated the battle at that point, resulting in the loss of 300 men of the Brig, in less than ten minutes. Immediately before the charge the enemy was pouring shot and shell into the ranks.

An opportunity offering, he filled his canteen with water and as he did so, his Lieut., Col. Nail, standing close by, asked for a drink, and as he passed him the canteen it was struck

with a bullet, which pierced it and lodged in Col's stomach, knocking him down. The canteen however had exhausted the force of the ball, and thus a life was saved. The following winter was spent in the vicinity of Vicksburg, where Lieut. Ware veteranized and started for home on furlough. At Springfield while on their way home he and his comrades were armed, placed on cars and hurried to Charleston to repel an attack made by the members of the Golden Circle, upon unarmed soldiers, and after many of the former had been killed and captured, Mr. Ware was permitted to enjoy his furlough. In the spring of 1864, rejoined his Regt. at Nashville, went to Tunnel Hill, Ga., thence to Marietta, where he was detailed to the pioneer corps. Lieut. Ware was assigned to Co. K., 53d Ill., but he did not serve therein after the battle of Atlanta, as he was commissioned Lieut. Co. D., which he had recruited in that section, 135th U. S. C. T. He led his Co. upon the march to the sea, being usually in advance assisting in building bridges and roads. After the capture of Savannah he turned Northward with Sherman's army through the Carolinas and on to Washington, being the only colored troops who had accompanied this command. He took part in the Grand Review. On one occasion being out scouting near Jackson he was fired upon, and in making his escape, his horse fell, throwing him and breaking his collar bone, from the effects of which he continues to be a sufferer. After the grand review he was sent to Louisville, where he was mustered out Oct. 21, 1865, and recommended for Capt.

After the war he moved to Minn., and engaged in farming, but in 1868 and 1869 was employed in building forts Ransom and Pembiln in Minn. He has been twice married, the first time to Mary Truet, who died in 1878, leaving two children, Charles and Lottie. His last marriage was to Ella McFeeters, Jan. 7, 1883. He has since his residence in Mahomet been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Lieut. Ware is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican, having cast his first vote for President Lincoln.

A M. SWENGEL, a prominent member of the G. A. R. Post, at Princeton, Bureau Co., Ill., enlisted as a soldier in the Union army at the first call of the President which was for three month's men. He joined Co. I., 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., in April, 1861, and served at Cairo, Ill., and Paducah, Ky., being most of the time on detailed duty.

July 24, of the same year he re-enlisted in the 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., and went into the field. In the winter of 1863, at Pulaski, Tenn., Mr. Swengel enlisted as a veteran, starting out as a private he was promoted near Atlanta, Ga., to Sergeant Major. With a record reaching over four years active service and participating in many of the fiercest battles of the war with no absence from duty during this time, except while home on a veteran furlough, Sergeant Major Swengel escaped every injury and returned untouched by a bullet or disease except contracting rheumatism. This is all the more remarkable when it is remembered that he was in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson; with Grant at Pittsburg Landing; in the siege and battle of Corinth; in the Atlanta campaign, participating in the battles of Kenesaw Mt., Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, and was with Gen. Sherman from Atlanta to the sea; in the campaign of the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, and was in the army until he was discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 10, 1865. From Atlanta to the sea Sergeant Swengel was acting as Adjutant of his Regt.

A. M. Swengel was born at Middleburg, Pa., Jan. 2, 1841, and coming West with his parents in 1857, was on a farm until 15 years of age, near Mendota, Ill., and a year later moved to Princeton, his present home. For the past 20 years he has been connected with the First National Bank at Princeton. At present he is manager of the Beehive Branch store in Princeton. He cast his first vote for "Abe" Lincoln; has been commander of the G. A. R. Post; and is a member of the Masonic Chapter and a Knight Templar. Mr. Swengel, has by persistent energy and faithful attention to busi-

ness, worked his way up to a satisfactory position and won recognition by his worth and integrity as a gentleman and a citizen.

Mr. Swengel was married at Princeton, Dec. 25, 1865, to Laura B., only daughter of George Cropley, of Princeton. By this union they have two sons—Harry W. and George L. In politics he is a Republican and seeks no office.

FRYAR JOBLING entered upon his soldier life by enlisting in the Union army, July 6, 1862, at Centralia, Ill., and was mustered in as Sergt. in Co. C., 80th Ill. Vol. Inf., during August of the same year. They proceeded shortly after organization to Louisville, and were assigned to the Army of the Ohio, and Oct. 1, under Gen. Buell, marched in pursuit of Bragg, passing through Taylorville, Bloomfield and Mackville, and on the 18th participated in the battle of Perrysville, where they lost 14 killed and 58 wounded, as also Gens. Terrell and Jackson, commanders of the Brig. and Div. respectively. They afterwards moved through Danville, Lebanon, and New Market to Mumfordsville, and Nov. 30th to Bledsoe Creek by way of Glasgow and Hartsville, remaining at the latter place until Dec. 26th, when they went in pursuit of Gen. Morgan on to Bear Wallow, where they arrivcd Dec. 31st. Abandoning the chase of Morgan they marched into Murfreesboro, where they remained during the greater part of the winter, relieving the monotony of camp duty, however, by an occasional raid into the surrounding country. March 20, when out on one of these expeditions they were attacked by rebels under John Morgan, whom they succeeded in repulsing with heavy loss to the attacking party. They subsequently marched to Nashville; then by transports moved down the Cumberland and up the Tenn. Rivers, disembarking at Eastport, and April 19 marched to Tuscumbia, where they were mounted. Moving from the last named place on the 26th, they were attacked at Dug's Gap and Sand Mt. respectively, but on both occasions repulsed the enemy—capturing at the latter a battery of two guns—sustaining the loss of 20 men in killed and wounded.

They encountered the enemy again May 2d, at Blunt's Farm, whom they defeated. On the following day the rebels again appeared with an overpowering force under Gen. Forrest to whom the whole command was surrendered. After depriving the Union soldiers of all their money, blankets, etc., they were taken to Rome, paroled, excepting the officers, who were the Lieuts. of Co. C., and sent on coal cars to Atlanta, and finally reached Camp Chase, Ohio. At the time of the fight Sergt. Jobling was laid up in the hospital at Murfreesboro, and joined the Regt. at Nashville. The officers captured were sent to Libby Prison. Having been declared exchanged June, 23rd, the Regt. moved to St. Louis, from there to Nashville. As the Capt. of Co. C. was now in Libby, Sergt. Werrich took command until the close of the war. Sergt. Jobling with his Co. moved afterward to Stevenson, Ala., and after a delay there of six weeks, marched to Bridgeport, and on the 27th was present at the battle of Wauhatchie. In the latter end of Nov. the Regt. participated in the battle of Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge, in each of which the Union army were successful, compelling the rebels to retreat; then it started with Knoxville as its objective point to raise the siege instituted there under Gen. Longstreet, but before arrival it had been raised by Burnside's forces, causing Longstreet to retreat, whereupon the Regt. returned to the vicinity of Chattanooga. During this march and return the men endured terrible suffering from cold and hunger, being almost naked and had only such food as could be foraged along the line of march. The 80th continued here until Jan. 27, 1864, then moved to Charleston and Blue Springs, and afterwards entered upon the Atlanta campaign, but unfortunately during the first engagement—Rocky Face Ridge—fought during that expedition and whilst Sergt. Jobling was leading his Co. he was struck by a ball in the left arm and therefore obliged to go into a hospital where he remained for 3 months. After recovering from his injury he rejoined his Regt. which was then

a part of The Army of the Cumberland, and participated with it in all the battles and skirmishes in which his Regt. was engaged up to the close of the war. His Regt. was mustered out of service on June the 10th, 1865, and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., where the men received final pay and discharge. During the Regts. term of service the men traveled 6,000 miles and were engaged in upwards of 20 battles.

Sergt. Jobling was born at New Castle upon the Tyne—that town which is neither in England nor Scotland, but is "upon the Tyne"—Feb. 24, 1829. When old enough to work he engaged in coal mining, afterwards becoming a mining engineer which he continued to follow in his native place until 1852, when he immigrated to America. Arriving in this country he resumed his calling, first at Peoria, then at Tiskilwa, whither he removed in the year 1867. He is a practical, level-headed Englishman—no: well Scotchman—but we are not sure. If he had been born in any other part of Great Britain we could locate his nationality, but since he hails from New Castle "we give it up." It makes little difference, however, as the Sergeant has earned for himself a reputation as a practical mining engineer, far beyond the bounds of his own country and has opened up many of the coal mines scattered through Bureau and other counties in this State, and in doing so has made many very valuable discoveries in the profession he has chosen. He sold out his mining interests sometime ago and accepted the position of Mine Inspector for Bureau County, which he has now held for several years, and gives perfect satisfaction to all with whom his business brings him in contact.

He has been twice married; his second wife Mary E. Simpson, of Ohio, a clever, intelligent lady, assists the Captain in dispensing hospitalities to all friends of whom they have hosts, when they think it proper to drop in to our subject's happy comfortable Tiskilwa home.

In politics, Sergt. Jobling is a Republican. He is a member of the Free Mason's order and a member of Post No. 660, G. A. R., of Tiskilwa. Being at the head of his profession as an engineer, and possessed of all the practical knowledge relating to coal mining, he has been enabled to make a financial success of his calling, and by his well chosen locations and good investments, succeeded in amply providing a financial way for the wants of himself and family.

PROMINENT men are usually selected for prominent positions, and the life of our subject Ernest Lorenz, of Dewey, Ill., goes to confirm that truism. He was the first to build one stone upon another in the present town of Dewey, became and has been Post Master ever since, except during the period of Cleveland's administration. He is a charter member of the Dewey Post, No. 282, of which he has served as commander for 9 consecutive years, but absolutely refused re-election this year and as a compromise, was forced into the office of S. V. Commander. He was born in Germany in 1844, and with his parents came to America in 1849, and settled in Ky. opposite Cincinnati upon a farm. His parents belonged to the better class of German farmers and had some means. Ernest received a liberal education for that period, but abandoned school and home at 17 to become a soldier. He responded to the first call for troops, April 1861, and enlisted in Co. F., 6th Ohio Vol. Inf., but the term of service (3 months) was spent at camp Dennison. He re-enlisted for three years in the same Co. and Regt. and after being at Lexington and other places, participated in the battle of Filleby, which was his first experience with Rebel bullets. He was also in the battle of Laurel Hill, Carrick's Ford and joined in the campaign through West Va., reaching Louisville in the fall of 1861. Whilst on a scouting expedition in W. Va., with 7 others they were fired upon and four of the number fell dead, whilst Mr. Lorenz was wounded in the hip by a bullet which passed through and killed one of his comrades. He made his escape and refused to go into a hospital preferring to remain with his command. He participated in Jan. 19,

1862, in the battle of Mill Springs, and soon after moved to Fort Donelson, but the place was captured before their arrival, then took transports to Nashville and to Pittsburg Landing, where he was actively engaged in the bloody battle of Shiloh, having been in the advance of Gen. Buell's army under Gen. Nelson. We next find him in the operations against Corinth, exposed to the rebel fire for several weeks and when the desperate and disastrous battles of Perrysville and Stone River were fought there also he could be seen on hand. The 6th Ohio did grand work for its country in the last named battle, and owing to its exposed position was one of the largest sufferers, having lost in the three days' fight some 300 men killed and wounded.

The following year he participated in the Chattanooga Campaign, and fought in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mt. and Mission Ridge, then undertook a severe march to Knoxville for the relief of Gen. Burnside, covering 112 miles in three days and practically without food. He returned to Chattanooga where the command wintered, most of the time the men being on short rations, and part on quarter allowance. Mr Lorenz's Xmas dinner, which was the only meal for the day, comprised a half lb. of black bread and some beans, which when counted numbered 17. In the spring of 1864 he started upon the Atlanta campaign, went as far as Kingston and then back to Resaca, but his term of service having expired he was mustered out in June 1864. He continued in the employ of the Govt. at Covington until Oct., of that year when he enlisted as first Sergt. in Co. G., 11th Ky. Cav. in which he served until the close of the Rebellion, as 1st Lieut.

For a time Mr. Lorenz was upon detached duty in Ky. in charge of a squad of Cav., and was making the pursuit warm for the Rebel guerrillas when the war came to a sudden close. He then went in pursuit of Jeff Davis and assisted in his capture. He was finally mustered out at Louisville, Ky. After the war he returned home much broken in health, and for a change moved to Ill., settling on a farm in Champaign Co., which he operated successfully until 1872, when he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He had a brother Edward in the army with him in the 6th Ohio, who served a full term of 3 years and was wounded at Stone River. Mr. Lorenz is a prominent Odd Fellow and Free Mason; has been 19 yrs. Justice of the Peace; Town Assessor for 17 years; Notary Public 12 yrs., besides holding many other offices. He married in July 5, 1865, Catherine Bowman by whom he has eight children living—Ida, wife of R. M. Chatham, Dora, Emma, Edward, Cora, Minnie, Ernest and Annie. He is a Republican.

DR. ESAIAS S. COOPER, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Butler Co., Ohio, Jan. 1, 1822, passed his early years in that locality, and attended Miami University, from which he was graduated with degree of A. B. Later he received the diploma of A. M. at South Hanover, Ind., and also at Knox College, Ill. In medicine Dr. Cooper made a thorough study, graduating at the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, receiving also the diploma of the Rush Medical, Chicago, and the degree of M. D. from the St. Louis Medical College. After some years of extensive practice in Henderson, Ill., Dr. Cooper was appointed Surgeon in the U. S. Army, Nov. 9, 1862, when the 83rd Regt. petitioned for his assignment to its staff, he accepted the position, went to Fort Donelson, Dec. 9, and assumed charge of the regimental hospital.

He was here during the attack on the garrison by Forrest and Wheeler, with a force it is stated ten times greater than the Union command, yet this smaller band killed, wounded and captured of the enemy a number of men greater than all its own available force, and this feat was not accomplished with the advantage of breastworks, but in the open streets of the town. Against this superior number the Union men held the place until night, when the enemy withdrew. The next day gunboats arriving shelled the woods, but the rebels had

been dispersed. The 83rd did not know what surrender meant, and proved its strength and bravery many times during the fight at Ft. Donelson, as several times when the rebels sent a flag of truce demanding surrender, Col. Harding refused to parley, finally ordering the party with the flag of truce not to return to him, as he would not respect the flag again.

While the rebels at this battle evidently had respect for the yellow flag of the hospital where Dr. Cooper was located, several times during the day brought in their wounded for him to treat. Here an old lady visited the hospital whose sympathies were so very freely expressed toward the rebel wounded, the Doctor thought he would give her an opportunity to practically demonstrate her partial kindness and pity; so ordering several bales of hay to be spread on her parlor floor and covered with blankets, sent 25 wounded rebels from the hospital to her home, which was not at all satisfactory. The woman was known as widow Cable, and many of the soldiers will remember her.

Dr. Cooper was very fertile in expedients, and on a number of occasions displayed his ability. A certain house on the river outside the lines gave considerable trouble, and the Doctor engaged lodging there for a few sick men, then nailing a smallpox sign on the door, soon dispersed the other notorious inmates. He also resorted to the same means to preserve certain camps and ambulances from the attack of the local guerrillas. In May, 1863, Dr. Cooper was transferred to Clarksville to take charge of the hospital there, and this place he held until the end of the war, making a daily report of matters under his jurisdiction.

When his service in the army was ended, Dr. Cooper resumed his practice at Henderson, but in a few years removed to Galesburg, where he has established an extensive and lucrative practice. He married Mary Martin, of Rushville, Ind., and she bore him six children, all living at present: These are Edwin H., who was assistant Surgeon of the 83rd Regiment under his father. He is a graduate of Yale College and received a diploma of the Bellevue Medical College, N.Y., just before the war, was qualified for the U. S. Army and secured a diploma from Rush Medical College before he was of age. He is a member of Post, No. 45, G. A. R. Elias S., a graduate of the University of Pa., has also the degree of M. D. from the Bellevue Medical College in N. Y. Charles, graduated from the University of Pa. and from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Pa. William H., residing in Denver, Colo., finished a course at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating as Bachelor of Arts and Dr. of Pharmacy; Carrie M., graduated at Davenport, Iowa; Emma L. is a graduate of Knox College.

Dr. E. S. Cooper is an Odd Fellow and Mason, as are all his sons. He votes the Republican ticket, but never has accepted official positions that have been offered. In addition to his general practice Dr. Cooper is examining Surgeon of Pensions.

The two daughters of Dr. Cooper went west a few years ago, to the North Platte, Neb., and under the homestead act located 640 acres of land, residing on the same until they had complied with the law and proved their claim. When they first occupied the claim, they were 25 miles from any human habitation.

DR. JOHN W. MITCHELL entered the U. S. service as assistant Surgeon of the 21st Mass. Regt., at Boston, Mass., in July, 1863. Sept. 8th of the same year he was appointed Surgeon of the 4th U. S. C. G. He served with his regiment at Deep Bottom, City Point, Spring Hill, in front of Petersburg at Fort Harrison, White Oak Swamp, Fort Fisher, Sugar Loaf Mountain and Goldsboro. He served as Division Surgeon until a wound, received at City Point, Va., in June, 1864, rendered him unable to ride on horseback. After this, he had charge of a hospital until he was mustered out of the service in 1866. He had charge of the Division Hospital in front of Petersburg, and at Fort Fisher, Wilmington and Raleigh, N. C., he had charge of the Post Hospitals. At the suggestion of Gen. Payne,

after the siege of Fort Fisher, for faithful service, in behalf of the sick and wounded, he was breveted, Colonel. His wound received at City Point resulted in disease of the hip joint, which has grown worse with advancing years, rendering him unable to practice his profession.

CAPTAIN JOHN B. LESTER, of Co. F., 125th Ill. Inf., a man who justly bears the distinction of a true and gallant son of war enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, and was at once detailed as recruiting officer in Champaign Co. He assisted to a great degree in the raising of the company, being also empowered to swear the men into service, and upon its organization was commissioned first Lieut. From Oct. 8th he was in command of his Co., the former Capt. having resigned, but not until Feb. 14, 1863, did he receive his commission. The Regt. was organized at Danville, Ill., Sept. 2, 1862, and first entered the enemy's territory at Covington, Ky., proceeding at once to Louisville, and being attached to the 14th corps, moved out on the campaign against Bragg, encountering the enemy at Perrysville, Oct. 8, 1862. During this sanguinary battle the 125th did noble service in the very front ranks. From here our Capt. led his Co. to Crab Orchard, where they again gallantly assisted in fighting Bragg. Then moved to Stone River, where he, with his command, were ordered back to Nashville on Post duty, remaining so engaged for six months. This style of warfare waxed too monotonous for our typical soldier and Captain, to whose ears the sound of battle was like music. The Regt. was relieved from this duty and he proceeded at once to the battle grounds at Chickamauga, arriving Sept. 18, 1863, and already the following morning we find him gallantly facing the enemy in that fierce and desperate conflict, which continued two days; Nov. 23 and 25, 1863, followed the desperate battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mt. Here Capt. Lester and his men, with the Brig., built the pontoon bridge, and were among the first to cross it. They followed close on the heels of the enemy and again fought him at Buzzard's Roost, then moved by forced march to re-enforce Burnside at Knoxville, a distance of 180 miles, covering it in 7 days, and at once took a hand in defeating Longstreet. Returning, they went into winter quarters on the old Chickamauga battlefield, and in the spring our gallant Capt., leading his brave "boys," started out on the memorable Atlanta campaign and participated in most of its important battles. Then onward with Sherman in his great march to the sea, engaging in all the hardships and skirmishes. Onward, leading his men through the swamps and rivers of the Carolinas, fighting his last battle at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, 1865, and then making the victorious march to Washington, participating in the Grand Review, after which he was mustered out at Washington June 9, and finally discharged and paid off at Chicago, June 29, 1865.

Thus our brave Captain laid down his weapons of war after nearly 13 years of active service He participated in many of the most important battles and campaigns of the great Rebellion, and came out without a scratch or mark, though having many hairbreadth escapes. The Capt. being ranking officer, he frequently had command of the Regt., which was the case during the battle of Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864, and Bentonville. He was never off duty but three weeks, when he was sick at Nashville. During the engagement on June 7, 1863, his clothes were pierced with 7 rebel bullets. At the battle of Atlanta he and his command were taken prisoners of war, but when the Captain was about to be disarmed he made a bold and heroic strike for liberty, cutting and slashing his way, finally breaking the lines and taking with him the rebel commander. For this act of towering bravery on the part of the Capt. and his "boys," Gen. M. Cook presented to Mr. Lester the sword of the Rebel General. This feat is doubtless one of the most heroic deeds on record. The captured sword the Capt. still has in his possession and it is a constant reminder to him that had he not been successful in his daring act he doubtless would have suffered the tortures of a rebel prison, yea, perchance, even



O. B. CHAMPNEY.



J. B. LESTER.



R. R. LYNN.



H. F. HARTMANN.

death. But the Captain was too brave a man, too patriotic a soldier, to die so easily. Yet whilst his name is synonymous to bravery, he was kind and obliging to his men, many of whom speak of him in the highest terms, as a man brave as a lion, yet at times as gentle as a child. One of his comrades relates that during the battle of Bentonville when the Capt. was in command of the Regt. they were charged by the enemy in a desperate manner. Then echoed the Captain's voice from the very front: "Boys, hold the ground, I'll die with you!" So kind and sincere were these words, that it gave them new courage, and while the rebels charged them eleven times and came within 20 ft., they repulsed them each time and crowned the day with victory. Thus we have presented a brief history of Capt. Lester's military record.

Many more acts of kindness and bravery of this typical soldier, and whole-souled and big-hearted citizen might be mentioned. He was born Feb. 2, 1836, in Switzerland Co., Ind., and is a son of Benjamin and Deliverance R. (Baldwin) Lester. His paternal ancestry were German, while his mother was of Welsh descent. His maternal grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war and both he and the paternal grandfather were soldiers in the war of 1812. Thus it is readily seen that young Lester was a soldier by birth, a warrior by blood. He was reared on a farm receiving a common school education, and at the age of 17 turned West "to grow up with the country." When he took his departure his aged grandfather said to him, "boy 'run is a good dog, but hold fast is a better.'" He settled on a farm in Champaign Co., in 1853, where he has ever since "held fast," and today has one of the finest farms in that vicinity. The Capt. has filled many of the local offices in the town and county, having been town Supervisor for four years, school director 21 years, and it is generally said that Capt. Lester can have any office that he will accept. He is an active G. A. R. man, a charter member of Van West Post No. 300, of Fisher, and was one of its first officers. He is a Mason and a life long Republican. He joined Elizabeth A. Trotter in marriage Oct. 12, 1865. She was born in Frederick Co., Va. By this happy union have been born 8 children of whom are living: Rosa, Wiley, Liddie and Nellie. Capt. Lester can justly feel proud of his record as a soldier, while as a citizen he is a man of many friends, universally respected and esteemed.



James H. Lott, the subject of our present notice, was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., June 19, 1842, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Arnwine) Lott. He springs from old veteran stock, his grandfather Lott having served his country in the Revolutionary war. About the year 1846 he moved with his parents to a farm near Kankakee, Ill., having gone thither by way of the lakes, but in 1854 removed to Iowa. When the Rebellion broke out young Lott had budded into manhood, and his patriotism dictated in no unmistakable way his course in that National emergency. He enlisted Aug. 4, 1862, as a private in Co. A., 28th Iowa Vol. Inf., was mustered in at Iowa City, Oct. 11, and proceeded to Helena, Ark. He next joined an overland expedition to Coldwater, Miss., and made the greater part of the march under a drenching rain, with several inches of mud upon the ground over which they moved. On return Mr. Lott was smitten with mumps, caused by exposure, went into the hospital, where he was confined for six weeks, and received other permanent injuries from that hard and exposed campaign, which has left him with a wrecked constitution and deformed body—having what is known as a curvature of the breast. This injury has grown steadily worse since the war. On recovering from the mumps he again resumed his position in the ranks, went down the river to Vicksburg, and remained in the convalescent camp at that place. To show the nerve and courage of our young Lott, it may be stated that many times he went upon picket duty when his comrades had to carry his belongings to his post. He accompanied his command to Natchez, Miss., and after two weeks moved to Carlton, La., thence to Algiers, and Brashear; leaving the garrison equipage

and camp supplies at the latter place, they started on a long march up the Bayou Teche, and finally under a drenching rain went into camp at Vermillionville, thence to Rebel Camp Pratt, after which they fell back to New Iberia, where they remained until Dec. 10th. Here Mr. Lott suffered much from cold and exposure.

On the 19th he marched to Brashear, then by cars to Algiers where the Regt. awaited transportation to Texas, but before its arrival started for New Orleans, thence for Shreveport to join in the Red River expedition. To follow, however, the many wanderings of our fighting comrade would of itself fill a volume, for he marched thousands of miles, made 176 different camps, in two years of his army life; embarked for Washington by way of the Gulf of Mexico; marched through the Shenandoah valley, fought and defeated Pemberton at Port Gibson, also fought in the battles of Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Sabine Cross Roads, Jackson, Cane River, Middle Bayou, Winchester. Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He went by transports to Morehead City, N. C., took steamer for Savannah, Ga., then marched to Augusta, and returned to Savannah where he camped until July 31, 1865, where he was mustered out and returned to Davenport, Ia., and was then discharged after a service of upwards of three years. His Regt. received much praise for the excellent work performed at Champion Hills. Gen. Hovey in his report said: "No Regt. ever fought with more valor than did the old 28th Ia., and the State may well be proud of the brave boys composing it." Mr. Lott had three brothers in the army, Jacob, William and Charles, all in the 76th Ill. Jacob was killed in the battle of Jackson and found a common grave in the trenches, while Charles, who was but sixteen years old, was wounded in the leg in the same battle. After returning from the army Mr. Lott went to Ill., where he farmed for 6 years, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Mahomet, at which he has been since employed. He is characterized as well for his honest straightforward ways, as for his bravery and good soldiership. His business has prospered which indicates that he is a man possessed of good business ability. Although quite in sympathy with the G. A. R. he has never become a member. He is a Master and Chapter Mason. He was married in Champaign Co., June 24, 1869, to Sarah J. Hinton, by whom he had five children—Minnie O., Nancy E., Maud A., Lillie L. and Lura H., the last two twins. All living but Nancy and Lura.

HENRY W. SADORUS, of Sadorus, Champaign Co., Ill., was born near the present site of the town of Sadorus, April 1, 1840, a son of William and Mary (Moore) Sadorus. In the year 1824, the father, then a boy of 12, immigrated with his parents, penetrating the unexplored Western prairies, finally locating upon the land which is the site of Sadorus. In after years when the town was started, it was named Sadorus in honor of the family. The grandfather was an old soldier in the war of 1812 and died seven years ago at the advanced age of 95 years. William Sadorus, father of our subject, was at the outbreak of the war an extensive farmer, merchant, miller and warehouse owner in the management of which, Henry assisted. Regardless however of the financial interests he was jeopardizing, and of the great dangers to be encountered, our subject promptly responded to the President's call for troops, enlisted, but was not accepted at the first call. He again enlisted and Aug. 27, 1861, became a member of Co. G., 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., which Co., he assisted in raising. With his Regt. he proceeded to Jefferson City, Mo., where he continued six weeks, then moved to Otterville and Springfield, upon a wild chase after Gen. Price, who was menacing the latter place. There he was taken sick with chronic diarrhœa and flux, which gradually increased in severity until it was supposed the patient was dead, and preparations were being made for his interment. But comrade Sadorus had not yet completed his work on this side of the hemisphere, hence surprised those around him by showing signs of life and returning strength. Soon he

was sent to the hospital at St. Louis, where life hung by a brittle thread for some weeks, but he finally began to mend sufficiently to move about. He was then tendered a furlough to return home, and recruit his health, but he refused, stating that it was for fight that he was enlisted, and not to return home. Finally he obtained permission to join his Regt. at Rolla, where it remained until Feb. 2, 1862, when it was again marched to Springfield, thence to Bentonville, Ark. While there his Co. was sent to guard a mill near by, and having some knowledge of the business Mr. Sadorus was detailed to run the mill, but his management was cut short by the appearance of the Rebel hosts, and, dog in the manger like, the mill was rendered useless and abandoned.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, and occupied a position in the front on the last day under Gen. Sigel, during which he had two holes shot through his clothing, and the bayonet of his gun struck by a ball, severing it. He then moved to Forsythe, Mo., where he remained for sometime, and there he suffered much with rheumatism. He, however, stood by his Regt., crossed the Ozark Mountains to Batesville, started for Little Rock, but before reaching was headed for Cape Girardeau, marching 36 miles per day for three successive days, and on arrival started for Pittsburg Landing. The battle of Shiloh had, in the meantime, been fought and won. Here he was placed on detached duty for a time, then moved to Corinth and was in the skirmish line during the siege. He next moved to Iuka Springs, and subsequently *via* Decatur, Nashville and Louisville, on to the battlefield of Perrysville, where his Regt. was held in reserve. He proceeded to Bowling Green and on the last day of Dec., 1862, joined in the desperately fought battle of Stone River. His Regt. under orders fired their 80 rounds of cartridges as rapidly as could be done, and when concluded Mr. Sadorus' shoulder and arm began to swell, caused by the rebounding musket, and then to turn black. In the following spring he went upon the Tullahoma campaign, under Gen. McCook, then to Winchester, where he was detailed to guard a drove of cattle across Lookout Mountain. He assisted in erecting Fort Wood, then participated in the battles of Orchard Knob and Mission Ridge, where he was in advance in the capture of the latter place. He was slightly wounded in the left hand during this battle. He then started upon that wearisome march to Knoxville, for the relief of Burnside, skirmishing with the enemy along the march, then into Strawberry Plains, where he wintered. In Feb., 1863, his Regt. went to Cleveland, upon Post duty, then to Dalton, Ga., where it was attached to the 4th A. C. He joined in the Atlanta campaign and fought in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and many other of the heavy battles and skirmishes of that famous expedition. He was discharged at Springfield, Sept. 1, 1864 (his enlistment having expired), after a service of 37 months, and after participating in many of the hard marches and heavy battles of the Rebellion. He returned to his home at Sadorus, where he has since resided. In 1887 the Govt. granted him $2,200 back pension and $12 per month by reason of his disabilities contracted during the war. In 1889 he erected his fine residence within the corporate limits of the town which bears his name, where he is now living a retired life, overseeing the operations upon his farm. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at Sadorus; for five years its Quarter Master, and has held many other offices in the Post. He is the Secretary of the Old 25th Regt. Association; has been 14 years a member of the Village Board, of which he was four years its President. His father and grandfather were Democrats, but he and his brother, Capt. G. W. Sadorus, are strong Republicans.

Mr. Sadorus was married in 1865, to Marvillia Padgett, of Ind., who served in Co. H, 125 Ill., and was killed in the battle of Kenesaw Mt. June 16, 1864. Mr. Sadorus had six children, five of whom are living, viz.: Addie, Nettie, Charles, Gertrude and Bert. Public spirited, patriotic, and scrupulously honest in all his transactions of life, Mr. Sadorus has well sustained his honorable family name handed down through his illustrious ancestors.

DR. J. L. WILKINS, of Tiskilwa, Ill., was born in that much disturbed country, Ireland, in the year 1827, where he was educated and afterward attended the Dublin Medical University, from which he was graduated as a physician and surgeon. Shortly after receiving his diploma he was appointed physician on one of the Atlantic passenger ships and as such crossed the Atlantic on two or three occasions, but tiring of that itinerant life resigned the position on this side of the ocean and came West, settling at Whitefield, Ill., in the year 1852, but afterward removed to Tiskilwa, where he has since remained, except, of course, the time he was absent during the war. Immediately upon locating at Whitefield, the doctor opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, and being the graduate of such a renowned institution as the Dublin Medical College, he was soon rewarded with a flourishing and ever-increasing practice. After a few years, however, he preferred to practice in a larger place, consequently removed to his present location. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Dr. Wilkins tendered his services and was accepted for service in the Union army for the war of the Rebellion, and was mustered into the 86th Ill. Inf., Co. H., at Camp Lyon, Peoria, Aug. 27, 1862. Sept. 7, following, his Regt.—923 men and officers—embarked for Louisville, Ky., from which point it joined about Oct. 1st, in the pursuit of Gen. Bragg, and on the 8th, participated in the battle of Perrysville, occupying, during the engagement, a position in front of the main army, and in which it suffered many casualties in killed and wounded. His Regt. again pursued Bragg's forces to Crab Orchard, Ky., then returning marched to Nashville, where it arrived Nov. 7, and remained in that vicinity for the winter. The Doctor was mustered out for the purpose of becoming Assistant Surgeon in the 14th Ill. Cav., which was then being organized at Peoria.

By the end of March, 1863, the men were well drilled, and started for the front, arriving at Glasgow, Ky., April 7, was brigaded, and two hours thereafter the Brig. was on the move toward Celind, on the Cumberland River. Marching day and night, it struck the enemy on the 19th, and, after some firing, captured the town and destroyed an immense quantity of rebel supplies stored there for its use. In June the Regt. pursued and attacked Col. Hamilton's rebel force near Turkey Neck Bend, and drove them into the mountains of Tennessee. havng captured 600 stand of arms, a wagon. train of supplies and the commander's papers It pursued the rebel raider, John Morgan from July 4, until his capture, during which it was engaged in many battles and skirmishes. On the raid it took a particularly prominent part at the engagement of Buffington Island, as also at the capture of Morgan, traveling during this campaign about 2,100 miles. In the early days of Sept., when in advance of the command, it captured the rear guard of the enemy and a large amount of stores and munitions of war. Again on the 9th, at the battle and capture of Cumberland Gap, it took an important part, as also in the engagement of the 15th, when it pursued and routed Col. Carter's rebel eommand. Continuing into Va., it again, on the 20th and 22nd, engaged the enemy, and on each occasion succeeded in starting him on the retreat. Oct. 11 saw the 14th Cav. giving battle to the rebels, which was renewed on the 14th, when they were forced from under cover; then hurried on, and, by quick, decisive movements, harassed Longstreet's forces, then besieging the Union army at Knoxville, where Dr. Wilkins was on detail service, being in charge of a hospital.

Dec. 19, the Brig. was attacked by a greatly superior force from Longstreet's command, and in retreating with skill, although it suffered severely, inflicted terrible loss upon the enemy. At the close of the siege of Knoxville the Doctor rejoined his Regt. In the same month it took part in a battle at Danbridge. From this time the men rested until the Regt. was selected in Jan., 1864, to fight "Thomas' Legion" of whites and Cherokee Indians in N. C. Starting out on this expedition after following a mountainous old Indian trail, it surprised the Legion, killing and capturing the greater part of them, and for which Gen. Grant highly complimented the men for the manner in which

they performed the duty entrusted to them. The Atlanta campaign having opened in the early days of May, the 14th joined Gen. Sherman's command and July 27, with it left Lost Mt. on the famous Macon raid, which town was reached on the 30th where it destroyed a large amount of property and captured many prisoners. At Sunshine Church after a hot battle with the enemy, Gen. Stoneman decided to surrender, consequently, Dr. Wilkins became a prisoner, and was confined in "Hotel Libby" of which institution he was an unwilling and unfortunate "guest" for six months, when he was exchanged, and rejoined the regiment at Edgefield, Tenn., where he remained until mustered out in July 31, 1865, returning immediately to Tiskilwa. The Dr. had a brother George, also in the war, who was Captain of Co. H., 47th Ill., and who passed through it safely and is now a resident of San Diego, Cal.

Our subject married in the year 1856, Mary J. Church, by whom he had three children, only one of whom—Charles Leslie—is now living. Returning home he resumed the practice of his profession, and being skillful, attentive to business, and possessed of winning manners, soon regained his practice—lost during his absence—which steadily increased until he was completely absorbed in the business of his high and noble calling. He now holds the position of Examining Surgeon of Pensions. He is Surgeon for the Rock Island R. R. at Tiskilwa; a Free Mason, a Republican, and a member of Post No. 660, G. A. R., of Tiskilwa, in which he held the position of Surgeon for a time.

SWAN H. OLSON, was born in Sweden, Aug, 4, 1844, and coming to the U. S. in 1854. settled with his parents at Galesburg, Ill., where he attended the district schools for two months of each year for six years, in the intervals assisting a farmer as a farm hand. He enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Co. A., 102nd Ill. Inf., going into camp at Knoxville, being put upon rations of badly cooked bread and having to endure many privations and hardships.

They were subsequently encamped for two weeks at Peoria. Until they were suitably armed and equipped, they performed guard duty with sticks instead of guns. In going from Peoria to Louisville the train only had enough coaches to accommodate half of the regiment, the other half having to ride in stock cars. At this the men began to complain and to refuse to be transported like so many cattle. They were carried the balance of the way in coaches. Arriving in Jeffersonville, they were armed but got no tents. They were thence sent on to Louisville to operate against Forrest, and were assigned to Ward's Brig., with which they proceeded on a forced march toward Franklin, Ky. The weather was extremely hot and there was no fresh water to be had. Coming across a pond in which hogs had been wallowing, the men drove them out, and thus in great disgust quenched their thirst. Many halted by the wayside, being unable to proceed further, and camped out rejoining the command the following day. They then then moved on to Shelbyville, there going into camp in a freshly ploughed field without tents, their only shelter being afforded by blankets suspended over their guns.

They went into winter quarters at Gallatin, Tenn., thence moving on to Murfreesboro, where for a year they guarded the railroad between that point and Nashville. While at Gallatin, they were transported on railway trains to other points, from time to time, and on one of these occasions while quietly sitting in the cars they were suddenly fired upon by the rebels, which was promptly returned with a loss to the enemy of 6 or 8 men. The detail had several men wounded, and afterward forming a line, they offered battle, but the rebels retreated leaving their dead and wounded.

In the spring of 1864, they joined the Army of the Cumberland and were in action at Resaca, where they captured a masked battery and held their position. Here the regimental loss was heavy. The Regt. was afterward in all of the battles of the campaign up to Atlanta. Next they accompanied Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, were present at the surrender

of Gen. Johnston at Raleigh, N. C. Pushing on they arrived at Washington and took part in the Grand Review. Discharged at Washington, they went home by way of Chicago.

Mr. Olson obtained temporary employment in the R. R. shops at Galesburg, afterwards driving a grocery wagon for F. O. Crocker for three years, when he bought out the business, five years later having a new building erected at his present location, the firm being S. H. Olson & Bro. They are doing a thriving and profitable business.

He was married to Clara Burke in 1870, and they have had three children—Clarence, a student at Knox College, Grace M., who died when five years old, and Irene, yet quite a child.

He is a Republican and a Prohibitionist, and has been a Supervisor of his Township for several terms. He is a member of the G. A. R., I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.; also a Modern Woodman and a member of the C. M. B. A. He is an upright and worthy citizen and a progressive and enterprising merchant.

JOHN M. PALMER is a Kentuckian by birth, having been born at Eagle Creek, Scott County, Sept. 13, 1817. He moved in early life to Ill. In 1839 he settled at Carlinville where, in 1840, he was admitted to the bar. He at once took an active part in politics. He represented that district in the State Senate from 1852 to 1855. He was prominent in the organization of the Republican party in 1856. In 1861 he was a delegate to the Peace Convention which met in Washington. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service and was appointed Colonel of the 14th Regt. of Ill. Vol., and was with Gen. Fremont in his expedition to Springfield, Mo. In Oct. 1861, he was made a Brig. Gen. and subsequently, for gallant conduct on the field at Stone River, he was made a Maj. Gen. He was in command of the 14th A. C. at the beginning of Sherman's Atlanta campaign, and subsequently in command of the Department of Ky. He resigned his position in the army in Sept. 1866, and returned to civil life.

In 1848 he was nominated by the Republican party for Governor and was elected, serving from 1869 to 1873. In subsequent years he changed his politics and became a Democrat. In 1885 he ran for Governor on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Joseph Fifer, the present incumbent. During the campaign of 1890, Gen. Palmer made a general canvass of the State to secure a popular expression from the people of their choice for U. S. Senator to succeed Charles B. Farwell. The result at the fall election was very favorable to him and the following legislature after a long and exciting contest in joint ballot, chose him to represent the State in Congress. He took his seat in the U. S. Senate, Dec. 6, 1891. This election to the Senate brought Gen. Palmer once more into prominence in the politics of the State, and made him an important factor in the Democratic councils of the country. At the present time he is favorably mentioned as one of the Presidential candidates before the coming National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago.

LYSANDER B. PIPER, of Moline, Ill., a native of Royalston, Mass., was born March 20, 1822, a son of Luke and Betsey (Cole) Piper, natives of Mass. The former was the son of Josiah Piper, a Scottish emigrant, who settled in this country many years ago. Having been born upon the farm, our subject continued with his parents, attending school and working upon the homestead, like other boys similarly circumstanced. The farm, however, did not furnish him with the exciting scenes, or go to make up what Lysander concluded should be his ideal of life, and, as his parents would not hear to his leaving home at so tender an age, nothing was left for him except to choose between farm drudgery and an elopement, and, to cut the agony short, he decided upon the latter, although he was only 17 years of age. He proceeded to Charleston, Mass., and enlisted in the

U. S. Naval Service, and was assigned to the sloop of war "Preble," on her sail for Labrador, under command of Lieut. Johnson. The cruise lasted some 4 months, during which time the ship was employed in looking after the interests of Uncle Sam's fleet fishing in and about those waters. Completing the object of this cruise, he returned to Boston, and was transferred to the receiving ship "Columbus," from which he was drafted to the "Macedonia," and with her proceeded to the West Indies, cruising among the islands for upward of four months, then returned to Boston, where he was returned to the "Columbus," which completed his first year's service. A draft was ordered in which to man the line of battleship "Delaware," No, 74, and desiring to become a member of her crew, to which he was not, under the circumstances, eligible, he re-enlisted for three years from that date, and was accepted, and went to Norfolk, where the ship was fitted out for a three years' cruise in the Brazilian waters, under command of Capt. Samuel McAuley, with Commodore Charles Morris as Squadron Commander.

With his ship he cruised for 16 months on the Brazilian coast, and then to the Mediterranean Sea, where he continued for the remainder of his term, besides an additional year, and by the time he had reached Norfolk, had been in the service six years in all, therefore, on arrival at the last named point he was discharged and paid off in the year 1845. He returned to his native State where he worked until 1856, when he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided until 1860, then removed to Moline, Ill. At the outbreak of the war, our young naval soldier concluded to join, but on reflection, thinking the war would be suppressed without fighting or excitement, decided otherwise. The second call for troops, however, soon followed and proved to be more than our courageous subject could stand, therefore, he enlisted June 17, 1861, rendezvoused at Chicago and was subsequently mustered into the service as a private in Co. H., 19th Ill. Vol. Inf. They remained in camp at Chicago where they were instructed in drill and army movements and then ordered to Mo. The command was really an independent one, yet was nominally under Gen. Fremont, and after operating in Mo. for six months, was ordered to Washington and in proceeding thither by rail the train fell through a bridge at Willow Valley, Ind., resulting in the killing and maiming of 160 of the Regt. The order to proceed to Washington was here countermanded, so the Regt. proceeded to and went into camp at Cincinnati for three weeks, and were then sent to Louisville, Ky., and on arrival was assigned to Sherman's command, and later, to Buells. Secret, rapid and continuous movements became the order of the day with fighting and skirmishes coming along in rapid succession.

Having completed operations in that State, the Regt. moved to Tenn., where they were later actively engaged in the battles of Iuka, and Stone River. During the latter, the 19th being unacquainted with the grounds, by mistake found themselves in a swamp where they were completely surrounded by the rebels, necessitating a surrender or a desperate assault upon some part of the enemy's line in order to cut their way out. The latter course, although a desperate one, was decided upon, and with the knowledge that if captured the prison gates of Libby stood open and already yearned to receive them, "they all as of one accord" joined in the charge upon the rebel line which gave way, thus setting Mr. Piper and his gallant comrades free. His Brig. then under Rosecrans charged across Stone River and drove the enemy back in confusion, and fearing its position untenable, the enemy retreated during the night.

While drilling at Baron's Creek in the spring of 1862, under Gen. Mitchell and just before the battle of Ft. Donelson, Comrade Piper slipped by accident and his left knee coming in contact with the end of a log, caused a severe wound. By being exposed he caught cold causing inflammation to set in, which rendered him totally disabled. Notwithstanding this injury he remained with his Regt. until July 29, 1862, when he was discharged on a surgeons certificate. From this injury he has never re-

covered and at the present time is totally disabled from its effects.

After quitting the army he located at Moline, and has there lived, except for a short period, when he was at Colorado Springs, Col., being in the employ of Dimmock & Gould part of the time, and afterwards with the Moline Plow Company, where he continued 17 years, ending in Oct. 1891. He is a member of Graham Post, No. 312, G. A. R. and also of the Odd Fellows Lodge, of Moline, No. 133. He first married Rachel Done, by whom he had three children. He married again Lavenia Townsend, and by her had one child, Mary E., who died Aug. 12th, 1891, aged 16 years.



MELVIN W. BENNETT, of Morris, Ill., a son of George and Jane (White) Bennett, was born in the town of Cairo, Green Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1846, and made his home at this place until he reached the age of 22 years. The maternal ancestor of Mr. Bennett was a daughter of George and Elizabeth White who were from Kent, England. On the paternal side, his grandfather was Jeremiah Bennett, of New Bedford, Mass., of Puritan stock.

When the call for soldiers sounded through the land, Mr. Bennett presented himself for enlistment but was declared too young. He, however, entered the service of the Govt. on a dispatch boat, plying between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, carrying troops, provisions and dispatches. The young man took a position as sailor on board this boat, his brother, William Bennett, being the pilot. He served in this capacity for about 18 months until the vessel was pronounced unseaworthy, he then returned home and remained until the spring of 1869, when he moved to Morris, Ill., where he has been engaged in farming ever since.

In 1877 he took unto himself a wife—Marie E. Johnson, a daughter of William K. Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have two children—Daisy and Mary. He was formerly a Democrat and voted for Seymour and Cleveland, but has determined to vote hereafter with the Republicans. Mr. Bennett is an extensive farmer, a temperance man, a good citizen and a man widely respected for his many good qualities.



HENRY C. YETTER, of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Dayton, Ohio, May 30, 1843, and with his parents, who were Louis and Elizabeth (Bear) Yetter, came to Hancock Co., Ill., when but a small boy. His father, Louis, was a native of Pa., as was also his wife.

Henry C. Yetter, the subject of this sketch, was brought up on a farm in Hancock Co., Ill., and at the age of 17, in Aug., 1862, enlisted in Co. A., 118th Ill. Inf., going to Camp Butler, and thence to Memphis. Subsequently he participated in the battle of Champion Hills. Here Co. A. threw out as skirmishers, fully three-quarters of a mile from the main line of the army, and was charged upon by a Brig. of the enemy, losing heavily—the Captain, 1st Lieut., Orderly Sergt. and 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sergt's, and every non-commissioned officer to the corporal being killed. C. M. Gedis, the 8th Corporal being the next day promoted to Captain.

The enemy seeing with what obstinacy they held their position, now fell back, and the Co. was enabled to rejoin the command. They were after this at the siege of Vicksburg, where they were under the command of Gen. McClernand on the left of the works. They were here on constant duty as skirmishers for 42 days. After its capitulation and surrender, they moved on to Baton Rouge, and were there mounted and equipped for an expedition through La., under Gen. Davidson, into the pine forests of that State and Ala. They were on this raid for three weeks, two weeks of which time it rained incessantly. They had to ford the rivers and cut boughs from the pine trees to afford them a passage through the muddy roads.

Mr. Yetter has never entirely recovered from the effects of his sufferings on this memorable march. Taking a vessel at Pensacola Bay

they went to New Orleans, where they remained for six weeks, leaving then for Baton Rouge, where they continued until the expiration of their term of service.

During the whole period of his service to June 10, 1865, when he was discharged for disability, Mr. Yetter was never absent from duty. Returning home to Hancock Co., he engaged in the grocery business at Webster, subsequently removing to Burnside, same Co., where he became Postmaster, retaining that position for 12 years, after which he went into the drug business. In 1888 he sold out and went to Galesburg, where he resumed the drug business, purchasing the interest of Anderson & Bros., in which he has achieved a notable success.

He was married in 1877, to Ida J. McGee, of Adrian, Ill., and has three children—Hardin, Gay and Bessie Mabel.

He is a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 45, and a Republican. Is also a member the Alpha Lodge No. 155, A. F. & A. M., of Galesburg, and Sr. Deacon of said lodge. Mr. Yetter is a worthy citizen and merchant, and retains the high respect and confidence of all who know him.

WASHINGTON M. ELLIOT, of Kewanee, Ill., lived at Mount Pleasant, Jefferson Co., Ohio, (where he was born May 7, 1832,) until he moved to Kewanee, Ill. in 1854, before the railroad reached that place and when only three houses had been erected. His father was James Elliot, a native of England. The mother's name was Mary Mayhew, who was born in Kennebec Co., Me. She was the daughter of Aaron Mayhew. The family of Mayhews descend from an early missionary of that name who was in America at time of its earliest settlement.

Washington Elliot was married in Knoxville, Ill., Ang. 1865, to Amanda M. Goodnow. She was born April 8, 1836, in Erie Co., Pa., and is now living. She had one brother, Frank, in the army with Mr. Elliot in Co. A., 124th Ill. Vol. Inf.

Mr. Elliot entered the U. S. service as a recruit, March 14, 1864, and joining his Regt, at Vicksburg, remained with it until Dec. in the same year. The heat of the southern climate, the bad food and water induced chronic diarrhea, on account of which he was discharged. He has never fully regained his health. When he left the regiment the "boys" never expected to see him alive, so greatly was he reduced, but by skillful treatment has made some recovery although for a year after his return home he was an invalid. Mr. Elliot has made his home in Kewanee since 1854, and has been employed as a carpenter and in other work. He is a Republican and has usually been in some office. He is now Street Commissioner, and Health Officer of the city; was also Truant officer for two years. He has 8 children living, and 3 dead, as follows: Rose, wife of Gilbert La Shell, living at Norton Co., Kan., with 6 children; Isora, wife of George Geer of Chicago, and has two children—Ed., an engineer in the Rolling Mills, at Kewanee; Benj. H., married, is a clerk in a dry goods store in Omaha; Ollie G., a graduate of the High School at Kewanee, is a stenographer and typewriter in Chicago, Carrie is at home; William is at home, preparing to perfect himself in electrical science. Ernest, a lad of 9 years, is at home; Ulysses Grant died in 1866, at the age of two years; Grace died in 1884, 18 months old; and Ethel died at the age of 8 years in 1882.

Mr. Elliot is a working member of the G. A. R. and also member of the Baptist Church.

DANIEL C. LONG, of Urbana, Ill., enlisted in Co. D., 72nd Ind. Vol. Inf., July 25. 1862, for 3 years, and was assigned to Wilders Brig., 2nd Div., 14th A. C. His Regt. started Aug. 11th, for Indianapolis and after spending a day marching and countermarching at that place camped until the 18th, when it crossed the Ohio River and marched through Louisville to Oakland. On the following day it moved to Lebanon, Ky., capturing its first prisoners on the 30th, and on Sept. 5th moved

to Lebanon Junction where, it was expected the enemy would be encountered. On the 22nd it marched to Shephardsville and Louisville, and Oct. 6th, by boat to Salt River; on the 18th to Shelbyville, and immediately went in pursuit of the Rebel Morgan. It subsequently marched to Scottsville, Gallatin, Castillion Springs, Bear Wallow, Cave City and then on to Murfreesboro, where it went into camp and was mounted, and remained for several weeks performing hard duty and kept upon short rations. The Regt. led in the advance of Rosecrans' army upon Hoover's Gap where they took part in a bloody battle in the rain, losing several men in killed and wounded. Mr. Long was among those wounded having had his right arm broken in two places. The ball had entered at the wrist, shattering both bones into many pieces and came out at the elbow. Mr Long was at once placed in Hospital, No. 1, Murfreesboro, where the wound was dressed and pieces of bone extracted in the vain hope of saving the arm. He lay in the hospital for eight and a half months suffering untold pain but finally he submitted to the inevitable and had it amputated after gangrene had appeared and threatened his life. He soon improved and was removed to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he spent two months. He was discharged from the army June 24, 1864, when Moses Boggs, a personal friend, offered to pay his way for a short course in the Kingston College, Ohio, which he accepted and fitted him all the better to earn a living. He removed to Tippecanoe, La Fayette Co., Ind., where he was elected and served as assessor and apprisor for seven years in succession and was for a portion of the same period Deputy Sheriff at La Fayette.

In 1869, Mr. Long moved further west, settled down at Homer, Ill., where he had a brother living, and became engaged in several enterprises until the following year, when he removed to Urbana, and there engaged in the news and stationery business which he has since followed. He has by industry and attentive habits, built up a large and prosperous trade. He has served two years as town clerk of Urbana, is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post, No. 129, and has filled about all the offices, having occupied the honorable office of Commander of the Post. Mr. Long is a Republican, first, last, and all the time. He has also represented his Post on several occasions at the Department Encampment. The 72d Ind. has an annual reunion and at these meetings the genial face of comrade Long will always be found, and with one empty sleeve he has a constant reminder of the terrible war and the sufferings he endured in the interest of the Republic.

Mr. Long was married March 16, 1865, to Catherine Kiser, a native of Ohio. He and his estimable wife are well and favorably known in his county, and both are consecrated members of the M. E. church.

GALLANTLY and patriotically jeopardizing his life, fighting the battles of his country, was Capt. David J. Ford of Mahomet, Ill., during the late Rebellion. He was born in Ohio, May 15, 1833, a son of James G. and Elizabeth P. (Hannah) Ford. He had an uncle (John Ford) as also grand uncle in the war of 1812. His parents were among the early settlers in Ohio, where our subject first saw the light, and grew up upon a farm. After acquiring such an education as was then obtainable at the country schools, young Ford moved to the fertile prairies of Ill., settling upon land in Piatt Co., near Monticello, where he became a tiller of the soil. The war having been precipitated, our gallant subject could no longer content himself upon a farm, and assisted to raise a Co. Aug., 1862, of which he was chosen Capt. It became Co. C., of the 107th Ill. Vol. Inf. He led his Co. to Louisville, Ky., where he camped for two weeks, then moved to the protection of Elizabethtown, threatened by the rebel raider, John Morgan, whose forces were encountered and defeated after a short struggle. He was next employed guarding the Louisville and Nashville R. R. until Dec. He wintered at Mumfordsville, Ky., and in April moved south to Glasgow, fortifying the position as the army

moved forward. A detachment of the Regt. made two expeditions to the Cumberland River for the purpose of dispersing a band of guerrillas who were foraging the country for Bragg's Army. Capt. Ford, whilst at Glasgow was taken sick, from constrained work and exposure, and compelled to give up his command for a time. but soon was able to resume his responsible position. On Aug. 18th he started on that long, hard march across the mountains to Knoxville, Tenn., but on reaching Armstown was again smitten with chronic diarrhea and rheumatism, and sent back to Lebanon for medical treatment, where he remained until Nov. Having recovered, he again assumed command of his Co, at Loudon, Tenn., participating in the battles of Huff's Ferry, Leonore Station, and Campbell's Station, where the boys in blue were outnumbered by the rebels in the proportion of three to one; but notwithstanding this, the enemy was kept back until the retreat was covered to Knoxville. Then came the siege of Knoxville. Here Capt. Ford's men were kept day after day upon the sidewalks, much of the time without rations, and throughout on short allowance. The men grew restless and insisted upon knowing the reason for such treatment, The Capt. communicated the facts to his superiors and the following day Gen. Burnside came to them and informed the men of the circumstances which amply satisfied them with their hard luck.

Subsequently Capt. Ford led his men at the battles of Blaine's Cross Roads, Dandridge, Strawberry Plains, from the latter of which he was driven back to Knoxville for protection. The long suspense and exposure, coupled with the want of nourishing food whilst in Knoxville, told upon a constitution already weakened with a wasting disease, yet our hero stood at his post, directing, cheering and encouraging his men until his constitution could no longer respond to active work. Being a physical wreck and no longer able to continue with his command, he resigned Feb. 10, 1864, and returned to his home. Finding himself unable for the heavy toil of farming, he abandoned it and engaged in mercantile pursuits at Mahomet in 1868, where he became a prominent figure and a business man. He was one of the principal organizers of the G. A. R. Post at Mahomet, of which he has been Commander for three years. He has been a delegate on several occasions to the National Encampment. He is Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Department Commander, and whilst he is a Republican has never allowed his name to be used as a candidate for any office. He is a prominent Mason. Capt. Ford is a man of soldierly bearing, fine appearance, pleasant gentleman, and a great favorite with the boys. He was married to Annie Webb Jan. 20, 1853, by whom he has two children living, Stella G. and Irene L.

JAMES L. RICHARDSON, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Cooperstown, Otsego Co., N. Y., April 10, 1838, where he resided with his parents, John and Elizabeth Richardson, of old Conn. families, until he went into the army, Aug. 12, 1861, enlisting in Co. D., 3d N. Y. Cav., better known as the Van Allen Cav., which was the 1st Vol. Cav. Regt. to enter Washington.

The first encounter with the enemy was at Ball's Bluff. Next it proceeded to Charleston turnpike and joined in Foster's expedition into N. C., where guarding railroads running into Newbern it made a number of raids, at one time going as far as Goldsboro, meeting the rebels in a heavy fight on the road, where they were in force, but gave way after a sharp contest. After Gen. Grant assumed command of the Army of the Potomac the Regt. came North and at one time, when ordered to Cold Harbor, was about five miles from Richmond, where it tore up about 50 miles of railroad and captured two trains, and this, Mr. Richardson says, was the beginning of his work on railroads.

The men had just returned to camp from this raid when the explosion of the mine at Petersburg, three miles away was heard and felt. as the earth under them trembled and every man leaped into his saddle to be prepared for the worst, as none knew the cause of the terrible convulsion which was like an earthquake.

The Regt. was sent on the Wilson raid, and going into the rear of Richmond raided the country to destroy property, burn bridges and tear up railroad tracks, so that the enemy could not escape from the city. During this whole time, day and night, the enemy was endeavoring to check the operations, continually firing upon the raiders. One night the union force was surrounded by cavalry, and fording a creek to escape received a volley from some infantry hidden there, but rallying, the Union men cut their way through the rebel lines, and rode 24 hours, encountering others of their force, who had escaped in other directions. When nearing Petersburg this command ran unexpectedly into the right wing of Lee's army, and it required rapid movements and some fighting to effect an escape, as at one time Lee's whole army lay between this raiding command and the Union army.

Previous to this, when Gen. Butler held possession of Bermuda Hundreds, the Union Cav. made a dash into Petersburg, and reached the bridge in the streets of the city, and if it had been supported could have held the place. A few days later when dismounted, and acting as Inf. in a skirmish, Col. Simon Mix fell at the head of his Regt., and his body left on the field with many others of his comrades, was never recovered.

The 3d Regt. was in the battle of Reams' Station, was then ordered to go up the Ann River, and later was at Pingo, where it hunted guerrillas and performed guard duty, afterwards going to Suffolk, Va., where it was consolidated with another Regt., as the men had re-enlisted in the fall of 1863 for three years' more service.

In 1864, Mr. Richardson was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of his Regt. While at Pingo, he went to Norfolk and the Gen. gave him official notice of Lee's surrender, and when the Captain of the Co. was informed of the fact he ordered Mr. Richardson to take a ten gallon keg of whisky which was in the commissary stores, knock in the head and allow the men to help themselves. Mr. Richardson, anticipating the result, suggested that the guns should be removed first, so on pretense of inspection of arms the guns were secured; then the Captain read the news he had received and invited the men to help themselves to the whisky, with a result that can better be imagined than described.

At Norfolk the Regt. was mustered out Aug. 12, 1865, just four years after the day of enlistment, and returning to Otsego Co., N. Y., Mr. Richardson was married to Emma Burk, daughter of John Tracy Burk, of an old American family. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson moved to Galesburg, Ill., in 1866, where the next day after arriving he secured a position as brakesman on the C., B. & Q. R. R., rising in 22 months to the position of conductor, whieh he has held to the present time, running passenger trains during the past seven years, and is now one of the best known conductors on the road.

Conductor Richardson has two children—Elizabeth and James Leroy. He is a member of the Universalist Church, A. O. U. W., and a charter member of Post No. 45, in which he has filled every office. He has also held the position of Jr. Vice Department Commander of the State of Ill, and served one term as Quartermaster General of the Department. He has always taken a deep interest in the object and success of the G. A. R. In politics he is, as he says, "Republican all the way through," as was his father and his wife's father, and exerts no small influence in the political affairs of his locality. Posessing a genial nature and having a wide acquaintance, Conductor Richardson makes friends everywhere, and is deservedly popular among those who best know his many commendable attributes and true worth of character.

MAJ.-GEN. IRWIN MCDOWELL, was born in Ohio in 1818. Educated at West Point, and graduated in 1838. Entered military service as 1st Lieut. of Art.; was promoted to Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Wool in 1845. Served in the war with Mexico, and distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista. Resigned his commission and retired from mil-

itary service in 1857. Early in 1861 he was appointed Brig. Gen. of Volunteers and took command of the Army of the Potomac. The fine appearance and military knowledge of this young officer rapidly won the confidence of Gen. Scott, then Commander-in-Chief, and made him a leading spirit in the military movements about the Capital. Washington City was at that time threatened by a strong Rebel force concentrated at Centerville and Manassas Junction, on the Va. side of the Potomac. As soon as a Union army could be organized, Gen. Scott determined to force the enemy into battle, and, if possible, to crush the Rebellion in its inception. The position of the Confederate troops was well understood, and Gen. Scott drew the plans and directed the movements against it. Everything being ready, Gen. McDowell was given the command, and on July 21st, 1861, the first great battle of the war was fought. Gen. Scott's plan was to make a feint on the center of the position of the enemy, push a strong flank movement on the left, double up his lines and crush them between two fires. Bull Run Creek only divided the two armies. At five o'clock in the morning Gen. Tyler opened fire with heavy artillery on the center of the Rebel lines, while Gens. Sumner, Burnside and Heintzelman crossed the Creek and attacked the Rebel left with terrible fury. All the forenoon the bloody strife went on. For long and weary hours the tide of battle raged with ever changing results. The day was terribly hot.

The Union soldiers, many of them stripped to the buff, delivered some of the most daring bayonet charges ever known in war. These were answered by shouts and yells and counter charges from the rebels. At noon the struggle was still in doubt. Gen. Robert Patterson was at Charlestown, twenty miles away, with twenty thousand men, ordered to hold the Rebel Gen's. (Joe Johnston) army under the same place, or unite with Gen. McDowell at Bull Run. From causes never fully explained, Gen. Patterson failed in his work. Johnston was allowed to hurry his troops via railroad to the field of strife, while Patterson and his men quietly sat and listened to the distant roar of the cannon as they thundered along the banks of Bull Run. Never did men fight better as long as there was hope on the Union side. As soon as our first lines wavered, the Rebel troops rapidly advanced, charging and shouting like demons incarnate. The Union troops in disorder, fell back to the fortifications around Washington, and the followers in wild confusion, made their way across the river and into the city. The enemy had suffered so severely that no effective pursuit was attempted. The forces engaged in this great battle were about equal when the fighting began, but the arrival of Johnston's turned the tide in favor of the Rebels.

General McDowell continued to serve in the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war and remained in service in the regular army until his death, in May, 1885. In person, Gen. McDowell was over six feet high, and very large. His complexion, hair and eyes very dark, making his appearance commanding and soldierly in a degree rarely equaled among all the commanders of the great Union army.

JOSEPH ENDERLE, a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Rock Island, Ill., was born in Durmersheim Baden, Germany, Aug. 24, 1842, the only child of Anton and Carolina (Heinz) Enderle. When but an infant of six months, Joseph lost his mother, and on March 25, 1860, he joined his father and sailed for America, landing at New Orleans, from whence came directly to Davenport, Iowa, June 14, 1860.

In the Enderle family we have a case that clearly depicts how the love of liberty and freedom so freely flows in the German blood, All honor to the army of Germans who so valiantly stood by their new colors! In this case both father and son, though having scarcely settled in their new home, lost no time in rallying to the support of their newly adopted flag, but responded to the very first call for volunteers, both enlisting Apr. 25, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, in Co. G., 1st Iowa Inf. They went into camp at Keokuk, Iowa, where

the Regt. was organized, and where the "boys" were equipped, drilled and mustered in May 8, 1861. Soon they broke camp and moved to the front, first halting at Macon City, then to Boonville, Mo., Springfield, Mo., and at Duck Creek they had their first brush with the enemy. Returning to Springfield they subsequently encountered the rebels at Wilson's Creek, where Aug. 10, 1861, they participated in the short, but desperately fought battle in which the Union force suffered a loss of 1,235, in killed, wounded and missing. Here stood father and son, side by side, right up in the front and left, facing volley upon volley of the enemy's fire. Here our soldier was slightly wounded, being shot near the stomach. Regardless of the Captain's request, he refused to go to the hospital, but was accordingly assigned to the ambulance.

The term of enlistment having expired the Regt. was mustered out at St. Louis, Aug. 2, 1861. But neither father nor son was contented to remain at home. Only a few months elapsed and we find both of them again marching in time to the pulsations of cannon. The senior Enderle enlisted in Co. E., 4th Mo. Cav., and served three years, participating in all the sieges, marches and battles of his Co. Joseph re-enlisted at Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 22, 1862, in Co. K., 16th Iowa Inf. The Regt. was mustered in at Davenport, Feb. 5, 1862, later moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., where it was equipped ready for action. Shortly they embarked for Pittsburg Landing, arriving during the night of Apr. 5th. The next morning we find comrade Enderle engaged in the bloody battle of Shiloh, his command which was again to the front, suffering a heavy loss, among which was the Captain of his Co. After this. Apr. 27, 1862, the gallant 16th, together with the 11th, 13th and 15th Iowa were formed into the famous "Crocker's Iowa Brigade," which was so generally noted for its heroic bearing throughout the war.

Subsequently we find our young soldier actively engaged on the battlefield before Bolivar, July 27, Iuka, Miss., Sept. 19, and Corinth, Oct. 3 and 4, his Regt. losing heavily each time. After months and months of constant marching and countermarching, together with active service on the canal at Young's Point, we find our young Corporal again under fire during the stubborn assault on Vicksburg, May 19, 1863. Two days later they made another desperate assault, and then set in the long and terrible siege which resulted in the surrender of Vicksburg, after which Mr. Enderle was taken sick and confined to the Captain's tent for several weeks. After months of general duty in their winter quarters at Vicksburg, they started out Feb., 1864, on the famous Meridian expediton under Sherman. Subsequently our subject went home on veteran furlough, returning about May 1, and rejoining his comrades on their march to Atlanta.

At Nickerjack Creek, Ga., the Regt. did constant skirmishing for three consecutive days, losing several in killed and wounded. After a week of hard and active service in the Atlanta campaign, our young hero was taken prisoner, marched into Atlanta, loaded into box cars and transported to Andersonville Prison, about July 22, 1864. Here in this living tomb of living skeletons and such horrors as the pen can never picture, with hundreds of his comrades starving daily, he was confined for eight long weeks. Sept. 21 he was exchanged and joined what was left of the Regt. at Atlanta.

Oct. 4 he was confined to the general hospital, and subsequently went home on a sick furlough. Dec. 23 he rejoined his command at Savannah, Ga., and soon we find him on the difficult march through the Carolinas, tramping through almost bottomless swamps, fording rivers, and on March 19, 1865, fighting his last battle—the battle of Bentonville. Crowned with victory the heroic "boys" marched onward, and March 24, 1865, amidst pæns of victory, joined the Grand Review at Washington.

Returning to Davenport, Iowa, comrade Enderle, who had during this time been promoted to Sergeant, was finally paid off July 27, 1865, having faithfully served the stars and stripes for nearly four years.

Mr. Enderle was married at Davenport, Aug. 31, 1865, to Mary A. Littig, daughter of Peter and Letonia Littig. For many years past

he was in the employ of the government, and is now engaged as a shipper with Deere & Co's Plow Works, Moline, Ill. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge No. 11, of Moline, and a loyal and faithful soldier, he has made a good citizen.

L. S. Hopkins, M. D., a leading physician, residing at Malden, Ill., enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Co. B., 93rd Ill. Vol. as a private. He was appointed at the organization of the Co. Orderly Sergt. and while in camp at Chicago was appointed Assistant druggist of the Post and afterward selected as Hospital Steward. At Germantown, Tenn., he was commissioned 1st Lieut. of his Co. At the battle of Champion Hills, the second fight the Regt. encountered, he was wounded in the side and also received injuries while in the line of duty from the falling limb of a tree cut off by a cannon ball.

The brother of Dr. Hopkins, Capt. J. W. Hopkins, in the same Co., was taken prisoner at Champion Hills and died in Mo. in 1869. His father, Dr. S. A. Hopkins, was Surgeon of the Regt. and was made Sergt. Major and held the commission until he resigned on account of a severe sunstroke. He died at Malden in March, 1887.

After the capture of Vicksburg, Dr. L. S. Hopkins resigned as the wounds he had received rendered him unfit for duty. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838, and was educated in his native city, graduating from the Miami Medical College in the spring of 1857, when but 19 years of age. He had also studied medicine in Ill. in 1854. He did not obtain his diploma until two years after graduation, although he successfully passed the examination, as the college could not issue one to students under 21. Dr. Hopkins practiced medicine for sometime in different places in Iowa and Illinois after the war, until 1870, when he located at Malden and has secured there an extensive practice. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post in Princeton, and holds a membership in the Masonic Chapter, and also with the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen. In politics is a Republican.

The father and two brothers of Dr. Hopkins were physicians. Dr. Hopkins now holds a position as Examiner on the Pension Board at Princeton, his commission bearing date Oct. 17, 1889. He is regarded as a careful and able physician and is frequently called in consultation by other doctors in different parts of the county. His early associations and training, with the wide experience of years, a varied and constant practice have given him a high place among his associates, and in the confidence of the people, while his social standing and intellectual culture make him honored and esteemed in his community.

Dr. Hopkins was married in Bureau County, Ill., Feb. 18, 1865, to Victoria A., daughter of William and Elizabeth Ott, and they have four children—Samuel W., John W., Elizabeth H., and Eva.

John Nesbit Edmond, of Minooka, Ill., was born in the city of New York, March 30, 1837, but lived until he was about 17 years old in Pa., his family going into this State when he was quite young. His father was John Edmond, who married Isabel Nesbit, a lady of Scotch and Irish ancestors. Reaching the age of 18 the young man went West and settled at Plainfield, Will Co. Ill. While he was at this place the call of his country came to him and inspiring his heart with patriotism, led him to offer himself as a soldier to battle for the preservation of the Union. In response to this call at the beginning of the war he joined the McAllister Battery, or the Plainfield Light Art., which was incorporated with the 10th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf., and was sent to Cairo to guard the river. As the term of service had expired, Mr. Edmond was discharged in the fall of that year and returned home. As his father was dead and his widowed mother had a family of six children, it became necessary for John to assume the responsibility. A brother,

Samuel, in the army, a member of the 18th Pa. Cav., was captured by Mosby at Fairfax Court House and taken to Libby prison, and afterwards to Belle Island, where he was held a prisoner for 7 months. The other brother, Robert, was in the 150th Pa., "Bucktails," and at the battle of Gettysburg, on the first day of the conflict, was hit in the foot by a shell and taken prisoner by the enemy, but was released as he could not walk. Both of these brothers returned from the war and are now living in Iowa.

John N. Edmond was married Jan. 2, 1862, to Ellen McCauley, of Plainfield, Ill., who was born in N. Y. of Irish descent. Mr. and Mrs. Edmond have two children, Mary married to Edward Brady, who has one child named, Mary, and John, living at home.

After leaving the army Mr. Edmond returned to his home in the East, but in 1865, moved to Ill. and commenced farming operations in which he was engaged until he became interested in the oil regions of Pa., where he was quite successful. After one year in this field he returned to Illinois, and with the profits of his venture in oil, purchased 80 acres of land three miles north of Minooka. Two years later he sold this 80 acre tract and bought 160 acres where he has resided for twelve years. Having added 80 acres adjoining, he now owns a fine farm of 240 acres, all under good cultivation, and one of the best in the county.

He is a member of the Burden Post, 494, G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican.

FREDERICK A. SHULL, who was in active service in the most important engagements of the civil war, was born in Phila., Pa., Feb. 20, 1845, and at the age of 9 years moved to Lacon, Ill. His father was F. A. Shull and his mother Sarah (Mustin) Shull, a daughter of William Barger of Phila., who served in the Mexican war and was a man held in high repute in his city, having been twice chosen Past Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge of Pa., an honor seldom conferred. His picture is preserved in a large compass and square of solid gold, which was presented to him. The wife of William Barger was of English descent, but the Barger family is of Dutch ancestry.

Frederick A. Shull was living in Rutland, Ill., when he enlisted in Co. A., 88th Ill. Inf., under Captain Geo. W. Smith, in Chicago, and went to Louisville under Buell, operating against Bragg. It is said that the two opposing Gens. slept together at night after marching in sight of each other by day. The first fight of the 88th after uniting with the army was at Perrysville, followed by the engagements at Stone River and Chickamauga. Just before the fight at the latter place the men marched all day and night, and halting a short time on the road, Mr. Shull and some others fell asleep. When they awoke the Regt. was not in sight, but following on it was overtaken in the midst of the fighting. Immediately after the battle he was made bugler of the Regt., having previously served as Drummer in the Co. At the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, before he was 18 years old, he was wounded and taken prisoner. A piece of shell struck him in the left hip and knocked him down so the rebels captured him, but paroled him on the field. The next day the enemy were driven back and the prisoners retaken. The next hard battle was at Mission Ridge, and while making his way with the Regt. up this fearful height, under a galling fire, Gen. Phil. Sheridan saw him, and as his own bugler had not arrived, ordered young Shull to sound the call "Forward, all along the line."

When the color bearer of the 88th, John Cheevers, who was said to bear a charmed life, planted his colors, the first on the top of that rugged hill which was above the clouds. Mr. Shull was there inspired with the thrilling order "forward." Subsequent to the battle the Regt. started on the march from Chattanooga to Knoxville, 100 miles distant, and the rations issued on this march were one pint of corn meal per day for eight or nine days, until a country was reached that afforded an opportunity of foraging. Battles then followed in quick succession, the enemy making

a stand at Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas and Kenesaw Mt. At the latter place Mr. Shull was sent to the rear for ammunition and as he was returning over a ridge with a box of cartridges, the bullets came so thick and fast, he concluded to lie on the ground for a few minutes until the storm was over, and while in this position a man who was shot fell across his body. At Peach Tree Creek, the heel of one shoe was shot away. The siege and fall of Atlanta, the battle of Jonesboro, under "Pap" Thomas, the engagements at Lovejoy Station and Franklin were participated in and bravely fought. At the latter place the Brig., under command of Col. Geo. W. Smith was held in reserve and when the rebels had massed their forces and broken the Union line after repeated and desperate assaults and taken some slight earthworks, Col. Smith's Brig. was thrown into the breach in the hottest of the fight and right nobly did its duty, not only holding its position but rushing forward captured the opposing rebels already on the works. It was close work and every officer used his pistols in the bloody fray, but the determined bravery of his brigade turned the tide of battle and saved the army from defeat. The rebel forces far outnumbered the Union men and they made a desperate effort to win the victory. The next encounter at Nashville, known also as the battle of Spring Hill, although continuing two days, was not severe, as the enemy was practically beaten from the first of the fight. This ended the war record of the 88th Regt. as it was mustered out and sent to Chicago for payment and discharge and was marched through the building in Chicago in which the Sanitary Fair was being held.

Mr. Shull returned to Rutland, Ill., and engaged in the railroad business, but for the past 18 years has been a conductor on the C., B. & Q. Ry., making his home at Galesburg since 1869. He married Emma H. Ellsworth, Oct. 25, 1869, a daughter of O. A. Ellsworth of Elmwood, Ill., formerly of Vermont. Mrs. Shull had two brothers in the army—John and Alonzo—the former was a Lieut. in the Vt. Regt. Mr. and Mrs. Shull have had eight children, seven of whom are living—William B., married to Mary Barlow, of Galesburg, is a machinist in the C., B. & Q. R. R. shops. Fred. A., Luella Maud, a young lady at school; Alonzo, John, Benjamin and Harry. Mr. Shull is a Republican, a member of the Baptist Church, the G. A. R. and O. R. C.

At the battle of Chickamauga when made a bugler of the regiment Mr. Shull was presented with a new bugle, this he still has, and although old and battered it is called into use at almost all the soldiers' reunions and camp fires, where "Fred" is always in demand to sing a song or tell a story of the war, which rekindles old memories and touches the brave hearts that can never forget the days when the old soldiers stood side by side on many a hard, fought battlefield.

LIEUT. H. M. FERRELL, of Tiskilwa, Ill., enlisted in the Union army for the war of the rebellion on Oct. 15, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in Co. F., 57th Ill. Vol. Inf. Feb. 8, 1862, the Regt., armed with old Harper's Ferry muskets, altered from flint locks, left Camp Douglas for Cairo, Ill., where it arrived on the following evening, then proceeded by boat to Fort Henry, on the Tenn. River. Without disembarking, the Regt. was hurried back down the river to Paducah, thence up the Cumberland to a point two miles below Fort Donelson, where it landed on the morning of the 14th, and made its first march to a position in front of that rebel stronghold, where fighting had already begun. It was attached to Col. Thayer's 3d Brigade of Gen. Lew Wallace's 3rd Div., which occupied the center of the line. It remained in this position through the night, the men suffering greatly from exposure, having nothing but blankets to protect them from the cold and snow, which fell in quantities to cover the ground. During the 15th the Regt. occupied an unenviable position, being subjected to danger from the cannonading in its front and the bullets of the sharp-shooters, without the privilege of retaliation. On the following morning,

when ready to make an attack, word passed along the line that the garrison comprising about 17,000 men, had surrendered to Gen. Grant. It afterward moved to Fort Henry, where the men were overtaken with sickness in such numbers as to be unable to furnish sufficient men for guard and camp duty. It afterward proceeded up the Tenn. River to Crump's Landing, the boat carrying it being one of 122 transports, nearly all loaded with troops, constituting the greater part of the Army of the Tenn., the fleet forming one of the grandest sights of the war.

Arriving at the landing, March 26, the Regt. moved up to Pittsburg Landing and there remained until April 6 (Sunday), when firing was heard toward Corinth. Preparations were made for the impending struggle and the Regt. moved toward Shiloh. Arriving at that point, it was for a time held in reserve, but afterward went to support a battery of art. which was sharply engaged with the enemy, and about 4 P. M. it was in the thickest of the fight, the men fighting with all the heroism and valor that could have distinguished older and tried soldiers, but the conflict was unequal; the old altered flint-lock rifles became foul after a few rounds rendering it impossible to get a load down, though many of the men in their efforts to drive the "charges home" drove the ramrod against the trunks of trees; some baffled in this attempt picked up the muskets of dead or wounded comrades and renewed the fight. Being at last practically without arms and flanked in on both sides, the gallant command was forced to retire or suffer capture, and on falling back was subject to a storm af grape and canister from the enemy's cannon. In this murderous engagement the 57th lost 187 officers and men, killed, wounded, and missing. The night was almost as weird as the day; the clouds opened and deluged the battlefield amidst a terrible lightning storm, drenching the soldiers as also the wounded and dying who were left upon the field as they had fallen. At daybreak the 57th was again in the front and after a stubborn fight the rebel lines began to waver under a terrific fire and before night the enemy were forced into a general retreat. In the general advance upon Corinth, which begun the last of April, the 57th took a prominent part and shared in all the toil and dangers incident thereto, until the evacuation of that place May 30th.

It afterwards went into camp near Corinth and there remained until Oct. 3rd, when it moved out 4 miles to wait an expected attack under the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price, Powell, Villipigue and Rust, and soon the Union pickets were driven in and the engagement became general, and although at first undecisive, the rebels were afterwards forced back but received fresh troops when the 57th fell back to Corinth Seminary. On the following morning the battle was renewed with varying and changing success until the afternoon when a desperate effort was made by the Union forces which succeeded in forcing the enemy to retire in confusion, leaving over 2,000 prisoners to fall into the former's hands. In the two days' fighting the regiment lost 42 in killed and wounded. It remained in camp at Corinth until April 16, 1863, when it left on an expedition to Town Creek and Tuscumbia, Ala., then returning to Corinth, where it remained until the fall when it moved to Holly Springs, afterwards returning to the point of starting. In the following Jan. the Regt. veteranized, when the men were granted a furlough of 30 days. On his return from veteran furlough, Mr. Ferrell was appointed sergeant. The men joined their Regt. at Athens, Ala., March 15, and remained until May, when it set out on the Atlanta campaign, taking part in the maneuvering against the rear of Gen. Johnton's army and in the battle of Resaca. While at Athens he was ordered before the Board of Examination, and was appointed later 2nd Lieut. of the 106th U. S. Colored Inf., April 14, 1864, but served with his old Regt. until he went to Rome. It was afterwards engaged in the battle of Rome Cross Roads, and then went on a fruitless march through middle Tenn., taking three days' rations, but was gone a month. Sept. 22, 1864, Mr .Ferrell was commissioned 1st Lieut. of Co. D., 106th U. S. Col. Inf., and moved from Rome to Atlanta with

the 16th A. C. Later they were transferred to the 17th. Nov. 10, his Co. started on that campaign known as the "march to the sea." Mr. Ferrell continued through the Carolinas and then in the march to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. From Washington he was ordered to Granville, Tenn., where his Co. was consolidated with the 40th U. S. Colored Inf., and assigned to Co. H. They wintered at Bridgeport, Ala. Were mustered out at Chattanooga, April 25, 1866.

After leaving the army he returned to his birthplace, Tiskilwa. He was born Jan. 7th, 1843, and was the son of Timothy K. Ferrell who removed from Mass. in the year 1840, settling in Ill., and had but one child, the subject of this sketch. Aug. 13, 1865, Lieut. Ferrell married Belle M. Gibbons, a native of Pa., who is now a representative woman, and holds the position of Senior Vice of the W. R. C. of Tiskilwa. They had one child, Henry D. Mr. Ferrell is prominent in all matters relating to Grand Army work and is a member of Post, No. 660 G. A. R. at Tiskilwa, of which he was Commander for two years, and at present is the Adjutant thereof. He has been Town Clerk of Tiskilwa for many years; is a member of the Odd Fellows' order, a modern Woodman, and a Democrat in politics.

CHAUNCEY H. STARKEY, of Wheaton, Ill., was born near the town of Addison, Steuben Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1840. His parents were Warren and Sophia (Bixby) Starkey, both of whom were natives of the Empire State, and died—his mother at Bellefonte, Pa., in April, 1852, and his father in Oct., 1877, at Batavia, Ill. Young Starkey's early life was spent at home, attending school a part of the time, and assisting his father in the stone business, in which he and his brother, David W., afterwards became prominently engaged. He enlisted in Co. I., 42nd Ill. Vol. Inf., Aug. 1, 1861, and rendezvoused at Camp Douglas, Chicago. Sept. 1st, the Regt. was ordered to Camp Benton. St. Louis, Mo., and then went to Jefferson City. From here it went to Warsaw, Mo., then to Springfield, following Price's army, then to Tipton and Smithton, where they went into winter quarters. Mr. Starkey's Co. was stationed at Farmer's City, some two miles from the main body of the Regt. Early in the spring of 1862, they returned to Jefferson City, and crossing the river, marched to St. Charles and then on to St. Louis where the regimental band was mustered out of service. The Regt. then took up the line of march to Fort Holt, then on to Columbus, Ky., which the enemy were evacuating. About the middle of March, it participated in the siege of Island No. 10, and part of Co. A., participated in the spiking of the guns of a large battery, which the rebels had placed at the head of the bend of the river, thus opening the way for gunboats to go below the Island. After this they went to Fort Pillow, and from there to Pittsburg Landing to join Gen. Grant. On the morning of May 9, 1862, when near Farmington, Miss., they come in contact with about 3,000 of the enemy. A fierce battle ensued, in which the losses on both sides were severe. The Regt. a few days afterward moved to Farmington, where it camped and threw up heavy fortifications, remaining there during the siege of Corinth, Miss., at which place it arrived the morning after the evacuation.

Mr. Starkey relates an incident which occurred and in which he participated, immediately after the evacuation of Corinth. It was in the early morning when he and some of his comrades entered one of the fine residences of the city and found the breakfast table laid with all the appointments that wealth could procure, and an elegant repast just ready, the house and table deserted, while the food was still warm. The sight was a pleasant one and the hungry soldiers did justice to the sumptuous repast, no doubt being more able to appreciate it than the persons for whom it was prepared. Breakfast over, they enjoyed themselves for an hour or two in the music room, one of their comrades being a fine musician, and as the house possessed an elegant piano, they took advantage of the opportunity for a little recreation. Leav-

ing Corinth, the Regt. proceeded to Cortland, and from there to Nashville, Tenn. On the way it had a skirmish with the enemy at Pulaski, Tenn., defeating them and killing and wounding quite a number while losing but one, a private. They captured lots of horses on the way, to form a Cav. Regt. Early in the winter of 1862, Mr. Starkey's Regt. was ordered to Camp Sheridan, on Stuart's Creek, and placed in Sheridan's Div., 20th A. C. Here the army was surprised by the enemy, hostilities commenced, and the battle of Stone River took place. After this, they remained inactive near Murfreesboro for sometime. While in camp at this point Mr. S. was appointed Brigade Bugler for the 3d Brig., 3d Div., 20th A. C.

June 3, 1863, the Regt. moved to Cowen's Station, Tenn., and was stationed on top of the Cumberland Mts., and after being there two or three weeks went to Bridgeport on the Tenn. River, then joined Rosecrans near Chattanooga, participating in the battle of Chickamauga. At Chattanooga his Regt. was placed in 3rd Brig., 2nd Div., 4th A. C. The battle of Mission Ridge, Nov. 21, was the last in which this Div. engaged under Sheridan. The Regt. was then sent to Knoxville and Strawberry Plains, and from there to Loudon, where they went into winter quarters. March 12, 1864, Mr. Starkey was granted a 30 days furlough and went home. Before the expiration of his furlough he went to Louisville, on his way back to his command. Meeting an officer in the street, he made inquiries concerning the depot from which to leave for Nashville. The officer arrested him and took him to the guard house, where he was asked to give his name. This he at first refused to do, as he felt he was unjustly detained, but finally handed him his furlough papers, which upon examination proving to be correct, he was released, and rejoined his Regt., which was then not far from Loudon, in time to participate in the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Starkey was mustered out at Atlanta, Sept. 16, 1864, paid off at Louisville, Ky., and discharged. He then returned to his home.

He was married at Waterman, Ill. April 7, 1886, to Miss Ella E. York, formerly of Wallingford, Vt. She was the daughter of Levi P. and Laura (Allen) York. They have one daughter —Laura Sophia.

After leaving the army, Mr. Starkey resided in Batavia, Ills., where he was engaged in the stone business for some years, afterwards, in 1874-75, he became engaged in the clerical Evangelical work in behalf of the Y. M. C. A. of Vermont, was appointed local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1876 went to Nebraska, in 1877 to Colorado Springs, Colo., returning to Batavia, Ills., in 1882, where he took charge of the editorial department of the Batavia *News*. Was in the stone business in Aurora, Ills., in 1884. Elected Justice of the Peace in Batavia in 1886. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 48, of which he was chaplain, also J. V. C. Courteous and genial in manner, he possesses innumerable friends, and is much respected by all who come in contact with him.

CAPTAIN EDWARD C. RAYMOND, of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Brunswick, Me., June 16, 1828, where he received his preliminary education, and where he resided until 26 years of age, working at the carpenter's trade and as a clerk in a store until he came to Chicago, Jan. 21, 1854. Here he found employment in the ship chandlery business, in which he continued for about two years. Subsequently removing to Kewanee, Ill., he remained there until his enlistment in the military service in 1862.

He was mustered in Aug. 9, 1862, as 2nd Lieut. of Co., A., 124th Ill. Inf., which was assigned to the 1st Brig., 3rd Div. of the 17th A. C. Gen. John A. Logan commanding. They were quickly marched to the front and accompanied Grant to Holly Springs and Oxford, Miss., thence returning to Memphis, subsequently composing a part of the expedition through Miss., participating in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and moving on to Raymond. Here Lieut. Raymond took command of his Co., as the Captain and 1st Lieut.

were on sick leave. The 1st Lieut. was killed June, 25, and July 9, the Captain resigned, and on petition of the entire company, Lieut. Raymond was commissioned Captain.

The command was actively engaged in the actions at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, then moved to Vicksburg. Here, May 22, Co. A., in a desperate charge captured a position of vantage which it held during the siege. Feb. 12, 1864, Captain Raymond was ordered by the War Department to report to Gen. Julius White at Springfield, Ill., and was placed in charge of the draft rendezvous of the State of Ill. He was engaged in this duty for 18 months, receiving and transporting to the different Regt's., 57,784 men, including all kinds of recruits.

He was mustered out in 1865, with an honorable and gallant record. Returning home to Kewanee, he became a member of the dry goods firm of Phillips & Raymond, which existed for five years, after which he conducted a sash, door and blind factory for six years, losing everything he had by fire. He procured employment with Geo. W. Brown & Co., of Galesburg, as a traveling salesman, in which he continued up to a short time ago, when he became general agent for the State of Ill.

He was married May 10, 1857, a second time. He has two children—Harry P. and Addie M. He is a Republican in politics and an active worker in that cause, and is a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic Fraternity. He is, as merchant and citizen, an examplification of what a good soldier ever becomes.

WILLIAM H. YOUNGBLOOD, of Sidney, Ill., enlisted upon the first call for troops by President Lincoln. His uncle who was his guardian at the time (his father having died) refused to allow his enlistment, to overcome which, our brave young hero ran away to Champaign Co., Ill., from Logansport, Ind., joined an elder brother and enlisted in Co. A., 35th Ill. Vol. Inf., July 3d, 1861. With his Regt. he went to St. Louis then to Jefferson City and was assigned to Gen. Sigel's command and marched across the country to Bolivar and Springfield, where he got his first snuff of rebel powder. Here our subject although he escaped the enemy's bullets was smitten with smallpox, sent to hospital at St. Louis, where he continued from Dec., 1861, to Feb. 2d, 1862. He rejoined his Regt. in winter quarters at Rolla, then took up the march through Ark. and participated in the famous battle of Pea Ridge, fought on March 6th, 7th and 8th, 1862, then the command moved to Shiloh, but arrived too late for the battle. It was not engaged in the siege of Corinth, but after its evacuation started by a forced march for Holly Springs and Louisville, which occupied 12 days and nights, and was almost constantly on the move, the stops for rest being only of one hour's duration. It then went in pursuit of Bragg, chasing him from point to point until Perryville was reached, and where a desperate battle ensued, Oct. 8th, 1862, resulting in defeating the enemy, whom it again pursued through Tenn., and on to Murfreesboro, when again comrade Youngblood was an active participant in the bloody battle of Stone River, Dec. 31—Jan. 2d, 1863. Mr Youngblood was on guard duty at the Galt House, Louisville, when the unfortunate altercation took place between Gens. Nelson and Davis; heard the hot words and assaults of Gen. Nelson and was within a few feet of the men when the latter fell fatally wounded by a pistol bullet from the hands of Gen. Davis. In the summer of 1863 our subject went upon the Chattanooga campaign, and was actively engaged in the ever memorable battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mt. and Mission Ridge. The following year (1864) he went upon the Atlanta campaign, and was in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. At that of Resaca Mr. Youngblood received an injury, which during the remainder of his life, will be a constant reminder of the horrors of that terrible war. While in line a rebel shell came into the ranks and exploded striking him and leaving him insensible and to all appear-

ances dead. He continued on the field in that condition from 3 o'clock P. M. until midnight, but on regaining his senses it was found that although his eyes were severely injured his other hurts were not permanent. He refused to go into the hospital but remained at his post until his term of enlistment expired when he was mustered out Sept. 27th, 1864. He returned home and by the following Feb. his eyes were nearly well, therefore he re-enlisted Feb. 6th in Co. K., 150th Ill. Vol. Inf. and went to Nashville, where he was put on detached duty in charge of wagon trains, but two months thereafter his eyes began to fail him, therefore our daring comrade was obliged to yield up his responsible position. return to his Regt, with which he continued until Jan. 16, 1866, when he was mustered out on special order, after a service of nearly four years.

Mr. Youngblood then returned to Sidney, engaged in the saw-mill business and other enterprises, but his eyes began to fail him, growing gradually worse, until four years ago, when he became blind from the effects of his terrible experiences at Resaca, and for which he reaps a small reward from his country in the shape of $72 per month. His brother, Thomas J., who enlisted at the same time, was discharged before his time expired, owing to disability contracted in the service, and died soon after from the same causes. Whilst this Republic may well be looked upon as the greatest country of the earth, it should never be forgotten that the glory of preserving it from disintegration, belongs to her brave and courageous sons (like comrade Youngblood), who left their peaceful, happy homes and went into the battle, many of them to sacrifice their lives or be maimed for life, for its preservation. Consequently Mr. Youngblood even after he shall have finished his race and "fought the good fight," shall have erected to his memory, a monument in the world's history, which to his children and country, will ever remain imperishable. He has ever been an active member of the G. A. R., and is now a member of the Sidney Post.

He was born at Logansport, Ind., Dec. 3, 1840, and is a son of Thomas and Mahala (Archer) Youngblood. His father was a veteran in the Mexican war, and did good service in that conflict, dying when our subject was but 14 years of age. Mr. Youngblood has always been an ardent Republican and "votes as he fought." He has been a member of the Board of Education. He was married March 30, 1866, to Savila Lucas, and six children have blessed the union—James A., Anna L., wife of William Eaton; Lizzie, Howard, Grace and Leroy, all of whom are living except Grace.

Mr. Youngblood has recently completed a beautiful home, where he expects to spend the evening of his days, surrounded by his devoted wife and happy family, and amidst that modest luxury which a willing hand and honest toil has enabled our much respected comrade and fellow citizen to accumulate.



Lieutenant Stephen Tart, of Kankakee, Ill., who has an enviable record of honorable service in the War of the Rebellion, was born in Alburgh, Vt., Dec. 12, 1839, of Canadian parents. His father and mother were Peter and Rosilia (Terrien) Tart, who, on account of political difficulties in Canada 1837-9, made their home in the U. S.

Stephen Tart came West with his parents in June, 1849, and settled on a farm in Bourbonais, Ill., where he received a common school education. In 1854, he removed to Kankakee, Ill., followed later by his parents who made their home there until death. In 1862, when it was evident that a desperate struggle was imminent and that the Nation was in its greatest peril from foes at home and abroad, he put aside every other claim and consideration and enlisted on the anniversary of Washington's birthday in 1862, as a private in Co. I., 1st Ill. Art. Was mustered in at Chicago, remaining in camp but a short time when orders came to proceed to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, arriving March 3, and on April 1, and went on board the "Crescent City," enroute for Pittsburg Landing which was reached on the night of April 5. The next day the Co. was in the engagement

of Shiloh, and during the two days' battle, lost a number of men in killed and wounded, and from this introduction to the stern realities of war, there was active service and almost continuous movement.

The battery was next engaged at Russell House and at the siege of Corinth, Mr. Tart having been made gunner at Shiloh, held in that siege a very important position. From Corinth a march was made to Fort Pickering, where he was promoted to Sergeant. After a short delay at Fort Pickering, the battery was removed to Colliersville and Moscow, Tenn., and employed in garrison duty for a short time. It was then transferred to Memphis, July 18, 1862, from whence the expedition to Holly Springs was made, to join Generals Grant and Sherman. Owing to some change in the movements, the battery, with other portions of the army, returned to Memphis and took a boat for Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo near Vicksburg. From Memphis a number of expeditions were made, including the Tallahatchie march, the Yazoo, Fort Randolph, Colliersville, and other engagements.

After a short winter's camp at Moscow, Tenn., and a few months of activity in different directions, the investment of Vicksburg came with its long siege and final capture. Then at Jackson, the battery was engaged in the second day's battle and proceeded to Messengers Bridge, on Black River, arriving at Big Black, July 24, and going into a camp, which was found to be very unhealthy, as the sick men soon out-numbered the well, reducing the force so that there was not a sufficient number of well men to do guard duty and Mr. Tart, who had been made Orderly Sergeant July 27, 1863, at Black River, was compelled to assume this duty. In Sept. this camp was vacated and the battery sent to Vicksburg, arriving Sept. 9, then to Memphis in Oct., where Sergt. Tart was taken to the hospital and confined by a severe sickness (caused by a former injury at Fort Pickering) for a month. Meanwhile the battery had been to Corinth, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, and to Scottsboro, Ala., where Sergt. Tart rejoined it. While at Scottsboro the battery veteranized March 17, 1864, and received a 30 day furlough to go home.

After the visit home the men returned to the army at Nashville, and the battery received new equipment, new guns, and outfit complete. At Nashville, Sergt. Tart received a commission as Lieut., dated back to Feb. 10, 1864. The battery remained some time at Nashville and was there at the time Hood made his attack, then followed his forces, until they took refuge at Dalton. From Nashville the line of March led to Iuka and Eastport, where winter quarters were occupied, making several expeditions in vicinity until mustered out.

This battery made a creditable record, serving under Gen's. Grant, Sherman, Thomas and Logan to the end of the war, and received a royal welcome on its return.

Lieut. Tart was mustered out at Chicago July 26, 1865, and returned to Kankakee where he has since resided. He was married in 1871, to Nettie Hughes of Joliet, Ill., and has two children—Arthur T.. and Belle A. Mrs. Tart was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1851 and is the daughter of Henry Hughes. Lieut. Tart, cast his first vote for Stephen A Douglas, but since that time has voted and worked with the Republican party, although not seeking for office. He is a member of Whipple Post No. 414, G. A. R., and has held a position on the Board of City Aldermen for ten years.

This gentlemen is the recipient of a pension from the Govt. for injuries received in 1862, and has established a pleasant and a comfortable home, which bears many indications of the culture and refinement of its inmates.

DANIEL S. HECKER, of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Reading, Berks Co., Pa., Jan. 4, 1849, and is the son of Daniel and Matilda (Sellers) Hecker. His grandfather, Jacob Hecker, lived to be 92 years of age. The American progenitors of the Hecker family were of distinguished German ancestry. Daniel S., the subject of this sketch, lived at Reading until his eight year, when he removed with his par-

ents to Valley Forge, where they resided in the house used by Washington as his headquarters during the Revolution. His father was station agent at Valley Forge for sometime, subsequently removing to Phila. At Valley Forge, as a boy, Daniel would often, by digging in the works thrown up by Washington's command, unearth curious and highly prized relics of the Revolutionary period.

He was living in Phila. when the Civil War begun, and was at the age of 12 ambitious to be a soldier, and in 1863 made an attempt to enlist, but his father prevented him. A few months later he ran away with one of his companions and joined Battery D., 1st Pa. Reserve Light Art., and while but 14 he successfully passed muster by simulating a greater than actual height. He pushed on to the front and at Alexandria, Va., was uniformed and armed. While here he wrote his father informing him where he was, but it was now too late for parental interference to avail in getting him released.

Proceeding to Harper's Ferry he joined his battery, there awaiting the arrival of new guns. He participated in numerous skirmishes until July, 1864, when he was in action with the battery on the 4th at Harper's Ferry, and again on the 18th at Maryland Heights. Thence going to Halltown they became a part of the command under Sheridan to operate in Va., and were sent to intercept the rebel Gen. Ewell, meeting and defeating him at Monocacy Bridge. After this, returning to the Shenandoah Valley they had a skirmish with Early's Army at Berryville, being again in the engagement at Winchester with Sheridan. This was a hotly contested battle, but the enemy was driven back to Fisher's Hill. The rebel army was badly routed at Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, and Sheridan continued in pursuit for several days, destroying everything on both sides of the road as they went along.

Oct. 19, Early attacked Cedar Creek about 4 o'clock in the morning, creating great consternation, capturing the guns of Mr. Hecker's battery and killing several of the gunners. The Federal forces fell back, but before night succeeded in repulsing the enemy and retrieving their position. The Cav. went in pursuit of the flying enemy, driving them up the valley. Thus they effectually rid themselves of Early. The battery moved on to Martinsburg, where they received new guns, thence going into winter quarters at Harper's Ferry. The weather was very cold and Mr. Hecker had both of his feet frost-bitten, but managed to recover their use after sometime. The battery remained at Harper's Ferry until ordered to Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., to be mustered out, June 30, 1865.

Before this Mr. Hecker had been appointed bugler for the Co., but on arrival at Harper's Ferry he was retained as a mounted orderly to Gen. Stevenson and bore dispatches through the surrounding country. During the war his parents had removed to Lancaster Co., Pa. Here he rejoined them, but did not remain long as he had an aversion to farming. He went to Lancaster City, where he met some of his old comrades, who had secured employment under a railroad contractor. He did likewise, and going to Pittsburg worked in that vicinity for a short time, thence returning home and remaining there until 1868, when he came to Chicago. Previous to this he served one term as door-keeper of the Pa. Senate.

In the spring the family, consisting of the father and mother, three sisters, Laura, Rosa and Mary, and himself came to Chicago, but only remained a short time, going to Naperville, where he was employed in a plow factory. In 1869 he went to Kansas City, where he was engaged as a fancy cake baker, having previously acquired that trade. Returning to Quincy, Ill., he worked on a farm until the fall, thence going back to his old home at Reading, Pa., where he remained until the fall of 1870, working on the Phila. & Reading R. R.. In Sept. 1870 he became connected with the C., B. & Q. R. R., and as a conductor for 18 years has won the cofidence and commendation of the company.

He was married in Sept., 1879, to Hattie E., daughter of I. W. Wilbur, of Galesburg, in the house where they now reside. They have no children living, having lost three in their

childhood. He is a confirmed Republican and takes great interest in whatever concerns the supremacy of his party. He has the finest collection of badges in the city.

He is a member of the M. E. Church, of the G. A. R., and of Division 83, order of R. R. Conductors. In 1890 he was Secretary and Treasurer of that division and a delegate to the convention at Rochester, N. Y. This convention expunged the "strike" clause from the constitution. He was Commander of his Post, and is now a member of the State Encampment. Mr. Hecker has ever preserved his identity as an incorruptible servitor of all confided trusts, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

LIEUT. HENRY L. NICOLET, of Champaign, Ill., a native of Baltimore, Md., was born Sept. 4th, 1825, a son of Julian and Emily (Favre) Nicolet, natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to this country when young, settling in Baltimore, where the father engaged in the watchmaker and jewelry business, having learned that trade in his native country. In the year 1831 he removed to Pittsburg, there followed the same occupation, then, in 1836, removed to Madison, Ind., where he continued for three and one-half years, and finally settled in St. Louis, where he died of appoplexy. He had three children besides our subject, now all deceased. The mother died of cholera in the year 1854.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of Madison, Ind., and when 14 years of age entered the Madison *Courier* office and learned typesetting. When his parents removed to St. Louis he accompanied them, and engaged in the office of the *New Era* newspaper, and afterwards on the *Reveille* and *Republican.*

He was married at St. Louis in 1851 to Anne A. Stout, of Baltimore, who was born in 1833. In the year 1852 he removed to Canton, Ill., where he purchased an interest in the Canton *Register*, with which he remained connected until the spring of 1869.

Lieut. Nicolet enlisted in the Union army Aug. 6, 1862, and was mustered into the service Oct. 2 following, at Peoria, as 1st Lieut of Co. C., 103rd Ill. Vol. Inf., in the organization of which he was very active, and rendered material assistance in the raising of his own Co. The following days were spent in drilling the men, and by the latter end of the month all was ready when the order to move arrived. The regiment proceeded to Cairo, then to Columbus, Ky., then on to Bolivar, Tenn., a point only 18 miles distant from a well organized and powerful enemy. Nov. 3, it moved to LaGrange, where again the men were instructed in drill, and on the 28th moved South as part of the army intended by Gen. Grant for the capture of Vicksburg, passing through Holly Springs, camped near Waterford, where the men did garrison and other such duty. Whilst here the men were scourged with measles which caused many deaths, and disabled many others who were necessarily discharged by reason of disability. The last day of the year saw the Regt. on the move by rail for Jackson, Tenn., where the winter was passed, the men being employed upon guard and other similar duties until March 10th, when the Regt. was ordered to return to LaGrange. Lieut. Nicolet during the winter had felt a growing illness coming upon him ending in chronic diarrhea, which refused to yield to treatment, completely disabling him. Seeing his health endangered, and at the suggestion of his surgeon, he resigned the service and was mustered out.

He returned home to Canton and resumed his business there until 1869, and removing to Champaign purchased an interest in the Champaign *Union* newspaper which he assisted to manage for six and one-half years. He has always been a Republican and so pronounced in his views that if anything good should perchance appear in the acts of the other party it is largely obscured by his partizanship. His faithfulness to his party has secured for him the position of Justice of the Peace which he has held for 12 years, as also the office of City Clerk. He is a member of Col. Nodine, Post No. 140, G. A. R. He has seven children, viz.:

Annie, widow of Dr. Allsbrook; Charles H., of Ogden, Utah, civil engineer; William H., of Chicago, clerk in savings bank; Emma; Harry L., reporter of the Kansas City *Star;* Arthur J.; and Jesse G.

Lieut. Nicolet is a man well posted, possessed of broad, liberal views, and being of a mild disposition, and agreeable manner, has become a familiar figure and much respected citizen in the town and county in which he resides.

REV. JOHN HITCHCOCK, of Minooka, Ill., was born near the town of Oquawka, Ill., Sept. 9, 1835, and is the son of Emanuel and Rebecca (Merrill) Hitchcock. Emanuel was the son of John and Sarah (Ball) Hitchcock, who were natives of Vt. He was among the early settlers of Ill., having moved to the prairie State in 1829, settling near where Peoria is now located. Rebecca was the daughter of Samuel and Nancy Merrill, who were natives of Va., and removed first to Ohio, subsequently to Ill., settling in Peoria Co. The father of the subject of this sketch removed from Peoria, Ill., to Mo., where he lived for a time, then went to Iowa, and from that State to Savannah, Ill., where young John was raised, securing the advantages of such education as was obtainable in that town, at that time.

Mr. Hitchcock was of that American family who believed in the Union, and whose patriotism never wavered when the liberties of their country were in danger, so he is found in the early part of August, 1862, enrolled for the War. He was mustered into the 92nd Ill. Regt., Co. C., Sept. 4th. The Regt. was raised from Stephenson, Ogle, and Carroll Counties, and was organized by the election of Smith D. Atkins as Colonel. It went into camp at Rockford where it remained, preparing for the great struggle that was to come, and in which it was to take a conspicuous part, until Oct. 10, when it was ordered to Cincinnati and participated in the movements that protected that city and drove the rebel Morgan out of Ky. In Nov. it was stationed at Mt. Sterling, Ky., guarding that part of the State from the guerrillas. From that post it was ordered to Nicholasville, thence to Danville. While there the entire command under Granger marched out to intercept Morgan on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Morgan changed his course and they returned to Danville. In Jan. 1863, they moved out to Louisville and thence on to Nashville, and went into camp south of the city. In March the Regt. was ordered out to meet Van Dorn's forces, which were driven south of Columbia. It then marched to Franklin, and thence to Brentwood, which place it assisted in fortifying. The 92nd was kept busy for some weeks operating at various points in Tenn. against Van Dorn, Morgan and Forrest. In July, 1863, the Regt. was detached from Granger's Corps and was assigned to Wilder's Brig., mounted Inf., Reynold's Div., Thomas' Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Thus organized it moved over the mountains into the Tenn. Valley, north of Chattanooga, driving back the rebel Cav.

The next important movement in which Mr. Hitchcock was engaged was the operations against Chattanooga, his Regt. entering there Sept. 9, 1863 in advance. The Brig. was next sent against Forrest, met him near Ringgold and drove him through Ringgold Gap. By Sept. 12, the Regt. with its command, had opened communications with the main army of Thomas, when it chiefly engaged in scout duty prior to the great battle of Chickamauga, in which it took an active part. Subsequently it recrossed the mountains to Bridgeport, and from there it marched to Huntsville, Ala., for forage and winter quarters. For a time Mr. Hitchcock with other members of the regiment were used as dispatch bearers, between the two armies. While at Huntsville the Regt. was out on several expeditions against the enemy.

Receiving orders to get ready for the Atlanta campaign, the Regt. moved out from Huntsville, April, 4, 1864, and marched to Ringgold, Ga. About daylight April 23, the 92nd picket was attacked eight miles from camp, where it was guarding a picket post at Nickajack Gap, by a large force of rebels, who surrounded the

picket, and out of 62 men, killed, captured or wounded 33; shooting down 12 after they had surrendered and were disarmed. Mr. Hitchcock participated in that long and brilliant campaign which terminated in the fall of Atlanta, and his command covered the left of Sherman's army when it withdrew from Jonesboro. When Kilpatrick's Div. was reorganized Nov. 4, the 92nd, was assigned to Atkins Brig. and participated in all the Cav. actions on the march through Ga., and in the capture of Savannah. Leaving Savannah in Jan. the Regt. took part in all the Cav. fighting on the march through the Carolinas, until the close of the war. In the engagement at Averysboro it had the honor of opening the fight and was in action at Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnston, it was ordered to Concord, N. C., where it was mustered out, sent to Chicago, and there the men were paid off and discharged. During the engagement at Averysboro, a rebel officer, well mounted, dashed in among the Union troops and ordered the boys up, supposing they were of his own army. The boys laughed at him, when he cried out, "Maybe you don't know who I am! I am Colonel Rehtt of the 2nd., S. C. Regt." Hearing this, one of the soldiers pulled his carbine on him and told him to throw up his arms, which he quickly did and was taken a prisoner. The Hitchcock family were distinguished for their patriotism and for their sturdy devotion to their country, and the principles of liberty. A grand uncle of John Hitchcock (Miles) was in the War of the Revolution and took part in the battles of White Plains and Brandywine. An uncle of the subject of this sketch Miles Hitchcock, was in the war between Texas and Mexico and took part in the battle of San Jacinto, where he was killed. Mr. Hitchcock had two brothers both of whom served in the war for the Union—S. G. Napoleon, and Thomas A.

After final muster out Mr. Hitchcock returned to Savannah and subsequently went to Rockford and entered the Methodist Ministry. His first charge was at Capron, Ill. Since that time he has been stationed at Harvard, Chemung, Barryington, Kingston, Albany, and Fulton. He was returned to Kingston, serving there two years, then at Millidgeville and Joliet. In 1890, he was placed in charge of the Minooka church where he is at the present time, Mr. Hitchcock has had an extensive experience in the pulpit and pastoral field, and has been an able, successful minister of the Methodist Church. He has been as brave and as gallant a soldier fighting under the banner of the Lord, as he was in fighting in the army of the Union, under the flag of his country, in both of which he has done effective work.

He is a Republican in politics, with strong prohibition tendencies. He is a member of the Joliet Post No. 6, G. A. R., and also of the M. W. A., Camp. Mr. Hitchcock was married to Josephine, daughter of Dr. Edward Cochrane, formerly of Savannah. This union has been blessed with six children—John H. (civil engineer), Laura, Mary, Bird, Grace and Eva B. Mary is quite an accomplished artist and many of her artistic productions adorn her home. All the children have fine musical taste and when gathered around the home circle, they make it exceedingly attractive by their musical performances.

JUDGE ARTHUR A. SMITH, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Batavia in Clermont Co., Ohio, May 6, 1829, a county honored and historically immortalized as having been the birthplace of the famous military genius, Gen. U. S. Grant. Here Judge Smith grew up amid the impressionable incidents of parental affection and a happy home until his eleventh year, when he removed with his father and mother to Ill. His father was Erastus Smith; his mother Martha (Hulick) Smith. They settled upon a farm in Knox Co. Ill., and their son, Arthur A. continued at home until about 1848, when he was put to school at Galesburg, entering Knox College, from which he was graduated in 1853. He soon, after began the study of law with Mr. Abraham Becker, of Otsego Co., N. Y., and after a year thus em-

ployed, he resumed his preparation for admission to the bar in the office of Mr. Julius Manning. In 1855, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession at Galesburg, at that time a mere village. In 1862, he, with the co-operation and assistance of Gen. A. C. Harding, organized the 83rd Regt. of Ill., Inf. Gen. Harding being elected Col. and Judge Smith Lieut. Col. This Regt. was mustered in Aug. 21, 1862, and proceeded at once to Cairo, Ill., the place of rendezvous, thence to Forts Henry and Donelson, where for some time they performed guard duty along the Cumberland River, having frequent skirmishes with the bands of guerrillas at that time infesting that locality. Feb. 3, 1863, the Confederate Gens. Forrest, Wheeler, and Wharton, with an aggregate force of 8,000 men attacked the remnant of the 83rd Ill. on duty at Fort Donelson (one Co. having that day gone on special expedition to Clarksville), a Co. of the 5th Iowa Cav., and a section of three guns of Flood's battery, Col. Harding was in command of the post and Col. Smith in direct command of the Regt.

The Confederate coalition was bent upon the capture of Fort Donelson, and surrounding it demanded its surrender, but the gallant little band of defenders determined to stand their ground. The attacking enemy charged from two sides, penetrating the camp where many were killed. They had succeeded in capturing one of the two guns of Flood's battery, after having killed all of the horses, and carried it off. Col. Smith proposed to recapture it, and with the assistance of some of his men made a gallant effort to do so, but were overpowered by superior numbers and withdrew. The battle raged until after nightfall, the heroic defenders of their position fighting and holding in check without assistance an overwhelming force of the enemy, which was driven back to the woods. The gunboats coming up Col. Smith was ordered by Gen. Harding to go aboard to direct their fire, causing the rebels to abandon any further attempt to capture the fort. This is truly regarded as one of the most signal triumphs recorded of the Federal army during the conflict. Gen. Lowe, then commandant of Fort Henry, complimented both Gen. Harding and Col. Smith for their gallant and meritorious conduct on this occasion. They were given the camp as a post of honor and became very well posted concerning the surrounding country during the ensuing summer. Lieut. Gamble, of Co. C., who had been despatched with six men to guard a train going to Nashville, was set upon by rebel guerrillas and he and his men taken prisoners. After stripping them of their shirts their captors affixed a tab to each one, reading–"Killed by guerrillas." They stood them up in line for the final act of the tragedy, Lieut. Gamble at the head and but a few feet from the bushes. Just as they were about to fire, Lieut. Gamble sprang into the bushes and escaped, but the six men who were with him were shot down like dogs. Lieut. Gamble reached the camp in safety and it was said that the murder of his men was subsequently many times avenged. Gen. Harding was promoted to Brig. Gen. but on account of defective sight he soon after resigned and returned home, and Col. Smith was given command of the Regt. with his corresponding rank and commission, and subsequently was assigned to the command of the District of Tenn., with headquarters at Clarksville, where a part of the Regt. was stationed. He held this position until the end of hostilities.

During the period of the anticipated invasions and threatened capture of Nashville by Hood, pending reinforcements from A. J. Smith, Gen. Thomas would telegraph him every half hour to know if the enemy was yet in sight. About this period Gen. Smith formed two large camps of freedmen (as the former slaves were called), who were coming to him from every direction.

In 1865 he was mustered out with his Regt., with the rank of Brevet Brig. Gen. Returning to his home in Ill., he soon after returned to Clarksville, Tenn., temporarily engaging in business there with Mr. W. A. Peffer, of the 83rd, and at present U. S. Senator from Kansas. Here he encountered the violent antipathies of some of the people, being shot at at night on

several occasions and receiving menacing letters. His friends finally persuaded him to leave, and in 1866 he returned to Galesburg, where he devoted himself to the practice of his profession as an attorney-at-law until 1867, when he was appointed by Gov. Oglesby to a seat on the bench of the Circuit Court to fill a vacancy. In 1868 he was elected to the same office, and for every six years successively since. At the conclusion of his present term he will have served in this relation 31 years.

He married early in life, losing both his wife and a child within a year. He was again married Nov 12, 1856, to Mary E. Benner, daughter of Elias Benner, of Galesburg, and they have five children living—Blanche V., Arthur A. Jr., DeWitt, Loyal L., and Ben X. His daughter is accomplished in music, and spent five years in Europe in the perfection of her talent. Arthur A. Jr. is a rising young attorney of Galesburg; DeWitt is now in the mercantile business in Chicago; and Loyal is an attorney-at-law in Chicago. The youngest son, Ben X., is now a student of the Columbia College of Law in New York City. Judge Smith is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 45, of Galesburg. He served as a member of the Illinois Legislature from his district in 1861 and in 1862. Few men have retained for so long a period so honorable a position in the legal profession as Judge Smith. As a soldier he was an inflexible example of courage and duty, and as a citizen and jurist has won as priceless a heritage.



James C. Ware was born in Ohio, May 27, 1841—a son of Lecester and Jane (Reed) Ware. The father was a practicing attorney of recognized ability and prominence. Our subject's mother died when he was 6 weeks of age. He lived in Champaign Co., Ohio., until he was 13 years of age, at which time he moved with the family to Ill., settling near Mahomet, then called Middletown, Champaign Co. After two years he moved to Pella, Marion Co. Iowa. There our subject attending the common schools, and the Iowa Central University for two years, after which he returned to Mahomet, Ill., working on a farm until the outbreak of the Rebellion. Realizing that his country was in danger, young Ware, to the army determined to go, and assist in the suppression of war and save the Republic from disintegration. Enlisting at Mahomet June 1, 1861, as a private in Co. I., 25th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was soon appointed to be a corporal and in the following winter, color bearer of his Regt. For thousands of miles and on many a bloody battlefield we find young Ware sacredly guarding and bravely unfolding to the breeze his country's flag. He was mustered in at St. Louis, then moved to Jefferson City, Mo. His Co. was detailed under Capt. Houston to convey supplies to Gen. Mulligan at Lexington. They impressed a river boat into service, the Capt. and crew of which were rebel sympathizers. They proceeded up the River, calling at different points to discharge merchandise, without encountering any unusual incidents, until Glasgow was reached. Almost instantly a rebel battery, concealed in the bushes, and the muskets of 1,200 rebels, opened a deadly fire on the Co. The boat captain intimated that he would surrender the boat, whereupon Capt. Houston covered him with his revolver and said, any attempt to do so, would mean instant death. The pilot was similarly informed and compelled to start down the river. The fire, from the rebel guns, flew wide of its mark and soon the men found protection behind the boxes of merchandise, which they piled up for that purpose, then opened fire on the Rebels; the crew performing their duties at the point of the bayonet. They were soon beyond the enemy's reach.

The rebels gave chase along the banks, many of whom were killed before the chase was abandoned. Not one of this brave band was killed or injured, and the trip was looked upon as one of the most perilous expeditions of the war. Mr. Ware wintered at Rolla, Mo., and in the spring moved to the protection of Springfield which was threatened by Gen.

Price, whom they followed to Ark., and across the Ozark Mountains. He participated in the desperate battles of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, seige and battle of Corinth and Stone River, at the latter of which, he and another man, were the only two survivors out of five color bearers who ever engaged in that conflict. Col. Williams took the colors in the heat of the conflict to lead a charge and was killed instantly. In the summer of 1863, Ware joined in the Chattanooga campaign, and on the second day of the famous battle of Chickamauga, fell pierced through the hip by a rebel bullet. He, however, struggled to his feet, and with bullets flying all around him, succeeded in hobbling beyond the rebels reach, whilst many of his comrades were captured as prisoners. He was sent to a hospital at Louisville, but the ball could not be extricated. Whilst there he received an appointment to the secret service but his wound prevented his accepting. Recovering he joined his Regt. at Cleveland E. Tenn. where he was elected Sergt. Major of the roll of honor corps, which was organized by Gen. Rosecrans, but the organization was countermanded by the war department, and he continued with his Regt. until discharged Sept. 5th, 1864, having faithfully and patriotically served his country for upwards of 3 years. During his service he participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Noon Day Creek, Pine Top Mountain, Chattahoochie, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. Whilst in the war Mr. Ware contracted rheumatism, from which aggravated by his wounds, he suffers terrible pain and is caused much uneasiness. After leaving the army he returned to Mahomet, where he has been engaged farming and fancy stock raising, adjoining the limits of the town, where he owns a splendid farm and a comfortable home. In politics he is decidedly Republican, and as a reward has been elected by his party as Supervisor: and also as sheriff of the county from 1882 till 1886 as well as to many other minor positions in his county. Being an able leader and forcible debater, his party always looked to him for aid, where hard work, requiring skill and ability to perform is to be done. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R.; an exemplary member of the Baptist Church and a great warm hearted and patriotic citizen.

HON. LUCIEN B. CROOKER was born Nov. 12, 1840, in Windsor Co., Vt. The father was an early pioneer farmer in Illinois, and the family endured the hardships that such a life, supplemented by poverty and lack of educational facilities, inevitably necessitates.

Under obligation to do his part in assisting his parents, the subject of this sketch was able to secure only a limited education, mostly acquired at the rude common schools of that period, supplemented, however, by such academic aid as could be obtained in three months while working for board.

After teaching school two winters, and "boarding 'round," after the manner of that time, a natural prejudice agaist hard work at the rate of twelve dollars a month, turned young Mr. Crooker's attention toward a profession, and the spring of 1861 found him in an uncle's office at Mendota, wrestling with the mysteries of Blackstone. Just as he had learned that "law signifies a rule of action," the drums that ushered in the great war of the rebellion began to beat. Of sterling revolutionary ancestry, it seemed natural to Mr. Crooker that he should follow the example of his ancestors, and fight for his country. He enlisted the sixth man, or rather, boy, in his town, and served during the "three months" service in the 12th Ill. Inf., commanded by Colonel John McArthur.

At the end of that term our young friend re-enlisted in what was then called the Douglas Brigade, organizing in old Camp Douglas, under David Stuart. This became afterward the 55th Ill. Inf., in which he became the First Sergeant of Co. I. This regiment was one of the best and most famous in the war annals of Illinois during the rebellion, losing a greater per cent. of killed and wounded than any other like organization from that State.

At Shiloh it, with one other regiment, was stationed on the extreme left, and 800 yards

separated from any other troops, and for two hours stood a sturdy obstruction in the way of the grand left wheel by which Albert Sidney Johnston proposed to sweep that field. In this bloody struggle the 55th Ill. lost 249 men killed and wounded, or 53 per cent. of its members engaged—the heaviest, with one exception upon that noted battlefield.

The subject of this sketch received three wounds in the first day's battle—one through the right knee, one through the left leg, and one under the shoulder.

Mr. Crooker was commisioned First Lieut. of his company, and his first commission bore the legend, "for gallantry at Shiloh."

After partially recovering from his injuries, Mr. Crooker rejoined his regiment at Memphis and participated in the various marches and skirmishes from that place during the summer of 1862. He took part in the Tallatchie campaign and from thence to Chickasaw Bayou, where occurred the first battle of Vicksburg under Gen. Sherman. At this place Mr. Crooker was transferred to and made Captain of Co. F. of the same regiment, "vice Schleich, killed in battle." He took part in the battle which quickly followed at Arkansas Post, and then in the various efforts in canal digging and finally the movement via Grand Gulf in the rear of Vicksburg, participating in the battle of Champion Hills on the way. May 19, while engaged with his Regt. in an assault upon the "Grave Yard" fort, Mr. Crooker was again wounded. This occurred about 50 yards from the rebel entrenchments toward which he and his companions were struggling, and was caused by a musket ball breaking the left forearm. After partial recovery from this, his fourth wound, Mr. Crooker finding himself unable to do duty, was discharged Aug. 3, 1863, "for wounds received in battle," having served 2 years and 3 months. He was subsequently commissioned Captain in the Invalid Corps and appointed Major in a Colored Regt. but was too badly disabled to accept either position. After the war Mr. Crooker finished the study of his profession and practiced law at his home for more than 20 years, where he now resides, having retired from the active professional work. He has probably the largest war library of any private person in this State, and has a miscellaneous library of several thousand volumes. He has paid great attention to war history and may be safely consulted as authority thereon, and has written considerable on that line, notably the history of his own Regt. In due time he married and has now two children grown, who together with his wife and himself, now reside at their pleasant country home in Mendota, Ill.

Since the war Mr. Crooker has been a Republican in politics, and has been occasionally honored by his fellow citizens, having been Mayor, City Attorney, Supervisor, etc., in his municipality.

He has also served in the Legislature of Illinois for four years, and was Revenue Collector of the Second District of Illinois from 1879 to 1885, and until removed by President Cleveland, ostensibly as an offensive partisan.

Mr. Crooker is a member of the G. A. R., Loyal Legion of the Masonic fraternity. Of late years he has become very heavy, and his time is mostly spent in his library and such amusements as his tastes call for. Among the latter may be named five visits, within the last ten years, to the various battlefields of the Rebellion.

We close this short sketch by quoting from Mr. Crooker's epigrammatic sentences uttered by him when the author visited him. These seem to state his convictions, and are in part as follows :

"In the language of Tom Payne, 'the world is my country, and to do good, my religion.' I think one flag is enough for this country, and humbly apologize for being born on American soil. I regret that no means have been provided for naturalizing a native born American, and acknowledge it to be a disqualification for office. After years of study and two visits to the field, since the war, I conclude that Shiloh was a complete surprise, and think the rebels outgeneraled us, but we outcoloneled them. I believe Grant to have been the great soldier of the war, on our side. I bow to Thomas, Sherman and Sheridan. When I see the mis-

takes we made, I wonder we ever whipped the rebels, and when I see the mistakes the rebels made, I wonder they were not whipped sooner."

WILLIAM STEWART, a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Batavia, was the eldest of a family of six able-bodied and stalwart sons who all rallied to the defense of the grand "old flag" at the first outbreak of the great rebellion. He was born in 1836, in Tompkins Co., N. Y., and the parents who begot this family of patriots were Henry and Harriet (German) Stewart, both natives of the same place. In 1853, the family moved to Geneva, Ill., and for the last two years, the parents have lived at Batavia. The father is a carpenter, and is the son of Solomon Stewart, who, at an early age came from Scotland, and who was a soldier in the war of 1812. Lewis S., a brother, enlisted with our subject, but after three months of active service was discharged on account of physical disability. Charles, a second brother, enlisted in 1861, in a Kan. Co. which went to the front as a body-guard to Gen. Steele. He was discharged after three years of noble service. Chester and Maurice, a third and forth of this noble band of soldiers, enlisted in the army. At the expiration of three months' service, Maurice re-enlisted in the 17th Ill. Cav. and served to the close of the war.

William, our subject, spent his boyhood days attending school until his 16th year at his native home. He then began life as a carpenter. This calling he diligently followed until the war. He tried to enlist in his native State in response to the first call, but the quota had already been filled. However, he was determined, and hearing that there might be a possibility of success in the West, he at once came to Ill., where he was duly mustered in, May 25, 1862, Co. K., 89th Ill. Inf. Ten days later the Regt. was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and the following month we find comrade Stewart under the enemy's fire in the hard and bloody battle of Perryville. Moving on to Nashville, he was transferred to and made Sergt. of Co. F., U. S. Engineer Corps, under Gen. Morton. Shortly, they moved to the front at Murfreesboro, and much of the success of the Union, on that day was due to the gallant service of Stewart's command. The troops remained camped here for five months.

During this time Sergt. Stewart was detailed with a command of forty men to construct pontoon bridges. At Bridgeport, under almost constant fire of the enemy, they built a bridge for the army to cross the Tenn. River. At Chattanooga, although hemmed in by the rebels they constructed bridges for Sherman's army to cross to Mission Ridge. After months of constant activity, began the arduous and hazardous duties connected with the long and memorable Atlanta campaign, during which the "boys" were constantly engaged in laying bridges over the many streams, subject many times to the greatest danger. After the fall of Atlanta they returned with General Thomas and participated in the battle of Nashville, next going to Chattanooga where our Sergeant was mustered out July 20, 1865, after three years of active service, he never having been off duty a single day.

His first wife died and he was married a second time, in 1878, to Mrs. Mary Alvison. Comrade Stewart is a prominent member of the Batavia Post. He has been Officer of the Day for two years, and was its first Junior Vice Commander. He is a Mason, and a member of the Fox River Chapter, No. 14, at Geneva.

MAJ. C. M. REESE, Sergt. Cottage No. 2, I. S. & S. H. at Quincy, Ill., was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, Aug. 13, 1824. Came to America in May, 1852, and located in Rock Co., Wis., where he had editorial charge of the *Emigranter*, a Scandinavian paper published in Inmansville. In the summer of 1854 he severed his connection with the paper and went to Chicago, where he was employed as a book-keeper in a real estate office for two

years. He then went to Madison Wis., in 1856, and took charge of the *Norwegian-American*, a paper published there. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Chicago and started a Scandinavian paper on his own account, but before fairly started, the Civil war broke out. Having taken an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1868, he felt compelled, in honor, to "practice what he preached," and he set about organizing a company of about 70 of his countrymen, for the three months' service. But the quota was filled, and they were not accepted. In June, 1861, he joined the 24th Ill. Inf., and was mustered into service July 8, 1861, as Orderly Sergt. of Co. I. In Aug. following, our subject was honored with promotion to the position of Adjt. of his Regt. He remained with the 24th until Nov. 26, 1861, when he was commissioned as Maj. of the 15th Wis. Inf. This Regt. was organized at Madison. Remained with the 15th until Aug. 28, 1862, when he resigned on account of disability. Remained out of service until Dec., 1863, when he re-enlisted as a private in Co. B., 82d Ill. Inf. Soon after his enlistment, in recognition of his disabilities and former services he was detached and sent with the Quartermaster's department on Gen. Thomas' staff. Was mustered out of service July 3, 1865, but remained as a civilian clerk for two months afterward. Participated in the guerrilla warfare in Mo. until Aug., 1861, when they were sent to Cairo, and the 24th helped to build Fort Holt on Ky. soil, opposite Bird's Point. Was then sent East to Cincinnati, and was about to leave for Va., when the order was countermanded and the Regt. was returned to Louisville, Ky., and sent down on the Louisville and Nashville R. R. between Colesburg and Elizabethtown, Ky. Here subject received promotion, as before stated, to Maj. 15th Wis.

March 1, 1861, the Regt. left Madison and went to Bird's Point, Mo., and from thence to take part in the expedition against Island No. 10. Here the Maj. was prostrated with rheumatism, which eventually compelled him to resign. With the 82d Ill., he participated in the battles at Resaca, Ga., and Dallas, Ga. Maj. Reese was liberally educated in his mother country, being able to speak, read and write four languages. Being discharged, he remained two years in the South in the coal business, and later came to Ottawa, Ill., where he studied law. He was elected Justice of the Peace there, in which office he served eight years. He was also editor of a German paper published in Ottawa for several years. Maj. Reese was married in Wis., in 1853, to Ida Cole, who died 10 years later, leaving 3 children, two sons and one daughter—the latter only now living. The sons died in childhood. He is a member of the G. A. R. at Ottawa, Ill. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and has spent considerable time during exciting campaigns on the stump, as a Republican. Our subject served in the army of his native country for a period of five and a half years, three years of this time 1848, 1849 and 1850—in active warfare, during the war with the German Confederacy, known in history as the *Schleswig-Holstein* war. During this service he rose to the rank of a Captain in the regular army. He came to the I. S. & S. H. in 1887. His wife and children being dead and having no other home, he feels especially grateful for the splendid provision made by the State for her wards, whether wholly dependent or partially so. He has been in charge of Cottage No. 2, for the last seven months, a position of responsibility which affords relief from the monotony and humdrum of life suffered by those who are without employment. It also brings some recompense.

CHARLES LEHNUS, a retired farmer of Kankakee Co., Ill., was born at Baden, Germany, August 26, 1833. In Jan., 1854, he left his native country to come to America, landing in N. Y., and soon after settling at Naperville, Ill., where he began work by the month to replenish his purse which was empty, as he was robbed on ship-board of what money he possessed. He moved to Kankakee in Oct., 1856, and was married to Mary Schmidt,

who was born at Nassau, Germany, Feb. 6, 1840. He then settled on a farm, cultivating the same until 1889, when he went into the city of Kankakee. Mr. and Mrs. Lehnus are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living—William C., Emma L., Charles E., George F., Jacob B.; Katie, who died Oct. 5, 1891; Herman, Ida M. A. and John F.

In 1862, Mr. Lehnus enlisted in Co. I. 76th, Ill. Inf., and mustered in at Kankakee. He went to Memphis and on account of sickness was sent to the hospital, remaining for some time. From Memphis he was moved to St. Louis and was placed in the convalescent camp. On one occasion while in St. Louis, about 4,000 of the Union forces went out to fight against General Coffeè. Having been taken sick, Mr. Lehnus was transferred to the Invalid Corps, and sent to Indianapolis, where he performed guard duty. While in the army his eyesight was injured and he was mustered out at Indianapolis July, 1865, and returned to his farm at Kankakee.

Mr. Lehnus is a charter member of Whipple Post, No. 414, G. A. R., and interested in its success and prosperity. In politics he is a Republican, and, with his wife, belongs to the German Evangelical Church. Mr. and Mrs. Lehnus have become old and respected citizens in the locality where they reside, and have lived to see many changes in the growth and develeopement, not only in their neighborhood, but of the country generally. By hard labor and strict economy, they have acquired property, and are now able to live the remainder of their days in the enjoyment of a home that has been so honestly secured, respected and esteemed by those who know them best.

GEORGE W. ROBINSON, of Elgin, Ill., a native of N. Y. State, was born in Yates Co., March 9, 1840. His parents were Carl Robinson, born in New York in 1808, of German ancestry, a shoemaker by trade, and Rachel (Winters) Robinson of N. Y., born in 1808. Carl and Rachel Robinson were the parents of eleven children.

Beldin, one of the brothers, served in a Mich. Regt.

The early life of George W. Robinson, was spent in Ill. on a farm, with but few opportunities for attending school, so when the call came for soldiers he gladly enlisted and bravely started to serve in the army of his country. Joining Co. G, 52d Ill. Inf. at Barrington, Ill., Sept. 25, 1861, and going into camp at Geneva, Ill., was mustered in Oct. 4th.

After drilling and learning camp duty here and at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, for a month or two, the men were ordered to St. Joseph, and guarded railroad bridges until into the winter season. Having received the necessary discipline in this service they were faced southward for more important and more serious duty, and went through Quincy to Ft. Holt, up to Smithland and Ft. Donelson, then back to Chicago in charge of prisoners.

Only a few days were spent here, when they proceeded to Pittsburg Landing.

Early in the morning of April 6th, the long roll beat, and the 52d, going about two miles to its position in front, was at once engaged. As a movement was being made by the flank, a rebel Cav. Regt. made a charge. but a volley from the 52d piled the men and horses in ridges and the Cav. retired to give place to an assaulting column of rebel infantry, which forced the Regt. back for a time to a battery, and while making a stand to guard it, a Regt. approached in Union uniform under the stars and stripes. When it arrived within a certain distance it dropped the Union flag, and hoisting the rebel colors opened with a galling fire. It was driven back, but in pursuing it, the 52d was drawn into an ambush and nearly captured. While it was thus escaping Mr. Robinson made an effort to carry back a wounded comrade, but found it impossible. Stopping a moment to make him more comfortable, where he was compelled to leave him, he had just started back when he was commanded to halt. He did not obey however, but as he says, "got out quick" and soon overtook Col. Sweeney, who had been wounded.

The forces were soon rallied and the enemy checked for a time. Col. Sweeney recom-

mended Mr. Robinson for promotion on account of "meritorious conduct in the battle of Pittsburg Landing", and he received an appointment as 2nd Lieut. from that date.

The Union forces were driven back until about four o'clock when the supply of amunition failing, the 52nd, went to its camp, but could not remain there on account of heavy firing from rebel guns. Late in the evening the amunition arrived and the Regt. promptly took its place in the line again, remaining all night in the rain until morning; then went through a bayou of water nearly neck deep, and were soon engaged. When the Art. opened fire, Lieut. Robinson was wounded by a heavy piece of shell which struck his cap, glanced over the front of his head, through the nose, and lodged in his mouth.

He was put on a hospital boat, and sent to Mound City, where he remained a few days until a furlough was given him to go home.

He rejoined his Regt. just after the evacuation of Corinth, and camped in that vicinity until the second battle at Corinth, where the regiment was actively engaged, marching out eight miles to meet the enemy, and fighting over the ground all day. It was a terrible, long, hot day, but by hard and persistent fighting, the position, which had been changed five times, was finally held for the next day's work. Lieut. Robinson while in command of his Co. this day, received a wound in the hip by a rifle ball, and while crawling to the rear was run over by the artillery horses.

He was sent to the hospital, but was disabled a month before returning to duty. He then went on a raid into Northern Ala., about 100 miles, and returned to Corinth. A forward movement was made to Germantown and Pulaski, where the Regt. re-enlisted, and Lieut. Robinson went home on recruiting service and returned to Pulaski. April 28 they started on an expedition to Chattanooga. Here the river was found to be so full of worms that it was difficult to procure water. Passing over to the Chickamauga battlefield, they camped in Hall's Gap, and May 9, 1864, made the advance on Resaca, charging the enemy and driving him for a time, then drew back and threw up breastworks.

A march was then made by flank movement to Lacy Ferry, where the rebels were found in strong force. They had sharp-shooters posted in trees, but these were soon disposed off. At this place one of the Union men swam across the river and stole the rebel flag from the fort.

The next day the Regt. crossed the river, and in a fierce and most desperate charge took the rebel works. When this work was done the force marched on and struck the railroad south. The next day it was entrapped in an ambush by the enemy, but swinging into line and falling on the rebel flank soon started them in lively retreat, and marched on without delay. The next objective point was Dallas, then Pumpkinvine Creek, where there was fighting for five days, and from which the force was compelled to fall back on account of the unendurable stench arising from the unburied dead and uncared for wounded.

Following this came the engagement at Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mt. Most of the time during the march between different points there was almost continued skirmishing, so that constant alertness and watchfulness were required, which rendered the service more exhaustive. At Kenesaw Mt. the rebels evacuated the place, and the 52nd marched on to Resaca, where the mills for grinding corn and wheat were captured. The battle of Resaca finished, the enemy was pursued to Decatur, where he made a short stand, and continued his retreat.

One day when on picket duty Lieut. Robinson was ordered to ascertain the movements of the enemy, and by going to the lines discovered that they were being abandoned, when report to this effect was made. An early movement was ordered the next morning, when it was discovered that the rebels had entrenched themselves, and about 8 o'clock the engagement of Atlanta began. The 52d took a position on the left, where the firing was hot and heavy. McPherson had just been killed, and there was active fighting all along the line. The rebels made desperate charges, but were met by countercharges which held them in check. That night

works were thrown up, and the dead were buried. The engagement was fiercely continued during the next two days, and, moving to the west side of the city, seven lines of works were thrown up and occupied.

Lieut. Robinson, in command of his Co., was called upon to send three men and a non-commissioned officer to build an outwork; he did not wish to make a detail for this dangerous duty, knowing that it was almost certain death, so he called for volunteers, and one young soldier, about 17 years old, said, "I will go, Lieut." and soon two more responded, and a Sergeant volunteered, and preparations began for this hazardous duty. The men gave their valuables to the Lieut., with messages to be sent to their friends at home in case they did not return, and after a sad goodbye to their comrades, set out to face death where duty called. They succeeded in building the works and successfully held them. No greater act of real heroism was ever performed during the war, for there was no enthusiasm of battle to hide the stern reality of death.

At this place there was a long siege of skirmishing and fighting, and Lieut. Robinson states that he lay nine days in one ditch, supporting a battery and repairing embrasures, and some of the boys did not remove their cartridge boxes during this time. When, at last, Atlanta fell they at once pressed on to Rome, where the enemy was massed for another struggle.

While the Regt. was engaged here Lieut. Robinson was detailed to assist the Provost Marshal who had charge of the prisoners to be sent North, and the refugees that distress, misfortune and starvation had driven into the camp of the Union army from the country that had been devastated by both armies. These refugees consisted of men, women and children, white and black. An attempt was made to provide for them, and many were assisted to Kingston, but it became necessary to abandon them, as the army moved on to make preparations for the unequaled march to the sea.

In this great expedition the 52nd was on the right of the column, and at Ogeechee River crossed on pontoon, as the enemy had burned the bridge, and, charging down, the pike captured the rebel works and a number of prisoners, compelling the opposing force to retreat and leave the dead upon the field. Nov. 20, a snow storm and freezing weather made progress difficult and unpleasant for men and teams, but the march continued, crossing the Oconee River, on to Macon and Millen. At this place the rebel prison was captured, with its Union prisoners, and Lieutenant Robinson says: "I never saw such living skeletons and such filth." From this point to Savannah the march was a continual skirmish, the men subsisting chiefly on rice and ear corn.

About this time Lieut. Robinson was mustered out, and, returning to Ill., engaged in fruit farming for a number of years, was in mercantile business, and also in the ministerial work for some time, and at present is pastor of a Baptist Church. Rev. George W. Robinson was married July 7, 1860, at Bellington, Ill., to Jane Applebee, a daughter of American parents, and four children have blessed their union—Mabel, Grant L., Gilbert A. and Willis Judson. With a brilliant and thrilling army record, in some of the famous battles and campaigns of the war, followed by years of selfsacrificing work for the good of humanity, this gentleman may regard his life work with satisfaction and confidently expect at the end, the welcome plaudit, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

COL. NICHOLAS C. BUSWELL, of Neponset, Ill., was born in Caledonia Co., Vt., Dec. 5, 1831. In the year of 1834 he came with his father to a point on the farmington road near Peoria, Ill., and in 1837 moved to Osceola, Stark Co., Ill., where he lived untill he grew to manhood, acquiring such education as the log school-houses of pioneer times afforded. Neponset Ill. was started in 1855, and in 1857 he located at that place where he was in business when the cloud of civil war broke upon the land. The country in this

vicinity, just opened by a railroad, was rapidly settling up, and Mr. Buswell was well situated to reap the advantages, as he had entered a law office as a student, and was preparing to begin the practice of this profession.

In 1862 he was commissioned by Gov. Yates to raise a Co. of men for the army. This he did, and entered the 93d Ill., Vol. Inf., which was known as the Bureau Co. Regt. When the Regt. was organized Mr. Buswell was chosen Lieut. Col. He went to the field under Gen. Grant and was with the Regt. below Oxford when Holly Springs surrendered, and on the march to Memphis where they went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1863 they started on an expedition through Moon Lake and Coldwater, going through the muddy swamps on boats to reach the Yazoo. This, the Col. says, was his first overland trip on a boat. The return from this movement required 18 days. Orders were then received to go down to Milliken's Bend above Vicksburg. The command proceeded to cross the river at Bruinsburg, and was at the battles of Port Gibson and Raymond, but the 93d did not participate in these battles, although Col. Buswell was field officer at Raymond, and witnessed the action.

The force was sent forward to Jackson, and was in that battle and shortly afterwards was in the battle of Champion Hills where the Regt. lost 180 men in about 45 minutes.

Col. Buswell always had a great admiration for fine horses, and at the battle of Champion Hills, was riding his favorite steed, which became excited and when struck in the jaw by a ball became unmanageable. Rearing and plunging, the saddle girth was broken, and the Col. was unhorsed, but had no time to do anything with the escaping horse which ran into the rebel lines with the saddle under his flanks. The Regt. went to Vicksburg, and was in the siege until just before the fall of that place, when it was sent out to Black River and Jackson to intercept Gen. Johnston. Returning on the day that Vicksburg fell the Col. rode into the captured city on a mule. Here he found his lost horse which was claimed by a rebel Gen. The General's orderly had the horses in charge, and Col. Buswell riding up took hold of the bridle, and finding the rebel Gen. made his claim for the horse. The Gen. protested, as according to the terms of surrender, the officers were to retain their personal property. The Col. said "I rode into this city as Christ did into Jerusalem, but I'll be d——d if I am going out that way. This is my horse and I am going to keep him," and started with him towards camp. Stopping on the way a cavalryman stole the horse, and the rebel Gen. finding this man with the horse took it from him. The Colonel started out again in search of his horse and going along a very high bluff that overlooked a large corrall, he told a comrade to stay on the hill and gather the boys passing along the road so they could assist him if necessary, and he would go down and get his horse which was in the rebel Gen's. camp. He got the horse, but the rebel Gen. and his aids saw him and ordered him to dismount, threatening to do him harm if he did not. The Col. simply called their attention to the soldiers gathered on the hill who were there, he said, to see that no harm came to him, and he was allowed to go with his well earned horse.

The Col. went with Gen. Sherman on the Atlanta campaign, and took part in all the battles leading up to the capture of that city, and continued on with Gen. Sherman to the sea; took part in the Grand Review at Washington, and returned home.

Col. Putnam, who went out in command of the Reg't was killed Nov. 25, 1863, at Missionary Ridge, when Lieut. Col. Buswell was placed in command and led it until the close of the war.

The Colonel is considered one of the best posted men in war history now living, and has painted the largest map in the world, showing all the battlefields from Brownville, Tex. to Gettysburg, Penn. This work required several years time and a great deal of careful and dilligent research; but every battle given in history is located and the position of the troops indicated. Some very highly interesting lectures on the war has also been delivered at various times by this gentleman.

Col. Buswell, after his return from the war, was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket of Bureau Co., and has held other important offices. He was also tendered a commission in the regular army, which was declined. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 289.

At the time of his enlistment he was studying law, and since that time has been admited to practice in the local courts. Col. Buswell was never blessed with children, and has recently been called to mourn the loss of his wife, who was a lady possesed of very fine qualities.

In 1873 Col. Buswell was selected by the Granger societies as their agent to go to Europe to purchase blooded horses. This commission he performed with ability and to the complete satisfaction of the societies.

In addition to his other accomplishments, the Colonel is the author of many fine literary productions, and a poem is here given that will appeal to the "boys in blue," especially those who took part in the famous battle.

BATTLE OF CHATTANOGA.

November 23, 24 and 25, 1863.

By Col. N. C. Buswell, 93d Ill. Vol. Infty.

We cannot forget the bold mountains before us,
Nor the camp in the valley, in years long ago,
The blue lines of battle,—our flag floating o'er us,—
On the heights far above us, a resolute foe.

From the crest of each mountain their cannon are bristling,
And the face of each hillside is green with the Grey,
Where line above line their bay'nets are glist'ning,
Entrenched and awaiting the bloody affray.

Nor long do they wait, for the columns of Granger,
Out from the center, are sweeping the plain;
Are cheering and charging, regardless of danger,
Where death-dealing missiles are falling like rain.

On the right, the heroes of Hooker are forming;
They charge 'cross the valley; they cheer as they go;
The bold heights of Lookout are gallantly storming;
Are striving, are driving, pursuing the foe.

A sulphurous mantle, the mountain enfolding,
Creeps steadily onward and up the steep way,
'Till shouts of the loyal are loud, on beholding
Our flag on the crest, at the close of the day.

The vale is now vacant where Sherman was camping;
They stem the dark flood at the hush of the night;
Along the broad valley their columns are tramping;
Are nearing the tunnel; are climbing the height.

On right, left and center the battle is raging
From brow of the mountain to valley and plain;
And doubtful the contest the Union is waging;
And woeful the sight of our comrades there slain.

The foe in confusion, in darkness retreating,
Encumbered the highways, as southward they flee;
The sound of the bugle and drums loudly beating—
Our army pursuing—well remembered by me.

We cannot forget the dead and the dying
That cumbered the crest, as the smoke cleared away;
When there, side by side like brothers, were lying
In death's calm repose, both the Blue and the Grey.

Nor can we forget the brave comrades we carried,
And laid, side by side, in the long shallow grave;
Nor the field on the hillside, where those heroes were buried,
To await the reward of the true and the brave.

Samuel Clark, of Sidney, Ill., commenced his soldier experiences in the early days of the late war. Responding to the President's first call for troops, he enlisted in Co. A., 20th Ill. Vol. Inf., in April, 1861, being about the first man to enroll his name from Champaign Co. With his Co., he went to Joliet, where he was drilled and made acquainted with army movements. This occupied the period of his enlistment. He immediately re-enlisted for the 3 years' service in Co. C., 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., he being better satisfied with the officers in charge of that Regt. than of the former. With his Regt. he proceeded to St. Louis, then to Jefferson City, where it relieved Mulligan's Brig., and, after a month, went to camp Otterville, and afterwards to Springfield, via Sedalia, for the purpose of driving the rebel, Price, out of that part of the country. The Regt. wintered at Rolla, and, March 6 and 8, was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, then moved on to Cape Girardeau, thence to Pittsburg Landing, where they took part in the bloody battle of Shiloh. The Regt. then started on the expedition through Tenn., Miss. and Ala., bringing up at Louisville, then on to the famous battlefield of

Perryville, where it was held in reserve. Leaving there, they marched back to Nashville, where they did some scouting and foraging, then participated in the battle of Stone River, going into winter quarters at Murfreesboro. The following spring they participated in the operations against Vicksburg, and took part in the battle of Champion Hills. After the surrender of that city it joined in the Chattanooga campaign, and was actively engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. On the morning of the second day's fight, and while in the line of duty, he was struck by a rebel bullet in the left arm, which shattered a bone. He was the only soldier in the Regt. that carried a 16-shooter, having purchased it himself at a cost of $60, and, on being wounded, he handed his gun to a comrade, and he, too, soon fell, pierced by a rebel bullet; consequently, Mr. Clark's much-prized weapon went into the enemy's hands.

Mr. Clark escaped from being captured, was then conveyed by ambulance and taken across the river, then by wagon across the mountains to Bridge Port, thence by cars to Murfreesboro, where he lay suffering for 3 months. By that time he was enabled to go home on a furlough which was extended to a period of 60 days. He then returned to hospital No. 3, at Murfreesboro and desired to go to the front but the Surgeon refused to give him a permit, but a few days later he secured a pass to go down town, and taking advantage left for his Regt. then at Strawberry Plains, having secured passage on a freight car loaded with soldiers going to the front. He reported to the Surgeon at Knoxville, but finding that his was not a flesh wound, he insisted upon knowing where he had come from. Mr. Clark admitted running away from hospital No. 3 to which the Dr. said he must return. That advice did not suit Mr. Clark's ambition, therefore he skipped out, reached his Regt. and marched with the boys to Cleveland, Tenn., where they went into Camp. Subsequently he moved with the Regt. to Rome, Ga., and was there ordered to a hospital where he was furloughed and was afterwards discharged Sept. 6th, 1864.

His arm continued to give him much trouble, many pieces of bone having come away. Although it has not been amputated he has little more use of it than if he were without that member. Mr. Clark inherited his soldierly qualities from his father Michael Clark, who was also a soldier in the Rebellion and died from disease contracted while in the army, at Young's Point, La. His brother, Hugh Clark, was also in the army for upwards of a year when he was discharged, and has not been seen since. Our subject was born in Ohio, May 10, 1840, and grew up upon his father's farm, where he received a common school education. In 1855, he removed to Homer, Ill., and after one year returned to Ohio where they remained until 1860, when he again returned to Homer, where he remained until he entered the service of the war. He lived for a time at Homer, then at Monticello, where he spent 2 years, going to Sidney, Ill. where he has since resided. He has been town clerk for one year, assessor for five years, and police justice for four years. In 1889, he engaged in the general hardware business at Sidney, at which he is still employed, as well as in the buggy and harness trade. Mr. Clark was a charter member of the Sidney Post and has held the offices of Adj. and Quarter Master. He is a member of Odd Fellow Subordinate Encampment, and a Republican, having changed his party allegiance at the time of the war. He was married Jan. 10, 1864, to Susan A. Eaton, and out of a family of 13 children 8 are living, viz.: Laurabella, Arizona, Henry, Iola, Clara, Nellie, Charlie and Fannie.

THERE is no resident of Champaign Co., Ill., better or more favorably known then FRANKLIN D. SCOTT of Rantoul, now commander of Senior Post No. 253 at Rantoul. He enlisted in the Union army April 8, 1864, as a private in Co. A., 26th Ind. Vol. Inf. He started for the front joining his Regt. at Donaldsville where it remained for several weeks. Here he became ill, was placed upon detached

duty but was soon forced to abandon all active work and sent to the hospital. For many weeks he lay helpless hovering between life and death with every indication pointing to the latter as the probable issue. He recovered however, and rejoined his Regt. He participated later in the expedition having for its object the capture of Mobile. He was actively engaged in the siege and assault upon Spanish Fort, the capture of Fort Blakely and was present at the surrender of Mobile. He was with his Regt. at Meridian, and accompanied it to Jackson, thence to Vicksburg where he was mustered out of the service Jan. 11, 1866. Having been in capacitated the greater part of the time through sickness, he had not the opportunity of participating in many of the operations of the war. He had two brothers in the army who did valiant duty for their country, viz.: H. B. and Thomas W.—the former also served in the 26th Ind., having joined at its organization in 1861, and continued with it throughout the whole war. He was wounded by a bullet at Prairie Grove which, incapacitated him for active service, for a short time, but that was his only casuality. His other brother, Thomas, enlisted in the 46th Ky., in Oct. 1861, afterwards was veteranized, and was in all the battles of his Regt., but was killed towards the close of the war in the battle of Mansfield. This brave young hero's body found an unknown grave.

Mr. Scott's parentage on his father's side runs back in the country to the early settlement of this as a colony, and of Scotch ancestry. He was born at Irishburg, Vt., Sept. 8, 1842, a son of Phineus and Anna (Brown) Scott who were of the leading families of Vt. His parents were both well educated, and for generations had been identified with the educational institutions of the State. When the son was a boy of 8 years the parents, in common with thousands of others, joined in the Western movement, settling in Ind., where they engaged in farming, but results did not justify their expectations, therefore they both engaged in teaching, under whose tuition young Scott was prepared for the same profession. He was licensed as a teacher, following that calling for several years, but his principal business of life has been a "tiller of the soil." His ancestors were conspicuous in times of war as well as peace—his grandfather Brown fought for his flag and country in the war of 1812, and his two uncles in the Mexican war. The father died many years ago, the mother died four years ago at the mature age of 84 years.

In 1864 Commander Scott removed to Ill., locating on a farm near Rantoul, which he conducted until three years ago, when his circumstances enabled him to retire from that honest and healthgiving toil. He has built himself a fine residence in the city where he expects to spend the evening of his active life, surrounded by all the comforts which a modest income, devoted wife, and interesting family can supply. He was married March, 1871, to Elizabeth Lukens, an estimable lady from Ind., by whom he has three bright, intelligent children, viz.: George H., Clara and Arthur H. Mr. Scott has filled many of the subordinate offices in the G. A. R., as well as ably represented his post as a delegate to the Department Encampment. Honorable and straightforward in every walk of life, Mr. Scott has established for himself a good name which will endure in that part of the country, long years after the owner shall have been called to his final muster in the Heavenly army.

JAMES P. HAMBLEN, of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Livingston, York Co., Me., July 8, 1829. He was early put to school, and at the age of 19 was apprenticed to learn the trade of machinist. After working for a time in this relation he became a locomotive engineer on the Portland & Rochester R. R. He continued in this employment until the outbreak of the war of the rebellion. July 18, 1862, he enlisted in Co. F., 16th Me. Vol. Inf., going into camp at Augusta and thence to Fort Tillinghast, near Arlington Heights, Washington, D. C. Here the men were drilled in heavy artillery tactics, for 3 months, and joined the advance to Antietam, reaching the field just as Gen. Lee asked

for a cessation of hostilities for 24 hours to bury the dead.

The 16th Me. went into camp at Sharpsburg, where they remained for a short while, thence going to Fredericksburg, and participating in that battle, where they suffered heavy losses. The Regt. experienced great suffering from not being provided with suitable clothing, and many deaths occurred from exposure to the cold, often being obliged to sleep in the snow and rain without shelter, and with only a blanket as a protection from the pitiless frost. It was not an unusual thing to find men frozen to death in their blankets. It was in a demoralized condition that these tattered and disheartened men went into action at Fredericksburg, caring little as to whether they survived the battle or not. They moved forward in the charge and were cut down on all sides. Mr. Hamblen had now been assigned to duty as Sergeant in the ordnance department. The Regt. was also engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, in 1863, where on the first day the Brig. was drawn up in line for religious services on Fast Day by a proclamation from Lincoln, when the enemy opened their batteries upon them, killing several, and putting an abrupt termination to the solemnities.

The ensuing night they marched ten miles to another part of the line, and were supposed to be very near the enemy; hence the troops were not permitted to speak above a whisper, or to light a fire. It had begun to rain about nightfall and continued all night, coming down in torrents. They were held in this position for two days, and on the night of the second day, when they were ordered to fall into line of march, it was so dark they could not see each other at the distance of a few rods. They were again compelled to stand in the rain, which was still falling, for two hours, when the order was whispered to put up their tents and lie down, which was quickly done, but just as they were beginning to get a little rest, an order was whispered to fall in again. Keeping in line until daybreak, they resumed the march in the rain, tramping 26 miles through the mud. Previous to this, they had been on the famous "mud march" with Burnside. This march will never be forgotten by those who were so unfortunate as to have been called upon to undertake it. The ground had been frozen, upon which a warm rain had fallen, causing a thaw and mud to the depth of several feet. Some of the mule teams became suffocated in the mud, and the wagons were driven right over them. A corduroy road was laid upon the dead mules, over which the troops were finally enabled to pass.

The next battle in which they participated was at Gettysburg, where, although his duties did not call him into the action, Mr. Hamblen left his ordnance store with a deputy and took a place in the ranks. On the morning of the second day's fight when they came together there were but 14 men of the whole Regt., the highest officer being an orderly sergeant, who took command. They left Me. as a Regt. of 1,000 men, but had been reduced from time to time, until, after this battle, the rebels having released their prisoners, they mustered nearly 300. They had borne the first great charge of Lee's army as a part of the corps of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed in this action. Mr. Hamblen, after this battle, while on the pursuit of the retreating rebels, was attacked with sunstroke, and was sent to the hospital at Washington, where he remained through the ensuing winter.

In the following spring he went to the convalescent camp, and, at his examination, was declared unfit for duty, and was sent home on a furlough for thirty days, thence going to the post hospital. There were 900 inmates of this hospital and after a few months Mr. Hamblen was given charge of the cooking department. He was finally discharged at Augusta, Me., May 22, 1865, the war being over.

He returned to his home at Limington, but was unfit for any kind of labor for more than a year. He had a brother residing in Ill., and his physician had recommended a change of climate, so in the spring of 1866, he went to Galesburg, where he soon found employment as a machinist in the C., B. & Q. R. R. shops, and in which he continued until about four

years ago, when he became a locomotive engineer on the same road, and has since followed this occupation.

He married Susan S., daughter of Sam. and Eliza Hopkinson, of Limington, Me., Jan. 2, 1853. They were raised as children in the same neighborhood. Two sons have been born to them—Frank E. and James. Mrs. Hamblen died April 26, 1880, her children surviving her.

Mr. Hamblen is a Republican in politics. He enlisted in the service without his wife's knowledge, at the time, though she very unwillingly assented for the cause' sake, leaving her to support herself and two boys as best she could on what he could manage to send her from his soldier's pay. He was among the first to enlist in the call for 600,000 more troops. His wife was a patriotic woman and did her duty as the wife of a soldier, while he was away, and bade him God speed on his way to the field. She learned the trade of a tailoress and worked industriously in that relation during her husband's absence in the service. When he became chief of the cooking department at the hospital she took a place with him to the end of the war.

He is a member of the G. A. R., Post 45, and ranks as past Post Commander. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and a strictly honorable and conscientious man.



First Lieut. Joseph W. Harris, of Tiskilwa, Ill., was born at Valley Falls, R. I., Jan. 16, 1819, his ancestors, as far as he has been able to trace them, being all close followers and ardent adherents of the Quaker faith and doctrines. When in his eighteenth year he removed West, and settled in Mich., but growing disappointed with that country, removed in the year of 1840, to Tiskilwa, where he engaged in farming and stock raising.

He is a son of William Harris, who in his time was a gentleman of prominence, and extensively engaged in the cotton manufacturing business in R. I. His grandfather, Joseph Harris, was on the "Gasper," and was one of the men who assisted in throwing the tea into the Narragansett Bay in 1774. He could trace his genealogy through those who were citizens of this country even anterior to the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers upon the shores of America; his first American ancestors having arrived here from Bristol, England, in the year 1630.

After the outbreak of the rebellion, inheriting the soldierly characteristics of his grandfather, he enlisted in the Union army, and was mustered in as 1st Lieut. Co. F., 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., with F. A. Beatty as Capt. of the Co. His Co. with three others proceeded to Chicago, where they went into camp, and in the following Dec. the 56th was consolidated with the 57th, and continued to be known as the latter during the war. Feb. 8, 1862, the Regt., comprising about 975 men, fully officered and armed with old Harper's Ferry muskets altered from flint locks, proceeded by rail to Cairo, Ill., and thence by transports to Fort Henry, which had been evacuated by the enemy and taken possession of by the Union forces, and from there hurried down to the river to Paducah, Ky., thence up the Cumberland to a point three miles below Fort Donelson, disembarked and marched to a position in front of the rebel stronghold, where fighting had already commenced. It remained in this position through the night, and suffered greatly from cold, having nothing but blankets to sleep in and protect them from the snow which fell.

On the following day the Regt. was sent to support two batteries of artillery. Next morning, when the men were all in readiness to assault the rebel works, word passed along the line that the whole rebel garrison—about 17,000 men—had surrendered to Gen. Grant. They proceeded a few days later to Fort Henry, then up the river to Crump's Landing, the boat carrying them being one of 122 transports, nearly all loaded with troops, constituting the greater part of the Army of the Tenn., the fleet forming one of the grandest sights of the war. They continued ascending the river until Pittsburg Landing was reached, having on the route touched at different places, and making short excursions into the surrounding country, to as-

certain, if possible, the situation of the enemy. They went into camp a short distance up the river, to the right of the Landing, and remained there until Sunday morning, April 6, when firing at the front in the direction of Corinth was heard, and the battle of Shiloh had opened. Lieut. Harris' Regt. was ordered to the front by the Corinth road, and on its arrival was held in service for a time when it, went to the support of a battery of artillery then sharply engaged with the enemy. The fighting increased in severity as the numbers engaged increased, and when placed in position in the afternoon, the 57th changed its position to the extreme left of the Union line, and made an advance where the enemy was encountered in immense numbers ; simultaneously fire was opened from both sides, and for twenty minutes a terrible roar of musketry was steadily maintained. The Regt. soon discovered, however, that its men were waging an unequal contest. The old altered flint locks became fouled and heated after firing a few rounds, making it impossible to force the cartridge into the barrel, even when the men in desperation would strike the ramrods against stumps and stones to force the charge home ; therefore the rifles of their dead and wounded comrades were seized and used, until they also became useless.

Thus handicapped by arms which failed to be of use, being without support and flanked on both sides, the gallant command, although they had fought with all the heroism of tried veterans, were compelled, in order to avoid capture or annihilation, to retire, and in doing so were subjected to a storm of grape and canister from the enemy's cannon until they had passed the line of Union artillery, which opened upon the enemy with awful effect, checking his advance, and starting him on the retreat in confusion. By this time night closed upon the scene, leaving the Regt. with a loss of 187 of its number in killed, wounded and missing. In this engagement Lieut. Harris was wounded in the left wrist, rendering his hand useless for a time. He did not go into a hospital, but accepted a thirty-days' furlough and returned home. He soon regained the use of his hand, rejoined his regiment, and with it participated in the siege, and afterwards in the battle, of Corinth. Shortly after the Corinth engagement he was detached from his regiment and placed upon special duty, at which he was continued for upwards of two years, without experiencing any noteworthy incidents.

This detailed duty consisted of superintending, first contrabands, who were afterwards known as Freedmen, who were put at work in the cotton fields near Corinth, Miss. He next had charge of contrabands at Pulaski, Tunnel Hill and Hobbs' Plantation. In this department Lieut. Harris was very successful and received many thousand dollars' worth of cotton, which he sold for the Government. He was mustered out and discharged to date June 7, 1865, and immediately returned to his home. After severing his connection with the army he resumed farming, which he operated with intelligence, and succeeded in producing satisfactory and flattering results; improving his farm so that it is now considered one of the finest in Bureau County. Ten years ago Lieut. Harris removed to Tiskilwa, where he has a magnificent home, but still attends to his farm and stock-raising business.

He always took an active part in politics, and as he was a rising and prosperous man, was selected by his friends and elected as a member of the State Legislature in 1861, and served a term of two years before his enlistment in the army. He has never been a slave to party, and when the party in power departs from what he considers the path of rectitude, he does not hesitate to sacrifice even his friends, so that, even at the expense of his party, he is often found engaged with the party which he considers does the greatest amount of good for the great body of the people, regardless as to whether the party earning his displeasure is of the Republican or Democratic faith. He has no hesitation in announcing that in his time, and as he still believes, at the proper time, he was a Republican; afterwards a Greenbacker, but at the present time has ranged himself with the Democrats.

He was united in the holy bonds of mar-

riage to Fannie Hall, a native of Devonshire, England, Jan. 15, 1846, and one son, William, is the fruit of that long, prosperous and happy union. Our subject is a member of Post No. 666, G. A. R., and takes a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the advancement and general good of that order.

Lieut. Harris has been successful in all business transactions of his long and honorable life, and by exercising intelligence and energy and by following honorable methods, he has been able to accumulate ample means for his declining years.

L. R. THOMPSON, of Homer, Ill., who has been one of Champaign County's most successful farmers, and enterprising business men, was born in Ind., Oct. 30, 1845, son of F. M. and Susan (Hartman) Thompson. His parents in 1838 settled in the "big woods" of Ind. where 7 years later our subject saw the first light of day. In 1852 with his parents he removed to near Homer, Champaign Co., Ill., settling there upon a farm, being one of the early poineers of that now flourishing district. He grew up upon his father's farm, at which he assisted, and attended school when he could be spared from that work. Being a true son of the Republic and a devoted patriot, he enlisted in the army Feb. 1, 1864, in Co. F., 26th Ill. Vol. Inf. He joined it at Scottsborough, Ala., and on the following spring set out to endure the hardships and confront the dangers of actual warfare, his first move being upon the Atlanta campaign. During his service, besides many skirmishes and heavy and continuous marches he was engaged in the following battles: Resaca, fought May 13-16, 1864; Ackworth, May 17; Kingston, May 18; Burnt Hickory, May 24; Allatoona Hills, May 25; New Hope Church, May 26 and June 4; Big Shanty, June 6; Kenesaw Mountain, June 10-22; Marietta, July 4; Chattahoochie River, July 11-12; Peach Tree Creek, July 19-20; Atlanta, July 22; Siege of Atlanta, July 23-Aug. 17: Griswoldville, Nov. 22; Savannah, Dec. 10-21; Columbus, S. C., Feb. 15-18, 1865; Bentonville, March 18-20. At the siege of Atlanta, Aug. 17, he was wounded in the head by a piece of shell striking him on the left side of his head. He lay unconscious upon the ground for sometime, was then taken to the Div. hospital in the rear, where he was led to overlook his own intense pain by the excruciating, agonizing sufferings of the dying and wounded close about him. One poor fellow in the bunk at his right had been shot in the face, the ball passing through his head, rendering him speechless.

He groaned terribly, and what he suffered was painfully evident, but his moaning grew more feeble as the moments flew by. Finally Mr. Thompson was enabled to snatch a short sleep, but the noise in the bed to his right had ceased; his wounded comrade had died, and his spirit had taken its flight to the God who gave it. To Mr. Thompson's left was another wounded comrade who told the following story of his wounds and escape from death. Upon leaving home he had left behind him a young wife, who as a parting token, had placed in his breast pocket a small Bible, with the request that he carry it where she had placed it. Many times, being burdened with supplies and army outfit, he was tempted to throw it away, but carried it faithfully as a token of a dear one at home. In battle he was struck with a bullet in the hand which took off the index finger and struck against the Bible, upon his breast, imbedding itself therein, and knocking the possessor down. He exhibited the book to Mr. Thompson, who looks upon his comrade's escape as miraculous. Our subject soon recovered and entered the ranks. Just previous to the battle of Atlanta, his Col. received orders to occupy an open field before the enemy's lines, and replied that he was only too glad to do so, thereby calling forth the remark from Isaac Rush of Co. F., "You may be d— glad to get out again." He occupied the field however and held it against five repeated charges from the Rebels under Gen. Hood. Upon one occasion when on the march to the sea, his Regt. went into camp, after a hard day's work and was waiting for the appearance

of the men who had that day been out foraging. Late in the evening the boys along the line commenced shouting and laughing and whilst wondering as to its cause their forager, Ira D. Carpenter, appeared, sitting in a fine family carriage drawn by a band of negroes whom he had pressed into the service from the plantation, and as he rode by he was cheered from one end of the line to the other. He had captured about 300 lbs. of cured pork, the contents of 4 or 5 bee hives, several bushels of potatoes, large quanties of corn meal; besides several chickens. That night Mr. Thompson and his comrades enjoyed a banquet with the negroes as guests.

Mr. Thompson was one of 900 picked soldiers who were detailed to storm the rebel works around Atlanta and at a given signal did so, capturing the fortifications as also many prisoners, not before however he had heard the whiz of many bullets as they passed by him, some of which made victims of his comrades. One bullet pierced his blouse. His comrades fell dead and wounded all around him, but he, strange to say, escaped. Many times during the pursuit of Hood, he had wished the rebels would make a stand and fight, by which means he might obtain a respite from his long and tedious marching. Near Columbia, S. C., so completely tired and exhausted was Mr. Thompson, that one night while asleep he dreamed that someone was gently tapping on his tent, but awaking was surprised to find the gentle tapping was caused by rebel shells exploding uncomfortably close to where he reposed. The 26th being veterans it was expected to perform, and was generally assigned to the most hazardous duties. After the surrender of the rebel army Mr. Thompson marched with his Regt. to Washington, and there took part in the grand review. Later was ordered to Louisville where he was mustered out, July 28, 1865, and discharged at Springfield, July 28th. He had a brother, Harmon H., also in the 26th, who was severely wounded in the battle of Atlanta, served until the close of the war, and died from his injuries in 1888. Mr. Thompson's grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812. Returning from the army, Mr. Thompson spent one year at school, then engaged in farming for many years, then in the butchering and stock business at Homer where his trade prospered and grew apace, enabling him to retire from active duty and enjoy a quiet and retired life. He figures prominently in all the matters pertaining to the G. A. R. work, has filled many places of trust and responsibility in his Post at Homer, of which he has been the commander. He spent 7 years in Kan., after the war, where he pre-empted a homestead and where he still holds valuable property. He is also the proprietor of valuable real estate in and about Homer, among which is his fine home, where he lives in peace and happiness surrounded by his family. Courteous and affable in his demeanor, shrewd, energetic and enterprising as a business man, he has made a success of life, accumulated a fair share of this world's goods and retired from active work, in the full enjoyment of respect and esteem of all his friends and acquaintances.

He was married at Homer, Aug. 28, 1868, to Maggie Robinson, by whom he had eight children—Fred, May, Frank, Anna, Lulu, Charles, Harry and Bessie. Mrs. Thompson died June 6, 1881. She was an active member of the W. R. C. His oldest son is a member of the Sons of Veterans. Mr. T. had an exceptionally happy home until the demise of his beloved wife.

PETER KIEFFER, the present commander of Eph. Scott Post G. A. R., No. 464, of Mahomet, Ill., a German of more than average ability, with a record as a citizen and soldier that any American-born citizen might well be proud of, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, Sept. 19, 1832. In 1851, he immigrated to the U. S., remaining in N. Y. State for two years, then moved to Chicago, where he was engaged on steamboats upon the lakes for some years. But in 1860 he removed to Champaign Co., where he was employed in farming near Mahomet. He enlisted in the army Aug. 2, 1862, as a private in Co. H., 125th

Ill. Vol. Inf., and with his Regt. proceeded to the front by way of Covington, Ky., and Louisville, and then upon a chase after Gen. Bragg, whose army was encountered in the battle of Perrysville, Oct. 8, 1862, and then again at Crab Orchard. He then started upon a hard march to Nashville, Tenn., driving the rebel Bragg and his army before him; then wintered at Nashville. He was employed guarding the prisoners captured at the battle of Stone River. In the spring of 1863, he took part in the Chattanooga campaign, and in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. After the first named battle his Regt. was stationed to guard a ford, some four miles above Chattanooga, where it was many times shelled by the enemy. There the men were several times on the point of starvation, and oftentimes but one or two crackers were doled out to them as a meal. Mr. Kieffer was one of a party of foragers to capture a flock of sheep, and he admits soon after this he had at least one square meal. The winter of 1863-4 was spent in camp at Gordon's Mills, and in the spring he started upon the capture of Atlanta, and was in nearly all the battles of that expedition, and among the number may be mentioned those of Kenesaw Mt., Dalton Ga.; Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro; at the last named, he was struck in the knee by a spent ball, but he did not suffer the loss of one drop of patriotic blood. This campaign terminated successfully in the capture of Atlanta, he started again with Sherman on his march to the sea, participating in all the heavy marches and skirmishes until Savannah was made to acknowledge Union supremacy.

Turning northward, he accompanied the army up through the Carolinas, and was actively engaged in that desperate battle at Bentonville. In fact, Mr. Kieffer was always in line of duty and present when his Regt. was called upon to encounter the enemy, and displayed all the courage and bravery which are such necessary ingredients in the composition of a successful soldier. He was at the surrender of Johnston, then moved to Richmond and afterwards to Washington, and was in the Grand Review. After a service of three years he was mustered out and discharged in June, 1865. He was promoted first to Corporal, and afterwards to Sergt. He was always commended by his superior officers for having the cleanest gun in the Regt. After leaving the army he returned to his farm, where he has since resided. He has been twice married, the last occasion being in 1870, to Mrs. Lydia Ann Payton, a widow, by whom he has two children living, viz.: Frederick and Mary.

He was formerly a Republican, but of late years has voted with the Prohibition party. Mr. Kieffer makes very little display, and is always the same happy, good-natured individual, whose company is always enjoyed by his many friends. He declined several times the honor of being elected Commander of his Post, but these excuses were no longer regarded, consequently he was elected to the position, which he fills with dignity and to the satisfaction of his comrades. He never lost a day's duty while in the service, and never was put on extra duty, but was always ready for battle whenever called upon.



James Lawrence, enlisted in the army Aug. 10, 1861, Co. D., 7th Ill. Cav., and with his Regt. went to Bird's Point, then to New Madrid, after the fall of Island No. 10. From this time the Regt. was on the move, and passed through Jacinto, Courtland, Russelville, Tuscumbia, and took part in the battle of Iuka, and then, 3d and 4th of Oct., at Corinth, where his Regt. suffered severely. He next was in the engagements at Oxford and Coffeeville, respectively, and during the latter was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant in charge of the camp equipage, where all the commissioned officers were taken prisoners, he alone escaping. He was subsequently in command of his company after its release, whilst Capt. Bradshaw was at home recruiting. It went to La Grange, where it wintered, taking part in the meantime in several skirmishes and raids into the adjoining country. He was here in charge of the camp,

after the Regt. left upon the Guntown raid, and continued there until July, 1863; then he went to La Fayette, and afterwards took part in the battle of Moscow. In Feb., 1864, he participated in the attempt of Gen. Smith to join Sherman's army at Meridan, Miss., resulting in failure, during which the men suffered terrible hardships, from cold and hunger. Having re-enlisted, Mr. Lawrence went home on veteran furlough, and remained until June, when he returned, joining his Regt. at Memphis; then went to Moscow, then to White Station, next to Florence, where General Hood's forces were encountered, from which point he returned with the camp equipage to Memphis. Having been afflicted with sore eyes, he went into hospital and there obtained a furlough, and on returning home voted for President Lincoln. Subsequently, he rejoined his Regt. at Nashville, arriving there the day of the Franklin battle, at which place his Regt. arrived the following day, going into camp, and in the following month took part in the battle of Nashville; then followed the rebels to East Port, Miss.; then proceeded to Bibb's Springs, by way of Corinth and Iuka. The men were all taken sick; consequently were sent to Huntsville, Ala. Having been mustered out, Mr. Lawrence finally got home in Nov., 1865.

In June, 1862, his horse stumbled, and the rider falling upon his saddle pommel, was ruptured, making it difficult and almost impossible to endure heavy work of any kind, and the injury has always been a source of pain. In his Co. were five of his nephews, all of whom called him Uncle Jim, by which name he became known. Before going to the front, he returned home to see his sick wife, and on returning, the Regt. had gone, whereupon he mounted his horse and wended his way to St. Louis, without a dollar in his pocket. Then took a boat, and having no money to pay for transportation, the clerk detained his horse. He, however, found Gen. Grant, who gave an order, which immediately released the animal.

Mr. Lawrence was born March 7, 1819, in Ohio, and is the son of Elisha Lawrence who took part in the war of 1812, and a descendant of the Lawrence family of Delaware, founded by one of three brothers, who reached this country in the Mayflower. Our subject went to Knoxville, Ill., in 1839, and the following year cast his first vote for General Harrison, as President.

Mr. Lawrence married Frances Ferguson, daughter of Major James Ferguson, who was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. He had four children, viz.: Ann, who married Alexander Burnett; Minnie, wife of Robert Christian; Edwin, a railroad man residing with his father; and Estella.

He is a Republican, an M. E. Churchman, and a member of Post No. 45, G. A. R.

MAJOR-GENERAL JUDSON KILPATRICK was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Jan. 14, 1836; educated at West Point Military Academy, and graduated in 1861; entered military service as a 2d Lieut. in the 1st Regt. U. S. Art., May 6, 1861. He was soon transferred to the volunteer service, and made a Capt. in Duryea's N. Y. Zouaves. His first opportunity to smell powder was at Big Bethel, in Va., on June 10, 1861, where he went rashly into the fight, and was seriously wounded. As soon as he recovered from his wounds he accepted a commission as Col. of what was then called the Harris Light Cav., a Regt. of scouting dragoons, operating against the rebels from Long Bridge, near Washington, out into the neighboring counties of Va. Eastern Va. was at that time a theater for raids by the Cav. of the contending armies. Gen. Kilpatrick soon distinguished himself in this exciting mode of warfare as a bold and dashing leader, and for two years on horseback he ranged the country between the Potomac and Rapahannock Rivers. By sudden dash, intrepid fighting, and rapid pursuit of Rebel cavalry, he became a terror to the enemy on the Potomac. During the summers of 1861 and 1862 he continued in this hazardous service under Gen. McDowell, protecting Washington and harassing the Rebel army in Virginia. It was here he acquired the knowledge of Cav. tac-

tics for which he was afterward so highly distinguished. In June, 1863, he was made Brig.-Gen., and took command of a Div. of Cav. in the Army of the Potomac. After the organization the Cav. on the Potomac, in 1863, Gen. Kilpatrick took command of the 1st Brig. of the 3d Div. of Cav. under Gen. Stoneman. About this time extensive raids were introduced by Gen. Stewart, of the celebrated Black Horse Cav. in the Rebel army. A grand raid had been made, and the Union army completely circumvented, greatly to the surprise of its commander and the mortification of the country generally.

To counteract this daring adventure was an object of prime necessity, and a counter-raid was organized. Gen. Kilpatrick was chosen among the leaders of this uncertain expedition. Striking west from Washington, the Confederate army was flanked, their Cav. outwitted, and the Union raiders reached Richmond with very little opposition. After making an accurate reconnoissance of Richmond, the defensive works and surrounding country, the expedition returned with the loss of 1 officer and 37 men. All previous Rebel raids were eclipsed by this bold ride of 200 men in five successive days. Gen. Kilpatrick made another raid on Richmond in Feb., 1864. Leaving Stevensport with three brigades of light Cav., and passing rapidly to the rear of the Rebel army, he reached the fortifications around Richmond the second day. Some of the outer works were captured and held for several hours. Having no support and without artillery, of course, the opposition could not be held. This was the last of Kilpatrick's brilliant services in the East. By order of the War Department, he was transferred to the West in the winter of 1864 and 1865, and assigned to Gen. Sherman's army. When Sherman began his last and final march through the South, Kilpatrick was placed in command of the cavalry. How well he succeeded in this command, the smouldering ruins of Rebel property a hundred miles wide through Ga. and S. C. amply attest. The Rebel Cav. were defeated wherever overtaken. Sherman's army was protected on the flank and on the rear. Wherever it moved, Kilpatrick's Cav. was seen around it as a wall of fire. Not only was Sherman's army defended by his cavalry, but the cavalry captured supplies, tore up railroads, burned bridges, opened roads, and drove the lurking enemy out of the way. A thousand miles' ride through a hostile country has no parallel in the world. As Sherman's army marched through the Confederacy, Kilpatrick's cavalry could always be heard in advance. The Rebels never could assemble an army to capture Sherman, but Kilpatrick would have it whipped before Sherman's army proper could come up, Continuing in service until the close of the war, Gen. Kilpatrick returned to N. J. Few Generals have conferred more enduring honor on the service or done more to save the country. He died Dec. 4, 1881.

JOHN HOLMES, of Morris, Ills., was born in Fort Wayne, Ind., June 30th, 1849, and has the reputation of being the youngest soldier in the region where he resides. He removed in early life with his father, John Holmes, to Constantine, Mich., where he was raised and educated. In Dec., 1861, when but a boy, he enlisted in Co. C., 19th Mich. Vol. Inf. Starting from Grand Rapids, Mich., his first move was to McMinnville, Tenn., and from there marched to Resaca, Ga. From this point a steady pursuit of the enemy was maintained until Atlanta was reached; having participated in the battles of Peach Tree Creek and all the actions that led up to the siege of Atlanta. Here the young soldier was seriously wounded, the day before the victory came, and was carried into the captured city. He recovered and was able to join his comrades just as they were preparing to march with Sherman to the sea. The wound which disabled our young soldier was caused by a minie ball, which passed through a part of his body, coming out at the hip, and was received while digging pits on the skirmish line.

During the memorable "March to the Sea" Mr. Holmes was detailed as forager in a com-

pany of 500 men under command of Capt. Cahill, and his band supplied the army with all the provisions on this trip to Savannah, Ga.; and it is stated that there was no dissatisfaction in regard to the quality or quantity of the supply. It was discovered that the people of the country through which the army marched made a practice of hiding their goods and provisions in the woods, leaving a trusty negro in charge of the premises. The negro, in most cases, faithful to his master's interests, would at first attempt to lead the soldier astray, but by threatening him with death, with a number of muskets pointing toward him, the true locality of the hidden treasures would soon be revealed.

One day Mr. Holmes found in a field a large pile of sugar cane, and accidentally stepping upon a bottle, he proceeded to investigate, and soon found 500 bottles of fine wine, which, it is needless to say, were very soon appropriated by the boys.

On reaching Savannah there was a change in the supplies, and from an abundance of the best, gathered from the fertile valleys of a rich section of country, the soldiers were compelled to thresh out rice and use it with unwholesome swamp water.

When Savannah surrendered the Regt. entered and went into camp about one week; then crossed the Savannah River, going through the rice swamps to Columbia, where the news of Lee's surrender was first received, which occasioned great rejoicing. From Columbia the march led to Washington, D. C.; was in Washington at the time of the grand review, and remained in camp there about three weeks, when orders came to go to Jackson, Mich., where the Regt. was mustered out.

Three brothers of Mr. Holmes were in the army, two (Jeremiah and Perry) were members of the same Co. he was in. Perry received a wound at Resaca which required three fingers of his left hand to be amputated. Henry was a member of the 53d, Mich. Vol. Inf., and was wounded at Atlanta two days before its surrender. He was shot through his left leg.

Mr. Holmes was married July 4, 1869, to Minnie Knight, at Constantine, Mich. She was the daughter of E. A. Knight. He remained in Mich. about four years and then located in Ottawa, Ill., where he was engaged in the ice business about 11 years. He then removed to Morris, Ill., and purchased a livery stable.

They have three children, Willie, Daisy, and Earl, all attending school. Mr. Holmes is a decided Republican, a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W., and is a respected citizen of the country that he sacrificed so much to defend.



WILLIAM J. M. FISH, of Sandwich, Ill., enlisted in the army for the war of the rebellion at Sandwich, Aug. 22, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in Co. H., 105th Ill. Vol. Inf. With his Regt., he went to Chicago, Sept. 8, and from there to Louisville, Ky., reporting to Gen. Dumont, was attached to his Div., and Ward's Brig. Subsequently the Div. moved to Frankfort, then to Bowling Green, where it arrived Nov. 4, and then went to Scottsville. He spent the fall and the following months between Gallatin, South Tunnel, Lavergne, Murfreesboro and Nashville, and at the latter place was employed guarding trains and other similar duties. On Feb. 24, 1864, they moved to Wauhatchie Valley where he remained until May 2, when his Regt. joined in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Culp's Hill, Golgotha Church, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, and Atlanta. At the Dallas battle, Mr. Fish's Regt. took a very prominent part in capturing a masked battery, being the only one of the kind taken during the campaign. His brigade was the first of the 3d Div., 20th A. C., commanded by Gen., afterwards Pres. Harrison. It also suffered severely in this engagement, losing upwards of 40 killed, and 448 wounded. It remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until Nov. 15, when it joined in the "March to the Sea" campaign, and took part in all the important battles and skirmishes of that expedition. MR. FISH now looks back with pleasure

to his experiences in the last mentioned campaign, inclining his interviewer to the belief that if to-morrow a similar expedition became necessary, Mr. Fish would apply for a place therein. After the fall of Savannah, the 105th remained there for some days, then crossed the Savannah River and moved to Hardeeville, where it found that the Union troops had started on the march through the Carolinas. Mr. Fish with his Regt. fought the battles of Lawtonville, Averysboro and Bentonville; and was also in several important skirmishes during the expedition.

The surrender of Johnston at Raleigh ended the war, therefore the 105th left a few days later for Washington; participated in the Grand Review at that place, and was mustered out of service June 7, 1865, and placed *en route* for Chicago, where the men were finally paid off and discharged. Mr. Fish was born in Crawford Co., Pa., April 18, 1830, and was the son of Amon and Marilla (Joles) Fish, both of whom are now dead. His great grandfather was married three times, and was the father of 22 children. Our subject attended school until 14 years of age, when he hired as a farm hand, continuing thus engaged for four years, then moved west to Galesburg, where he learned the carpenter trade, then, in 1851, moved to Minn., and engaged with the North American Fur Company. He continued with this company for five years, then went to Texas and traded on his own account for a short time, when he returned to his old home in Pa. on a visit; leaving again, went west and settled at Sandwich.

He married Martha Elizabeth Joles in August, 1861, and by her had 12 children, 6 of whom are now living.

After his discharge from the army, Mr. Fish returned to Sandwich and entered the employ of the Sandwich Manf'g. Co., and was placed in the position of foreman in the wood department of that establishment, which he has filled ever since with satisfaction to his employers. He is a member of Post No. 510, G. A. R., at Sandwich, and a prohibitionist in politics.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM WARNER, a prominent citizen of Hampshire, Ill., was born in Stark Co., Ohio, Oct. 5. 1829. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Fetters) Warner, who were natives of Pa., settling at an early period in Ohio, and in 1854, removing to Hampshire, Ill., which place their son William had a few months before selected as a future home. Here the remainder of their lives were spent, the father dying in 1887, at the age of 80, and the mother in 1889, at the age of 81. Jacob Warner was a prosperous farmer and his father, George, who died in Ohio, belonged to one of the oldest and most highly respected Colonial families. The maternal grandfather of Capt. William Warner, Phillip Fetters, died in Ohio. William was an only child and was carefully reared under the safe guidance of his parents, and was educated in the common schools. He was married in 1852, in his native county, to Catherine, daughter of Patrick Harney, who was born near Dublin, Ireland, and emigrated to Ohio about the year 1843. He was a contractor and builder. Catherine A. Harney, first wife of Wm. Warner was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, in 1830, and died at Hampshire, Ill., June 13, 1855, leaving two children, Mary E. and George O. In April 1857 Capt. Warner, married Sallie A. Dickson, of Hampshire, Ill. She died in Dublin, Texas, Feb. 10, 1883, leaving 6 children—Alice Lorain, Jessie J., Francis Marion, William Tecumseh, Willis Montgomery and Albert Chapmann. Alice L. departed this life Aug 5, 1882 at China Springs, Tex. The others are all living. Capt. Warner went to Kane Co., Ill., in the spring of 1854, and purchased a farm near Hampshire, which he cultivated up to the outbreak of the rebellion. In 1861, he went to Washington where he engaged as a cook for the soldiers and was present at the battle of Ball's Bluff. He returned home in 1862, and raised a squad of 30 men with whom he enlisted at Hampshire, Aug. 7, 1862, as Co. C., 127th Ill. Inf. After being at Camp Douglas, Chicago, for about 3 months, the Regt. was ordered to Memphis and was there brigaded and assigned to the 2nd Brig., 2nd Div. of the 15th A. C. Mr. Warner

was commissioned 2nd Lieut. The command participated in the Tallahatchie campaign, enduring great hardships, and losing 3 of Lieut. Warner's Co.

In the winter of 1862-3 they returned to Memphis and proceeding thence to Young's Point opposite Vicksburg, remained there during the winter. In the spring crossing at Hardtimes Landing, taking part in the battles of Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge. Lieut. Warner here received his deserved promotion as Captain, and in that relation led the skirmish line in two assaults at Vicksburg, and his Co. being the color Co., was actively engaged during the siege, suffering considerable loss. After the capitulation, they recaptured Jackson and went into camp at Camp Sherman. While here Capt. Warner was detailed for duty with the Brig. Q. M, and ordered to Memphis, thence going to Chattanooga, arriving there just previous to the battle of Missionary Ridge, and resuming the command of his Co. which did some excellent fighting, but at the expense of heavy losses in killed and wounded. Capt. Warner gallantly led his Co., into the thickest of the fight and won imperishable renown. After this, the command moved on to Knoxville to relieve General Burnside, and after Longstreet's repulse, returned to Chattanooga, thence going into winter quarters at Larkinsville, Ala. May 2, 1864, they started out on the Atlanta campaign, being engaged in the battles at Dalton, Dallas, Resaca, Kenesaw Mt. Big Shanty, Peach Tree Creek and other places. At Atlanta the Regt. was to the right of the center and did hard fighting with considerable loss. After the capture of Atlanta, Capt. Warner was appointed to a position on Gen. Sherman's staff and ordered to his headquarters at Nashville, Tenn., to take charge of the engineering department. He had had some experience as a civil engineer in his early life in Ohio. While at Nashville, after the failure of some French scientific engineers to successfully construct a pontoon bridge across the Cumberland River, he was requested by Gen. Thomas to undertake the operation. Selecting 60 men from the Mich. troops who had recently arrived and who were from the pine districts of that State, he put them to work and accomplished his undertaking, greatly to the satisfaction of Gen. Thomas who expressed high commendation of his skill and enterprise. Soon after this, Capt. Warner was ordered to join Gen. Sherman at Savannah, which he did, going by way of Louisville and Cincinnati. During this trip, while the train was sidetracked at night at Great Bend, Pa., the car in which was Capt. Warner and a number of other passengers, was run into by a freight train. Several persons were killed and wounded, and Capt. Warner severely shocked, receiving injuries from which he has never entirely recovered. He, however, proceeded on his way, joining Gen. Sherman in Savannah and remaining with him during his march through the Carolinas. He was at the Grand Review of the Federal army at Washington, May 24, 1865, and afterwards went on to St. Louis to establish the headquarters of Gen. Sherman in that city. He remained here until March, 1866, when he resigned and returned home. He received a commission in the regular army but refused to muster.

During his period of service he was engaged in 25 pitched battles and numerous skirmishes; was never wounded or taken prisoner, and was never in a hospital. He was, while at Nashville, granted a furlough of 10 days to go home. On his return to civil life he resumed the cultivation of his farm near Hampshire and was thus engaged for several years, after which he invested in a large ranch in Texas. Losing his wife and daughter of 27 years of age, he returned to Hampshire, which has since been his home, retiring from active employment. He has served as Township Assessor, Collector and in other relations. He was one of the supervisors of the construction of the court house building at Geneva, recently burned. He is a member of Miller Post, No. 453, G. A. R., of Hampshire. It may be well said of Captain Warner that in all of his obligations and responsibilities he has ever shown himself worthy of the high place he holds in the estimation of all who know him.

GOTTLOB GMELICH, of Peru, Ill., entered the army of the U. S. Aug. 1, 1861, rendezvoused at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago, and was mustered into Co. A, 44th Ill. Inf. Aug. 13th, taking the cars next day for St. Louis, Mo., where they arrived on the 15th. His Regt. went into Benton Barracks, where, a few days later, it received arms and uniform from the St. Louis arsenal, and then went by steamer to Jefferson City in order to protect it against a threatened attack from the enemy. When the danger of this attack ceased, the Regt. moved to Sedalia. It remained there drilling and scouting until Oct. 13, when it took up the line of march to Springfield, Mo., where it remained until Nov. 8, when it moved to Wilson's Creek to deceive the enemy, afterwards returning to Springfield, following in the rear, and remaining over winter. It suffered severely from sickness during its stay there. Many of the soldiers died and many were discharged on account of disability. In Feb., 1862, the army under Gen. Curtis returned to Springfield, where the rebels under Gen. Price had concentrated, but instead of offering battle they retreated upon the approach of the Union forces, and a pursuit was immediately ordered—the 44th Ill. taking an advanced position—and continued for two successive days, skirmishing daily, and in most inclement weather, with several inches of snow upon the ground. The chase, however, was abandoned, the Union army going into camp at Camp Halleck, Ark., where it staid for several weeks. March 5, it became evident from the movement of the rebels that an attack was determined upon by the united forces of VanDorn, Price and McCullough, and by the way of preparation the Union army under Gen. Curtis moved toward Sugar Creek Valley, and on the afternoon of the same day its rear guard was attacked and driven in by the enemy, thus opening the terrible battle of Pea Ridge. Mr. Gmelich's Regt. was one of those selected to follow up the victory, and to pursue its now retreating foe, and being continued for three days succeeded in capturing a stand of colors, many hundred prisoners, and several pieces of artillery.

It subsequently returned to Camp Halleck, and remained there until April 5, when it crossed over into Mo., then to Batesville, Ark., where the army was reorganized. The Regt. afterwards proceeded to assist in the siege of Corinth, arriving at Pittsburg Landing May 26, and on the following day had reached a point within supporting distance of the main army, being two days before the evacuation of Corinth. His Regt. was again sent in pursuit of the enemy, but the roads were impassable, hence it was abandoned after a few days, when it returned and went into camp at Rienzi, and there remained until Aug. 26, when it again moved out toward Cincinnati and Covington to repel, if needs be, the threatened raid upon those places by the enemy. His Regt. afterwards moved to Louisville, and, after a delay there of some days, went in pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Ky., and, on Oct. 8, participated in the battle of Perryville, then followed the retreating foe to Crab Orchard, and afterwards moved toward Bowling Green, arriving Nov. 1st. Communication between Nashville and Louisville having been cut off by the enemy, the 44th took up its line of march to the former place, reaching there on the 7th, and successfully re-established communications between those points.

On the 26th it again advanced against the rebels at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and in that vicinity was in the terrible conflict of Stone River, wherein it sacrificed more than one-half its number in killed and wounded. The army, next went into winter quarters and about the end of June, 1863, went in search of the enemy whom it met and engaged at Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, and again at Tullahoma, Tenn. An expedition against Chattanooga having been determined upon, the 44th joined therein, and on Aug. 21, moved from Stevenson, Ala., crossing Sand Mt. down the valley toward Rome, Ga., and had reached a point within 27 miles of the last named place, when the main army near Chickamauga was attacked by the rebels under Bragg and Longstreet. The 44th was immediately ordered to return and rejoin the main army, which it succeeded in doing after three days and nights forced marches, arriving just in

time to participate in the bloody battle of Chickamauga, fought Sept. 19, 1863, then falling back to Chattanooga, remained there on one-fourth rations until the latter end of Nov. In the charge upon Missionary Ridge, Mr. Gmelich's Regt. took a leading part, and was thanked by Gen. Sheridan for being the first to place a flag upon the rebel works. It followed the now retreating enemy and captured many prisoners and several pieces of artillery, and subsequently made forced marches to Knoxville. The army remained for a time at Strawberry Plains, where the men endured cold and hunger in its most distressing forms. It afterwards moved to Chattanooga, where for the first time in 3 months, it drew full rations. Mr. Gmelich joined in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in the early battles of that march including that of Resaca where he was wounded in the knee by a rebel bullet, and was placed in a hospital, first at Jefferson, then at Quincy, Ill.- in all about 3 months—during which time, his term of 3 years' enlistment expired, consequently he was mustered out and discharged, Sept. 15, 1864. He was promoted during his service to be Corporal.

Mr. Gmelich was born at Wurtumberg, Germany, in 1843, and with his parents came to this country in 1853, locating at Peru; and at the age of 14 started to learn the trade of a tinsmith, which he followed until his enlistment. After his discharge from the army, he returned to Peru, and resumed his trade until 1866, when he embarked in the hardware business; at first as a clerk, and later, on his own account; and being possessed of a good business training, of energy and excellent judgment, was not long in building up a splendid business, which, owing to his popularity and shrewdness, has increased year by year until few men now in business in country towns are more successful and prosperous. Although he had a large business to oversee he was not unmindful of his duty as a citizen, and being pressed by friends, allowed himself to be nominated as Alderman of Peru, and was duly elected and served for six years, filling that position so honestly and faithfully that he was in time elected Mayor, in 1890, and again in 1891, which position he now adorns.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows order, having filled the chair of his lodge for several years, and was also delegate on several occasions representing it in the General State Conventions of that institution. He is a member of the lodge of Modern Woodman, at Peru, and its manager; has served as President of Peru Turnverein Society, and is a Republican in politics. He married in the year 1867, Josephine Schmidt, and four children have been the result of the marriage—Lula, Jacob, Robert and Fred.

In visiting Peru we would suggest, to our G. A. R. friends especially, to call upon comrade Gmelich and feel assured they will meet with a hearty welcome from him, his amiable wife and interesting family.

F. D. Petteys, of Tiskilwa, Ill, was born at Clyde, Wayne, Co., N. Y., in the year 1841, where he made his home until 1879, save the time he was in the army, then removed to Mich., where he engaged in farming and continued there until 1881, when he removed to his present home in Tiskilwa, where he has since been occupied in farming. Comrade Petteys springs from warrior stock, his paternal grandfather having been in the war of 1812, serving his country with distinction. Our subject enlisted in the Union army for the war of the rebellion in Aug., 1862, and was afterwards mustered in as a private in Co. H, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art. His Regt. was stationed for some time in the vicinity of Washington in order to protect that city against an attack from the enemy, and while there built Fort Sommons, Mansfield, Bayard, Gaines, and Foote. May 18, 1864, the Regt. left Alexandria, Va., for the front and participated in the storming of the rebel earthworks at Cold Harbor, which was its first experience under fire, losing 16 killed and 126 wounded. Its next battle was before Petersburg, then at Monocacy, Md., Opequon, Cedar Creek, Va., Fisher's Hlll, siege of Petersburg, fall of Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek,

Va. He was also present in reserve in the following battles: Fort Stevens, Snicker's Gap, Charleston, Smithfield, Hilltown, Hatcher's River, Appomatox, and was there when Gen. Lee surrendered, thus closing the war, having been in active service for nearly three years. In the engagement at Cedar Creek, the Regt. lost 43 killed and 165 wounded. In the battle of Monocacy, when the Regt. was compelled to fall back, Col. W. H. Seward was left with a broken leg, his horse having been shot from under him. After falling back some distance Mr. Petteys turned to fire his gun and Col. Seward succeeded in attracting his attention. He ran back and whilst helping Seward off the field received a ball through his shoulder. He, however, secured a horse, rode back about 40 miles while his blood flowed freely from the wound as he wended his way to the rear. His shoulder having been rendered useless for a time, he was granted a furlough when he returned home, and on recovery rejoined the Regt. at Winchester. He entered the service as a private but was promoted to be Sergt. and as such was mustered out at Washington in July, 1866, after the close of the war. At a reunion of the 9th N. Y. H. A. at Lyons, N.Y., Oct. 29, 1891, Gen. W. H. Seward in speaking of this battle of Monocacy said: "I remember with gratitude, the face of Sergt. Petteys, who upon the same occasion held me up beside the colors until a minie bullet passed through my sleeve and shattered his right arm."

In the year 1866, our subject finding it was not good to be alone, therefore, in compliance with the scriptural injunction, "took to himself a wife," Almary Jenkins, by name, who has been his faithful and loving helpmate to the present time and shares with her husband the general respect and esteem entertained for them by their many friends and acquaintances. They had five children, of whom are living three sons and a daughter. Commander Petteys has never recovered from the wound above referred to, but has continued a great sufferer therefrom. He is a member of Post No. 660, G. A. R., at Tiskilwa, and has been so greatly esteemed by his comrades as to be selected as Commander of that Post, a position which he now holds. He is a Mason, and in politics a Republican. Mrs. Petteys is the President of the Woman's Relief Corps at Tiskilwa and has held that distinguished position since the organization of the society. Commander Petteys has a magnificent record as a soldier, and although he was not one of those who directed the action of war, he, nevertheless, played quite an important part, and when his comrades were falling thick and fast around him, as they did in several battles in which he was engaged —notably in those of Cold Harbor, Monocacy and Cedar Creek—he never hesitated in the surrounding danger, but discharged his duty as a brave soldier and patriotic citizen of the Republic, which in a humble yet forcible way he was endeavoring to preserve.



William F. Corbus, of La Salle, Ill., is a native of Ohio, having been born at Millersburg, April 28, 1840, and is the son of Godfrey Corbus, also a native of Ohio. His mother, Sarah Clark, was born in Va. The subject of our sketch attended the public schools until he attained the age of 13 years. Being possessed of an intelligent mind, reinforced with a determined application to whatever duties he might be engaged upon, he was not long delayed in falling into possession of a liberal education which was always being improved by a course of general reading. After leaving school, he entered a printing office, starting in the position of "Printer's Devil." After having continued for 7 years he became proficient in that trade. In 1860, he came to Ill. and located at Malugin Grove, read medicine a year and a half, under his brother, J. C. Corbus, until his enlistment in the U. S. service in the 75th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in as Hospital Steward, Sept. 15th, 1862. The Regt. remained at Camp Dement, perfecting its drill until the 27th, when it was ordered South; subsequently arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 29, and crossed the Ohio on the following evening. Oct. 1, it was ordered to

move against Bragg whose forces were concentrated at Bardstown, Ky., and on tne 8th took part in the battle of Perryville.

The loss of the 75th in this engagement was severe; Lieuts. Eels and Blean were killed, Major Kilgour, Captains Whallon, Frost, Roberts, and Lieuts. Barber, Thompson, Irwin and Blodgett were wounded. His Regt. with the army then moved to Bowling Green where the latter was reorganized, the 75th being placed in the 1st Brig., 1st Div. It participated in the skirmishes at Nolandsville and Knob Gap as also in the battle of Stone River. In this battle the retreat of Johnston's Div. left Post's Brig. exposed to a flank movement of the enemy, therefore, the Brig. was ordered to fall back. Co's. E. and H. of the Regt. was ordered to contest the advance of the rebels until the line could be reformed. During the entire battle Mr. Corbus' Regt. was actively engaged and lost 2, killed, 25 wounded and 21 taken prisoners. It was next at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. It afterward participated in the battle of Lookout Mt., Nov. 24, 1863; marched to Blue Springs, and subsequently shared in the reconnoissance to Buzzard's Roost Feb. 24, and 25, of the following year. It remained in camp until the early days of May, when it joined Gen. Sherman's army in his historical campaign of Atlanta, during which, it participated in the engagements at Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, and all the skirmishes and battles of its Brig., until Atlanta was reached and the expedition terminated. It was afterwards in the battle of Franklin: Marching all night, it reached Nashville Dec. 1, and was engaged on the 2nd day in the conflict of that place, charging through an open field on the enemy's line, and capturing 233 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and camp equipage, and thus terminated the active existence and open hostile conflict of the 75th Ill. Vol. Inf. Our subject owing to the position he occupied had not the opportunity of using his musket and destroying the enemy, but in the position he filled, while nearly as hazardous, endured a terrible and almost unbearable experience. Surrounded and besieged by wounded and dying comrades, Mr. Corbus patiently, skillfully and systematically administered to their wants as enabled so to do with the limited means at his command; and no doubt many a dying soldier was soothed on his path to the great Unknown, so far as possible by human means, by our kind and tender hearted comrade, Corbus. His Regt. was mustered out at Nashville, June 1, 1865, and finally paid off in Chicago in July.

After the war Mr. Corbus engaged in the drug business at Mendota, Ill., where he continued until 1876; he then removed to La Salle, and followed the same vocation which he has managed ever since, and by reason of his good qualifications, genial and courteous manner and attention to business, has secured a lucrative trade. He had two brothers in the army, Dr. John C. Corbus and Dr. J. R. Corbus, the former being Asst. Surgeon of the 75th Ill. The latter is now engaged in his profession in Chicago. Mr. Corbus' maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary war.

In the year 1870 our subject married Clara M. Robinson and they have one child—Burton R. Mr. Corbus assisted in the reorganization of the G. A. R. Post, at La Salle, is one of its most active members, and in all matters pertaining to his comrades, he takes a lively interest. He is a Free Mason, a Modern Woodman, and a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM BEAL, of Sheridan, Ill., was born in Crawford Co., Ohio, July 27, 1837, and was the son of Daniel M. and Olive (Westover) Beal, both of whom were natives of Vt. Mr. Beal's grandfather, Obadiah Beal, was a soldier of the Revolution, and his father an enterprising farmer, who located in La Salle Co., Ill., in 1847. He died in 1872, and his wife in 1876. Mr. and Mrs Beal raised a family of 8 children, of whom William was the fourth son, and who received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood, after which he followed farming. At the commencement of hostilities, in 1861, he

enlisted in Co. K. 8th Ill. Cav. under command of Col. John F. Farnsworth. They went into camp at St. Charles Ill. Here the Regt. was formed and was ordered to Washington, D. C., where it joined Gen. Stoneman's Brig. and subsequently Gen McClellan's army. They afterward moved to Richmond and took part in almost all the prominent battles and skirmishes in which this army was engaged. Among them were Richmond, 2nd Bull Run, Antietam, Williamsburg, Baltmore Cross Roads, Fair Oaks, Turkey Creek, Malvern Hill, Poolville, Bardstown, Cacatin Pass, Middletown, South Mountain, Boonsboro, Martinsburg, Woodgrove, Phillimont, Union, Upperville, Barber's Cross Roads, Amosville, Little Washington, Fredericksburg, Freeman's Ford, Beverly Ford, Kelly's Ford, Rapidan Station, Fairfield, Gettysburg, Williamsport, Benevola, Funkstown, Falling Water, Chester Gap, Culpeper, 2nd Rapidan, Madison Court House, Raccoon Ford, Stephensburg, Bealton Station, Hazel River and Chantilly. He was mustered out of service Jan. 1864, veteranized the same day at Culpeper Va. and took part in the defense of Washington City, remaining there until August, when he went to Va., and from there to St. Louis, Mo., in which city he was finally mustered out of service, July 5, 1865. Returning home, he continued farming, but in 1876, removed to Kan. Five years later he returned to Ill., where he has since remained.

Mr. Beal is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 672. He cast his first vote for President Lincoln. He was never married and lives with his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard.

Mr. Timothy Hibbard, the brother-in-law of Mr. Beal, was born March 1, 1824, in Monroe Co., N. Y., and is the son of John and Mary (Hess) Hibbard, natives of Vt. and Germany, respectively. His father was a farmer and located at Mission, Ill., in 1843. He died, July 26, 1843, and his wife Oct. 3, 1874. Mr. Hibbard is the only one now living, out of a family of 13 children, 10 of whom lived to be grown. Timothy was the 8th born, and received his education in the common schools of Monroe Co. In 1839, he located in La Salle Co., Ill., and engaged in farm work with the various farmers of this county. He was twice married. His first wife was Tiny Dart, a native of Ind., and a daughter of Mr. Thomas Dart. Mrs. Hibbard died Feb. 22, 1843, leaving an infant. In 1849, Mr. Hibbard married Sopronia Beal, who was born in Ohio, Oct. 13, 1828. They have two children. He did not participate in any active duty during the war, on account of his disability, but his sympathies were entirely with the union cause, and he did all possible to further its advancement. He is well known and much respected.

CAPTAIN HENRY HAWKINS, of Quincy, Ill., in Aug. ,1862, in conjunction with Lieuts. Cannon and Earl raised a Co. of men for the army of the Union in Adams Co., Ill., and Sept. 1st, received a commission as Captain of Co. F, 78th Ill. Inf., and on the 19th, the Regt. under Col. W. H. Bennison, was ordered to Louisville, and detailed for provost duty until sent to guard the railroad. At Rolling Fort Bridge, Co. F., built a stockade and remained during the winter. The rebel guerrillas under Morgan attacked the headquarters of the 78th at New Haven, but were repulsed. A demand was also made by them upon Capt. Hawkins to surrender the stockade he held, but the invitation was declined and the rebels made no fight. The rebel officer stopped about three miles out to forage on a loyal Ky. farmer, and he is reported to have said "that was a d—d ugly looking cuss at the stockade," which Capt. Hawkins considered a rather dubious compliment.

Feb. 14, 1863, the Regt. was ordered to Franklin, Tenn., where it remained until June 24th, guarding railroads. In the fall it participated in the battle of Chickamauga. After conveying about 200 prisoners to Chattanooga on the night of the fight, Capt. Hawkins returned Monday P. M. after the battle and assisted in protecting the rear of the army. Here by some official carelessness, Co. F, and

several details from other Regts. were left on the picket line when the army fell back at midnight. These details consisting of eleven commissioned officers and about 160 rank and and file fell into the enemy's hands. Oct. 1, Capt. Hawkins found himself inside Libby Prison with about 900 officers like himself, prisoners of war, and here he remained until the following spring when he was transferred to Danville, to Macon, and thence to Charleston, where he remained in prison buildings under the steady bombardment of the federal fleet for two months, but no missile ever touched the building except one piece of shell that dropped in the prison yard.

When the U. S. authorities retaliated by placing about 600 rebel prisoners on an island in the harbor under the fire of the rebel guns, Capt. Hawkins was removed with other prisoners to Columbia, S. C. When Gen. Sherman approached Columbia the prisoners were hurriedly crowded on to cars in a storm of snow and sleet to be sent to Charlotte for parol. About 30 miles out the prisoners, having no confidence in the statement in regard to parol, succeeded in cutting the train in two and about 250 escaped. The officer in charge made no effort to recapture them, and said, "The bottom is dropping out of the Confederacy and they may just as well go as not." Although the weather was terribly severe Capt. Hawkins and four officers, on the third day fortunately discovered a true friend in the person of a colored man who recognizing them as Union soldiers, and learning their needs assured them of his personal care until "Massa Sherman comes along in a day or two." He well fulfilled his promise to care for these prisoners, and one evening came with the joyful news that Gen. Sherman had come and they could go where they pleased. That night an Orderly *en route* from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Logan, took them in charge and by noon the next day they gladly rejoined the victorious army of General Sherman.

March 5, Capt. Hawkins was heartily welcomed by his comrades. At Fayetteville he was granted a furlough, and passing through Washington had the honor of recounting his sufferings and escape to President Lincoln. Before his furlough expired the war was ended and Capt. Hawkins was mustered out by General order May 15, 1865.

Captain Henry E. Hawkins, a native of England, was born at Stroud, in the County of Gloucester, Feb. 2, 1822, a son of Henry Hawkins, an eminent attorney and solicitor, and M. A. S. Hawkins, neé Ross, both now dead. On the father's side his male ancestors were for many generations Naval officers, the father of Henry Hawkins serving as Lieut. under Lord Nelson, was disabled by losing an arm, which caused him to resign. At a very early age Capt. Henry E. Hawkins, wearying of the restraints of home and school, was articled to the Captain of a merchant ship in the Australian trade, and on the arrival of the ship at Adelaide, South Australia, not fancying the idea of five years' work as an apprentice without wages, he left the ship. After about 18 months' experience in the several Australian Colonies, he shipped on a New England whaler, and for 7 or 8 years was on the sea, having five times rounded Cape Horn. He also visited the graves of the Arctic Explorers in Petro-Palonski, captured whales in the Pacific, shivered and toiled in the nightless day of Behring Sea, and reveled on the sunny Isles of the Pacific—a varied life, full of contrasting experiences, the remembrance of which, even at this distant period, assists in pleasantly passing away hours that otherwise would be wearisome.

Capt. Hawkins becoming weary of this rambling life determined in 1853 to make the overland trip to California after spending the winter in Ohio. He started, as book agent, for St. Louis, and shortly visiting a friend in Schuyler County, concluded to defer his Western trip, and spent three years in teaching school. When the Northern Cross Ry. was opened he secured a position as Station Agent, and continued for several years, and was, during the six years prior to the war, at Coatsburg, in Adams County, during which time he held the office of Justice of the Peace, and for

three years was Supervisor of the Township of Honey Creek.

Captain Hawkins for many years since the war has been subject to epilepsy, which at times totally incapacitates him for mental or physical labor, and for the past two years has been an inmate of the Ill. S. and S. Home at Quincy, Ill., of which he speaks in the highest terms as being indeed a Home. In 1856, Capt. Hawkins married Miss P. Blackburn, of Brooklyn, Schuyler Co., Ill., daughter of Dr. James Blackburn, formerly of that place, now deceased. He is the father of three living children—S. F. Hawkins, a lumber dealer at Bosworth, Mo.; Mrs. M. P. Graham, and Maude B., both residents of that place. Capt. Hawkins has been for many years a Mason, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church, at Quincy, Ill.

J. Monroe Rifenberick, a native of Clarion, Pa., born April 30, 1845, son of William and Margaret (Ralston) Rifenberick, the former a native of N. J., born in 1805, and died in 1863, the latter was also born in the same State, in 1815, and died December, 1869. The father was a farmer and merchant and held various offices of trust and responsibility. Our subject is the eldest living of a family of four children, his brother William, and sister Mary having died in infancy, leaving a sister Annie L., wife of W. H. Lane of Farmington, Ill. J. Monroe grew to manhood in Pa., attended the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered Covode Academical Institute and graduated therefrom in his 19th year. While in the school he enlisted in Co. C, 206th Pa. Vol. Inf., and during his service received his diploma from the President of the college. He served in the Army of the Potomac under Col. Hugh J. Brady, who was an old veteran of the Mexican war. His regiment lay in front of Richmond during the winter of 1864-5, taking part in the final campaign of the war, and being among the first to enter Richmond. During his stay at the last named place our subject was discharged on account of disability—pneumonia having caused partial paralysis of the right side. His enlistment bore date Aug. 12, 1864, and his discharge followed May 26, 1865, after the war.

He then returned to Covode, Pa., and the following winter being improved in health, was able to teach school, which he continued simultaneously with reading medical works until the fall of 1869, when he was again prostrated with sickness. He then moved West, settling in Bloomington, Ill., where he taught school for two years, then returned to Clarion, Pa., in 1872, and taught school and read law for upwards of a year and a-half, subsequently returning to Bloomington and resumed teaching which he continued for twelve years in that town and adjoining villages. Here he was married, Feb. 12, 1883, to Eva E. Hayes, principal of the Chenoa, Ill. graded schools. She died June 16, of the same year of consumption. Here also Mr. Rifenberick had a stroke of paralysis and was rendered helpless. Recovering slightly, he entered the Soldiers and Sailor's Home May 4, 1887, remaining about 18 months. During his sickness at Bloomington, which prostrated him for a year, his former students presented him with an invalid's chair, in which he spent his time when not in bed. While at the "Home" he began work at the pension business, and finally felt competent to conduct an office, and withdrew from the "Home" and opened his present business, Pension Atty., in which he has been phenomenally successful and has over 1,200 cases now on file. July 25, 1890, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Lizzie A. Thompson, of Kirksville, Mo., born at La Grange, Mo., in 1855, she being the widow of Capt. Fred Thompson, of a Mo. Regt., in the Confederate service, serving under Gen. Price. Her parents were John S. and Charlotte (Gotliff) Craig the former a soldier in Co. A, 3rd Mo. Cav., who died from the effects of his army service. The mother resides at Quincy, and is a pensioner by reason of her husband's army service.

Three brothers, Joseph F., Charles G., and Andrew, were soldiers in the same Co. and

Regt. with their father, the latter dying soon after his discharge. Another brother is Dr. Thomas Craig, Government Physician at Tallaquale, Ind. One sister, now Mrs. F. M. Brown, resides at Kirksville, Mo. By her former marriage Mrs. Riefenberick has three children, viz.: Ora Lee, bookkeeper for the Singer Sewing Machine Co., in Quincy; Thomas Clifford and Pansy Eva, both in school.

Mr. and Mrs. Rifenberick are members of the first Presbyterian Church, of Quincy. Mr. Rifenberick is a member of John Wood Post, No. 196, also of the I. O. O. F., at Hamilton, Pa., and is a P. N. G. of that order. Mr. Rifenberick is six feet, four inches tall. Mrs. Rifenberick is a Notary Public and is of great assistance to her husband in his large and increasing business.

WALTER S. ANGELL, of Sterling, Ill., was born Oct. 31, 1838, at Smithfield, R. I. His parents were Arnold J. and Almira (Maxfield) Angell. His father was the son of Thomas, who was also a native of R. I., and descended from an English family, settling in America before the Revolution. His mother was likewise a native of R. I. Arnold J., the father of Walter S., was by profession a wheelwright and prosecuted his trade in his native town until his removal to the west in 1853, locating at Como, Whiteside Co., Ill., where he resumed his occupation. He is still living at Prophetstown, Ill., surviving his wife who died Jan. 20, 1892. They had seven children—Walter S., the eldest, Arnold J., Jr., Henry (dead), Draper, a member of the 75th Ill., Co. H., now living at Prophetstown, Pardon, and two others who died in infancy.

Walter S. as a boy was kept at home, attending school, assisting in the farm work, and acquiring some knowledge of blacksmithing. He enlisted in Aug. 1862, and was mustered in at Dixon, Ill., Aug. 30, as a private of Co. H, 75th Ills. Inf. After being in camp for awhile the Regt. marched to the front and was engaged in the action at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. The Co. was in the center of the line and in the thickest of the fight, losing in killed and wounded 31 men, all in about 20 minutes. Mr. Angell shared the honor with his gallant comrades and won the recognition and approval of his commanding officer by his courageous and soldierly bearing. The Regt. next went in pursuit of Bragg to Danville, Ky., where they were overtaken by a furious snow storm and had to go on to Lebanon for their tents and camp supplies, which had been left behind when they advanced upon Perryville. The next move was to Bowling Green and Nashville, and pursuing the enemy as far as Crab Orchard, subsequently returning by way of Stanford, Danville, and Perryville. Nov. 7th, the reorganization of the command was effected, and the 75th was assigned to 1st Brig., 1st Div. At the battle of Murfreesboro the 75th operated with the 22d Ind., and the 59th and 74th Ill., making an advance upon the town, continuing the engagement throughout the day. Night found them still upon the field, where they bivouacked. Resting on the 27th and 28th, the army moved forward on the 29th, and on the 30th the entire corps reached Overall's Creek, three and one-half miles from Murfreesboro, the command remaining here during the winter and spring engaged in picket and other incident duties.

Just before the battle of Lookout Mt. the 75th was ordered to protect the train of supplies which was coming in. The Regt. was not in the battle at Chickamauga. The 75th was now placed in the 3rd Brig., 1st Div., 4th A. C. The command was in action at Lookout Mt. and again at Missionary Ridge, contributing essentially to the victories which attended those engagements. The battles of Ringgold and Tunnel Hill closed the campaign, the command afterwards going into winter quarters at Whiteside. They joined the advance upon Atlanta in the following spring and participated in all the battles of that memorable campaign. Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pumpkinvine Creek, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Adairsville, Culp's Farm, Peach Tree Creek and other minor engagements.

After the battle of Atlanta the command

went in pursuit of Hood, forcing him back upon Franklin, there bringing him to battle and defeat. The Regt. pushing the enemy on they reached Huntsville, Ala., where they were quartered through the winter. Onward they moved and reaching Strawberry Plains about the middle of April, they proceeded to Nashville, where they were mustered out by the general order of the war department June 12, 1865, and finally discharged at Chicago.

At Nashville on their return home July 1, 1865, the 75th arranged a grand torchlight procession by placing lighted candles in the muzzles of their guns, and marched to the headquarters of Gen. Stanley, who in a speech warmly applauded the Regt. for its brilliant services in the cause of the Union. He returned home. He had passed through the war and many of its most desperate situations without a scratch or having lost a single day from sickness. Returning to Como, Ill., July 3, 1865, he conducted farming operations and a blacksmithing shop until 1872, when he removed to Sterling, where he has since been engaged mostly as a blacksmith. He was married Oct. 8, 1865, at Como, to Frances, daughter of Jason and Eleanor Hopkins, the veritable girl he left behind him when he took up arms in defense of his country. The parents of Mrs. Angell were old settlers in Whiteside Co., and their first child was the first white male child born in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Angell had but two children: William H., living, and Carl, who died in infancy. Mrs. Angell died March 6, 1891. Mr. Angell is a member of the G. A. R. Post No. 274, and is a staunch Republican, and as a citizen as highly esteemed as he was distinguished as a soldier.

CAPT. ALPHEUS M. BLAKESLEY, of Rock Island, Ill., one of that city's most enterprising and responsible manufacturing and business men, is the subject of the present notice. He was born April 28, 1835, at Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, a son of Alpheus and Almira (Webster) Blakesley, the former born Feb. 1, 1798, and the latter, April 16, 1804, a daughter of Clark Webster. The Captain's maternal grandfather Michael Webster, was a soldier in the war of 1812, which he passed safely through, and died at the extraordinary age of 102 years. Capt. Blakesley's father died when the son was only a few weeks old, leaving his widow, and three children, viz.: George O., Celia and Alpheus M. The mother died in 1845, the daughter, Celia, having died soon after the father. At the age of 10, after the death of his mother, Alpheus removed to Wisconsin to reside with an aunt, but not finding matters as satisfactory as he could desire, left to fight his journey alone. His struggles in early life were heroic and his misfortunes were realized by none more keenly than himself; therefore, he determined to acquire a good education which he finally accomplished, finishing up at Kingsville Academy, Ohio, when 21 years of age. He then learned the tinner trade, and soon after became interested with his brother in the hardware business at Sterling, Ill., which continued from 1856, for two years, when he removed to Rockford where he continued in the same line.

At the first call for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted for the three months' service in the Rockford Zouaves, a company made up mostly of Col. Ellsworth's first company, and commanded by Capt. G. L. Nevins. His Co. claimed to be among the first to respond and report for service under the President's call. He reported at Springfield and was mustered into the 11th Ill. Vol. Inf. with W. H. L. Wallace (a brother of Gen. Lew Wallace), afterwards a Gen. killed at Shiloh, as Colonel of the Regt., and Gen. Ransom, as Major.

Capt. Blakesley served out his term, but owing to very poor health was compelled to abandon the army for a time. He, however, assisted in raising and drilling a Co. at Sterling, Ill., and Aug. 13, 1862, he again enlisted as a private at Rockford, where he was mustered in as 2nd Lieut. of Co. E., 74th Ill. Vol. Inf., with Elias Cosper as Captain, and Jas. B. Kerr, as Lieut. Col. of the Regt. On Sunday, Sept. 28, amidst the ringing of bells and a general demonstration, the Regt., 940 strong, left for Louisville, Ky., where, on arrival, it was brigaded with the 75th and 59th Ill., the 22d Ind., and



W. W. Blakesley

the 5th Wis. battery, forming the 30th Brig., 9th Div., 3d A. C., with Col. Post in command of the Brig., Gen. Mitchell of the Div., Gen. Gilbert of the Corps, and Gen. McCook, of the army. In Oct., 1862, the army then at Bowling Green, was reorganized under Gen. Rosecrans, and afterwards known as the Army of the Cumberland. The 74th, while still in the 1st Brig., became part of the 1st Div., under Jeff C. Davis, of the 20th Corps, commanded by Gen. McCook.

In Oct., 1863, at Chattanooga, when the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland occurred, the 74th was brigaded, during the remainder of the war, with the 36th, 44th, 73d and 88th Ill., 22d Ind., 2d and 15th Mo., and 5th Wis. battery, forming the 1st Brig., 2d Div. and 4th Corps, with Col. Sherman, of the 88th Ill., or Gen. Kimball, as Brig. commanders; Gen Phil Sheridan commanding Div. a part of the time, and Gen. Gordon Granger the Corps. Moving from Louisville, Capt. Blakesley was in almost daily skirmishes with Bragg's army. The Regt. was held in reserve at the battle of Perryville. From this time until Nov. 7th, when Nashville was reached, the Regt. was almost constantly on the march. At the battle of Perryville, our subject acted as Adjutant of his Regt. It continued in camp near Nashville, having occasional skirmishes with the enemy, until the latter days of Dec., when it became evident that a deadly struggle was soon to occur in the vicinity of Stone River. The Union army advanced their lines, driving the rebels before them towards Murfreesboro. At Nolensville, on the 26th, the 74th, being in advance, came upon an outpost of the enemy, strongly supported by a battery. Here the Regt. received its first real test under fire. It gallantly drove the enemy from the hill under heavy fire. In this charge our subject was partially disabled by a cannon shot, but by the aid of two of his men went through the charge. They continued in the advance bivouacking without fires, being engaged Dec. 30th, with constant skirmishing and heavy artillery firing, and resting that night upon their arms and without fire.

Before daybreak the 74th was in line and as the day dawned the confederate shots were observed moving up the left flank, when the column to which the 74th was attached moved by the right. The rebels then charged Johntson's Div. to the right, completely surprising it, and capturing the batteries before a gun was fired. Johnston's Div. having fallen back, exposed the Brig. to an enfilading fire, to avoid which, it changed front, fell back some 60 rods, and took position behind a fence. The rebels advanced in three lines, and as they did so, Gen. Davis rode along in front and turning to the men said: "Give them hell, 74th, keep cool and fire low." Firing commenced immediately, but the 74th reserved its fire until the enemy was close upon them when it opened with volley after volley, making the solid lines to recoil. Meanwhile the 5th Wis. poured in grape and canister at short range, making fearful havoc in the closely pressing confederate ranks. Being confronted with an immensely superior force and to escape capture, the 74th fell back, three quarters of a mile, reformed, checked the enemy, then drove him back a considerable distance. The regimental casualties in this action were 8 killed, 35 wounded, and 42 missing or captured, being a loss of one-fifth of its force engaged. The same evening the 74th repelled a persistent Cav. attack made by the Texas Rangers and Morgan's Cav. In this engagement our subject was complimented by the commanding Col. for the skill in which he handled the skirmish line. The bravery and skill displayed by the 74th during the battle of Stone River was highly commended by Col. Post, who said of the 74th: "The deliberation and order in which the 74th retired is especially commended." Jan. 2, the Regt. was again engaged, but it soon terminated by the enemy starting on full retreat. It continued near Murfreesboro during the winter, then started on June 24, upon the Tullahoma campaign, one of incessant march, battle and skirmish, which terminated in the fierce struggle of Sept. 19th and 20th on the line of Chickamauga, and the occupation of Chattanooga by the Union forces. On the last day of this battle,

Mr. Blakesley's Brig. was entirely cut off from the army, and in imminent danger of capture, but on the following day, cut their way through the rebel lines, and joined the main army. Nov. 14, his Regt. received a flag from the ladies of Rockford. Nov. 25, Sherman made several ineffectual attempts upon the confederates' right, at Mission Ridge, but early in the afternoon, Sheridan's Div. and the 4th Corps were ordered forward to carry the rebel rifle pits at the foot of the Ridge.

They succeeded in surprising the enemy and carrying the pits, taking the surviving occupants as prisoners. Orders were then given to storm the Ridge, which after a terrible and sanguinary conflict was carried. In this charge Capt. Blakesley was knocked senseless by the concussion of a shell, but soon regained consciousness and led his company on "to do or die." He has never fully recovered from the effects of this injury. In this charge the 74th's new flag was borne by Sergt. C. E. Allen who soon fell wounded. It had scarcely fallen from his grasp, before it was seized by Alba Miller of Co. C, who a few minutes later fell severely wounded. It was then taken by Corporal Compton, who in time fell mortally wounded, whereupon, it was snatched from the dying Compton by Corporal Hensey who soon planted it pierced by 15 bullet holes upon the rebel works, the first Union flag to wave upon the hard-won crest of that rugged hill. In this assault the 74th lost 14 killed, 39 wounded, and 6 missing. The Regt. took part in the expedition to Knoxville and the occupation of Loudon. That winter will long be remembered for the intense suffering by the exposed troops, from the severity of the weather. In Feb. 1863, our subject was promoted to be 1st Lieut., and on Feb. 8, 1864, was commissioned as Captain of his Co. In the spring of 1864, he participated in the Atlanta campaign and was actively engaged in the battles of Tunnel Hill, Rocky Face Ridge, at which he worked all one night, with others, hauling two parrot guns by ropes up the Ridge, giving the rebels an early salute the next morning. The view from this point presented an imposing sight of the contending forces. Then followed the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Calhoun, Lost Mt., assault at Kenesaw Mt., Marietta, Vining Station, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. During the assault upon Kenesaw Mt., the 74th suffered a loss of 18 killed, 39 wounded, and 6 taken prisoners. From this time forward the 4th Corps under Gen. Thomas was detailed to keep the rebel Hood, and his forces in subjection, going first to Chattanooga, then to Resaca, thence to Pulaski, Nashville and Spring Hill, where the 74th engaged the enemy, moving the same day to Franklin. About Nov. 1, Capt. Blakesley, owing, to the absence of the Col., was placed in charge of the Regt., when he in turn was granted a furlough, rejoining his Regt. again at Huntsville, Ala., Jan. 6th. It was while encamped near this place that the Regt. was complimented by the Gen. in command of the Corps, as excelling all others in the Corps, in the neatness, cleanliness, and comforts of the camp. In the latter part of March they moved to Knoxville, and whilst in camp near there, received news of the surrender of Gen. Lee and the assassination of President Lincoln. No tongue nor pen can describe the intense excitement in camp, of those few days. His Brig. then marched to Nashville where, on June 12, it was mustered out of service with 343 officers and men, then placed *en route* for Rockford, arriving there on the 29th, where they were tendered a public reception at the hands of the citizens.

As the Regt. moved homeward it was detained at Indianapolis, Ind., awaiting transportation. Gov. Morton, on hearing this, sent an urgent request that they go to the Capitol Grounds to receive his congratulations, with other returning troops. The "boys" were in a scarcely presentable condition, and at first hesitated, but finally yielded and were marched to the grounds under the command of Capt. Blakesley, who modestly sought a seat upon a concealed corner of the platform. He was soon called upon for a speech, but at first declined the honor. He was lifted bodily and passed over the heads of the people to the front of the platform amidst wild enthusiasm, where he made a short address to the assem-

bled multitude. The Regt. continued on to Chicago, where they were finally discharged, and started for their respective homes.

After the war, the Captain removed to Beloit, Wis., where he embarked in the hardware and stove trade, and remained until 1869, when he removed to Hiawatha, Kan., and there resumed the same business. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, continuing there for two years, then went to Rock Island, working with the old R. I. Stove Company until Dec., 1880, when with Messrs. Mitchell & Mixter, he formed a co-partnership under the style of Rock Island Stove Company, for the manufacture of stoves and ranges, which has grown to be an extensive and flourishing business. On July 19, 1865, he married Mary Ann Avery, of Belvidere, daughter of Egbert H. Avery, and by whom he has the following children: Ella Avery, George Webster, Charles Alpheus, and Theodore Seward.

In politics he is a Republican; a member of the G. A. R.; and a member of the Broadway Presbyterian Church at Rock Island, of which he is an Elder and trustee. He has always been characterized by his pronounced views upon moral, religious, and temperance subjects, and is admired and respected for his honest methods in all his business transactions.

CHARLES JOSENHANS, of Morris, Ill., a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, whose parents were Gottleib and Redina Josenhans, came to America in 1853, before he was 17 years of age. He soon found his way to Chicago, and was employed as a tanner, a trade which he had learned in the old country. When the war was declared he was a resident of Lockport, Ill., and there enlisted in the 3 months' service. At the expiration of his term he enlisted in Co. D, Ill. Light Art., known as Dressers' Battery. In this he served 3 years, taking part in the battle of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh; also the siege of Corinth, and in guarding the Mobile & Ohio and Memphis & Charleston roads, while Gen. Grant made his expedition to Holly Springs, and was in the fight at Davis' Mills, just below La Grange, Tenn. Serving in this army until his time had expired, in 1864, Mr. Josenhans returned home, and again enlisted, this time as a veteran, in Hancock's Corps. He was ordered to Washington, D. C., and was a participant in the latter part of the Eastern campaign. He was also employed in guarding prisoners, among whom, at one time, was the noted Mrs. Surratt. When this woman was executed he stood within 20 feet of her, and in full sight of her when the drop fell and she was launched into eternity.

Returning to Illinois in 1866, after receiving his discharge, this faithful veteran settled in Morris, and found employment with the firm of Casper & Woelfell, where he has remained to this date, although the firm has changed several times. In 1868, Mr. Josenhans and Mary Pelke, of Morris, were married. They have five children: Amelia, Frederick, Charles, Julia, Hulbert and Nellie.

At one time Mr. Josenhans moved with his family to Pawnee Co., Kan., to secure a farm under the Soldiers' Claim Law, and was in the West about three years. This farm he still owns. He is a decided Republican politically, and is an active member of the G. A. R., and a citizen worth of respect.

SERGEANT DAVID FLACK, of Cottage No. 1, Ill. S. and S. H., Quincy, Ill., and a member of the G. A. R. was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, March 16, 1836, and is the son of James and Judy Flack. His father was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, having located at Wooster, when there were but two or three cabins in that now important city. He was twice married, our subject being the eldest of a family of six born by the second union. Ezekiel, a brother, and now a resident of Indianapolis, Ind., served in the 16th Ohio Inf. David was reared to farm life, attended the public schools and grew to manhood in his native county. When he was twenty years of age he lost his father, and shortly went to Henry Co., Ill., where he remained three years.

He returned home, and upon the death of his mother, which occurred soon after the parental home was broken up. David continued farming until the outbreak of the great rebellion, when he responded to the very first call for volunteers, enlisting in Co. E, 4th Ohio Inf. The Regt. camped at Camp Dennison, where it remained drilling and awaiting arms and equipments during the entire term of enlistment. June 1, 1861, Sergt. Flack mustered into the three years' service in the same organization. The "boys" lost no time but at once moved to the front, crossing the Ohio River and entering Va., thence onward, under McClellan into W. Va., receiving the first baptism of rebel fire at Rich Mt., July 11, 1861. After this victory they subsequently marched to Pendleton, Md., to relieve the 8th Ohio, who were all sick from exposure and camp diseases. Here they remained during the summer, strengthening the fort, digging rifle pits and doing general fatigue duty. Co. E continued in these duties during the winter and rejoined the Regt. in the spring at Cumberland, Md.

May 25, comrade Flack participated in the battle of Winchester, where the troops defeated the rebels under Stonewall Jackson. At Fredericksburg they joined McDowell's forces and then began the manoeuvers in which the Union tried to hem in Jackson between Fremont and McDowell's forces. In the opinion of Sergt. Flack, Jackson could have been captured very easily. But instead McDowell sent one division down to Port Republic, where it was badly used up trying to hold the bridge, and thus Jackson escaped. Orders were given by McDowell to not destroy this bridge, which was another "military bull." The 4th Ohio joined McClellan's army at Harrison's Landing, and subsequently, when the army moved on the second Bull Run campaign, it marched to Newport News, whence by transports to Alexandria. Soon it was ordered to N. Y. City to aid in suppressing the draft riots. Remaining about five weeks, it returned to Alexandria, Va., and went into winter quarters at Falmouth. May 1–4, 1863, the Regt. participated in the sanguinary battle at Chancellorsville, and was assigned to the 1st Brig., 3d Div., and 2nd A. C., with its position on the right center. During the desperate charge, the giving way of the 11th corps on the right, placed the second corps, especially the right wing, in a most critical position. After digging intrenchments they lay in the rain all night, and the second night afterward, covered their retreat, leaving the line about daylight and being the last of the army to recross the Rappahannock. Returning to Falmouth, they remained there until the march for Gettysburg, which was a most wearisome one, the men being obliged at times to march night and day. July 2, they reached the bloody battle field and at once went into action. Bravely they fought, and heavily they lost in killed and wounded. After the battle they followed Lee's defeated army to the Potomac. Here, in comrade Flack's opinion, was another grievous mistake of those in high authority, in not following the rebels closely. Instead, they were allowed to peaceably recross the Potomac, and gain their fastnesses in Va. The next spring we find Sergt. Flack actively engaged in the memorable Wilderness campaign, after which, June 21, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, he was duly mustered out after three years of active service.

Returning to Wooster, Ohio, he was married Oct. 11, 1864, to Mary E. Stonebreaker. By this happy union were born five children, of whom are living: William Irvine, Mary Ellen, and Effie May. Mrs. Flack died at Cleveland, Ohio, after which our subject moved to Minn., remained four years, thence to Cal., returning to Chicago, and going to the "Home" Oct. 3, 1889. Here he has charge of cottage No. 1. Mr. Flack is a member of the congregational Church. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but is now a Prohibitionist. He is a brave soldier and an affable comrade.

COL. ELHANAN J. SEARLE. The subject of this sketch was born fifty-five years ago in Fairfield Co., Ohio. In 1840, his parents emigrated to Rock Island Co., Ill., and located on a farm about 14 miles east of the city of Rock Island. Here he was brought up

until near manhood. His father was a farmer, born in Ohio Co., Va. (now W. Va.), in 1802, of New England ancestry, more remotely of English ancestry, his foreparents, both on his father's and mother's side, having emigrated from England and settled in Mass., in the early part of the 17th century. His mother was born in 1800, in Tazewell Co., Va., of English ancestors, her parents being among the oldest settlers in Va. Soon after their advent to the New World his ancestors, both paternal and maternal, became thoroughly identified with and adapted to the new conditions, circumstances and interests of their new home; in other words, they became Americans in every sense of the term. Some of them were in the Revolutionary war with the mother country for independence; also in the war of 1812; also in some of the Indian wars. His father's paternal grandfather was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army, and took an active part in the battle of Bunker Hill; and his father's father was a Captain in the war of 1812. Both parents are dead.

Colonel Searle is the eldest of a large family of children, his brothers and sisters being in the order of their birth as follows: Almira Newsome, Elmer Q. Searle, James W. Searle, Alvah P. Searle, Pauline Smith, of the full blood, and Melcina Yolton, Clark Searle, Mary Searle, Clarissa Hubbard and Sherman Searle, of the half-blood. Col. Searle was brought up on his father's farm, at hard work, and with but limited educational advantages. When near manhood, in 1855, he left home for the purpose of acquiring a thorough education. In Sept. of that year he entered Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ill., and therein prepared for college. In 1856 he matriculated in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, near Chicago, Ill. Here he took a full classical course, and was graduated June, 1859, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In due time he received from the same institution the degree of Master of Arts. Some months before completing his course he commenced the study of law under the direction of Gov. Beveridge, of Chicago, Ill. After leaving the University he continued his legal studies at Springfield, Ill., in the office of Lincoln & Herndon, until Feb., 1861, when he passed a successful examination by the Supreme Court of Ill. for admission to the bar. Anticipating, even then, the impending struggle for the preservation of the Union, and being resolved to render his services as a soldier in that behalf, if his country should need them, for the time being, he did not locate or seek to locate for the practice of his chosen profession. Having spent a few months in travel and recreation, Sept. 23d, 1861, he entered the military service of the U.S. as a private in Co. H, in the 10th Ill. Cav. Vol., at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill.

It may be observed at the outset that Col. Searle's military life was eventful, varied and laborious, scarcely to be paralleled by that of any other soldier no older than he and attaining to no higher rank in the army; and we can give no more in this sketch than a very short summary of his services. Col. Searle rendezvoused with his regiment at Camp Butler until Jan., 1862, then a short time at Quincy, Ill.; then was thrown into active service in the field at the front in the Southwest. He served with his Regt. until the 27th of Feb., 1863, when he was transferred or promoted to the 1st Ark. Inf. Vol. In this latter Regt. he served until Aug. 10, 1865, when he was discharged at Fort Smith, Ark. During his whole service of nearly four years he never received a furlough or leave of absence; and though almost continuously at the front, and in many battles and skirmishes, he never was made a prisoner or received a wound. In Jan., 1862, at Camp Butler, while on duty in the rain and wading in slush snow, he took the measles, was taken to the military hospital and there remained three weeks. His attack nearly proved to be fatal; indeed, during the forepart of his illness, the surgeons gave up hope of his recovery. This attack resulted in lung trouble, from which he has never been clear. Only by the natural vigor of his constitution has he been enabled to regain, in some measure, his former health and vitality. Immediately upon his discharge from the hospital, he was put to duty in the most exposed situations, when he should have been in a warm room or in bed But this he desired and re-

quested, so anxious was he to perform his whole duty as a soldier. Col. Searle's description of his experience and the hospital scenes while he was a patient, is interesting and instructive. There was at the time a vast amount of sickness among the troops from typhoid fever and measles, and the hospitals were crowded with these patients. The measles especially was very fatal, and many died from it. The suffering by the patients was hardly to be paralleled by the field hospitals after a terrific battle. The moans and cries were distressing, and there was hardly a time when he could not see from his own cot some poor fellow in a dying condition. Perhaps it was in a measure due to his own suffering that he became noted, during his whole after service, for his tender solicitude for and kindness to the sick and wounded, whether comrades or the enemy, wherever he met them —in field or hospital.

Col. Searle served as private until Dec. 30th, 1861, when he was promoted to 1st Lieut. in Co. M., in the 10th Ill. Cav. He served in this position until July 7, 1862; he was then promoted at Springfield, Mo., to Captain in same company; served as Captain until Feb. 27, 1863, and was then promoted at Fayetteville, Ark. to Lieut. Col. of the 1st Ark. Inf., in which position he served to the date of his discharge, Aug. 10, 1865. The principal campaigns and marches in which Col. Searle participated after reaching the front were as follows: From Rolla, Mo., to Springfield, Mo., thence to Hartville, Mo., thence to Rolla, thence back to Springfield, thence to S. Mo. and return, all in the spring of 1862: From Springfield, Mo., to Cassville, Mo., thence to the vicinity of Van Buren, Ark., thence back to Springfield, in June and July, 1862. From Springfield to Hartville, thence to Clark's Mills, Mo., thence to the vicinity of Yellville, Ark., and back, thence to the vicinity of Salem and back, all in August, Sept. and Oct., 1862. From Clark's Mills to Ozark, Mo., thence on the campaign to Northern Ark. in Nov. and Dec. 1862, which ended in the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark. From Fayetteville, Ark. to Cassville and thence to Springfield, Mo., in April, 1863. From Springfield in campaign to Fort Gibson, Indian Ter., thence to Perryville, Indian Ter., thence to Fort Smith, Ark., all in August, 1863. From Fort Smith to Dardenelle, Ark., and return in Nov. and Dec., 1863; thence to Waldron, Ark., in December, 1863; thence to the vicinity of Red river and return, in Jan., 1864; thence to Fort Smith in March, 1864; thence to Camden, Ark. with Gen. Steele's column, co-operating with Gen. Banks in his Red River operations in March and April; thence to Jenkins' Ferry, where the battle of that name took place on the 30th of April, 1864; thence to Little Rock, Ark., thence back to Fort Smith in May, 1864. From Fort Smith to Clarksville, Ark., to intercept Gen. Price on his retreat from his Mo. raid, and return to Fort Smith in Nov., 1864; thence to the Indian Terr. in a campaign for the protection of commissary trains carrying provision for the army from Fort Scott, Kan., to Fort Gibson and Fort Smith. This campaign continued through the months of Dec., 1864 and Jan., 1865, during which time Col. Searle was the ranking officer in the Indian Terr. He was without provisions or camp and garrison equipage and it was in the dead of winter. The duties were most difficult and trying and he was almost continually on the move. His force consisted of but little over one thousand men, and with this he confronted and held in check Gen. Cooper with a much higher force. These were his principal campaigns and marches; but many others might be named to the number of forty or fifty, not counting such as did not exceed fifty miles.

Incident to these campaigns, Col. Searle took part directly in the following battles; Cane Hill, Prairie Grove and Fayettville, Ark.; Perryville, Ind. Ter.; Moscow, Camden and Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., and many other battles and skirmishes to the number of thirty or forty. During his military career, Col. Searle served under Gens. Curtis, Brown, Schofield, Herron, Blunt, Totten, Edwards, Thayer, Solomon, Steele, Reynolds, and a number of others. In Col. Searle's eventful army experience, but two or three instances of his conduct and

positions in trying situations and engagements will be given. And first, as to the part he took in the battle of Jenkins' Ferry or Saline River April 30, 1864. During the greater part of this terrific battle (which lasted from 6 o'clock A.M. to 12 o'clock M.) he was in command of a Brig. and his position was in the left wing of the army and part of the time upon its extreme left flank. In the latter position he checked a powerful flank movement which the enemy attempted, and which, if accomplished, might have resulted disastrously to the whole army. Here he had a horse shot and killed under him. In this engagement he did not receive the credit due him, so far as the reports of the same were concerned, though he was complimented on the battle field by his Div. commander for his gallant conduct. Again in the engagement at Moscow, Ark., about the 1st of April, 1864, his Div. being at the rear of Gen. Steele's column and not having broken camp was suddenly attacked by a large calvary force under Gen. Price. It was a complete surprise, and a stampede was setting in when Col Searle, having his Regt. (composed of 700 men) well in hand, with great energy brought it into position confronting the enemy, and checked his charge until the rest of the Div. rallied and moved into line to the right and left of him. The result was the defeat and severe chastisement of the enemy. This prompt and energetic action of Searle saved the Div. from a humilating and disastrous defeat. Here he was complimented on the field by Gen. Edwards commanding the Brig. Another instance will be given: Gen. Steele in his movements in co-operation with Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, took possession of Camden, Ark., within a few days of the 1st of April, 1864, having approached it from the west against the constant opposition of Gen. Price for forty miles. Two or three days after his occupancy of that city, he sent Col. Williams with his Regt. (known as the 1st Kan. Colored Inf.) and about 200 cavalry and two small howitzers on a foraging expedition to the vicinity of Poison Springs, about 12 to 14 miles west of Camden.

The next morning after Williams was sent, the 18th Ia. Inf. was ordered to go in the same direction, probably to reinforce Williams. On the next day Col. Searle was ordered out with his Regt. in the same direction to forage, with no intimation, however, that he was to reinforce Williams, or even as to the latter's whereabouts. He was furnished from Gen. Steele's headquarters with several scouts who acted as guides. He started about noon. At the time, distant but heavy artillery firing was heard in the direction of Poison Springs. He could not understand the meaning of this but he moved out with double quick speed, so that if his assistance were needed in any emergency, he would be present as quickly as possible to render it. Four or five miles from Camden he drove before him a rebel picket post of several men. The firing of the artillery increased in rapidity and distinctness; and still he pressed on. Six or seven miles from town he arrested a boy 14 or 15 years of age, who lived a few miles south of this point. After severe threatening he obtained from him information, from which he became satisfied that Williams was in the vicinity of Poison Springs and that he was attacked by a large force of Price's army, whose camp was then in the vicinity of the boy's residence. Searle then pressed on with greater energy. A little further on he drove before him a heavy rebel picket post, composed probably of forty or fifty men with whom shots were exchanged. He now concluded that the enemy were between him and Williams. At this point, the day being still, he heard the musketry—musketry heavy enough for an engagement of several thousand on a side. He went but a mile or two further, being then probably nine or ten miles from Camden, when the artillery and musketry suddenly ceased. Experienced as he was he knew what this meant. Williams, in all probability had been defeated. At once he halted and sent back a scout on the fleetest horse direct to Gen. Steele with information as to the supposed situation. Soon his fears were confirmed. Large numbers of straggler's from Williams' command were seen slipping through the

woods, many of them wounded, some fatally, some on foot, some on mules that had been cut loose from the forage wagons. All agreed in their reports as to the disaster. Williams' forces had been overwhelmed, badly cut to pieces, and very cruelly treated. Searle then fell back two or three miles, selected a favorable position for defense and awaited further orders from Gen. Steele.

In an incredibly short time orders came and to the effect that Searle should rapidly fall back toward Camden until he met reinforcements. This he did and met the reinforcements four or five miles from town before night. The evening and night were spent in gathering up the broken fragments of Williams' command. Two or three days later Col. Searle made the detail that buried the dead, all of whom had been left upon the field. They were found to number 30 or 40 white soldiers and 124 colored, a large proportion of the latter being shot in the head, showing that the wounded and prisoners had been killed by the enemy. There were probably not over 450 men in this colored Regt. in the engagement, and 124 killed was an immense mortality. This regiment displayed great bravery in the unequal conflict and proved to the army and country that colored troops well drilled and disciplined, as they were, and well commanded as they were on this occasion, could be depended upon in the most trying emergencies. It was for sometime a wonder to Col. Searle that the rebel forces, upon the defeat of Williams, did not turn upon his small command and annihilate it. But this was removed some years later by a prominent confederate officer with whom Searle became acquainted after the war, who was in the Poison Springs battle, and he stated that when their conflict with Williams ended, they expected the arrival of reinforcements from Camden and they supposed that Searle's regiment was the advance. The circumstances of this affair have been thus fully stated to show what disasters sometimes resulted from slight oversights of commanding generals, and what grave responsibilities were often suddenly thrown upon subordinates

Among the earlier of his experiences the following is given: Confederate Colonel Porter with a Regt. newly organized in N. Mo., passed southward through the Ozark Mountains, Mo., in the latter part of Oct., 1862. Major Stephenson commanding at Clarks' Mills (a post in said mountains), was ordered to intercept Porter's Regt., if possible. In obedience to the order, he, at the head of 300 men scoured the mountains with great energy for three or four days. On the evening of the second day he went into camp at Mountain Grove Village. Next morning, before sunrise, he and Col. Searle (then Captain) met to consult as to the course to pursue for the day. While together, they took a walk in the vicinity of the village and camp, armed only with their side arms. They carelessly walked on until they reached a farm house more than a mile from camp. Here they enquired of the resident whether any rebel soldiers had been seen in the vicinity, the past few hours, and were informed that there were four men at the stable putting up their horses, who they were he did not know. They then walked on past an orchard and a lane leading from the road back to the stable, when they suddenly confronted four men, not more than 150 feet distant, in line across the lane, armed wifh revolvers and Sharps carbines, etc.

Instantly they commanded, "Halt!" The command was hardly given before the Union officers halted and fronted the enemy with arms leveled. The rebel sergeant commanded, "Advance one, and give an account of yourselves." The Union officers made the same demand. Thus they confronted each other for a few moments, that seemed like an hour. The sergeant finally showed signs of weakening by taking a step or two to the front, with a timid bearing. Seeing this the Union officers repeated their demand with the threat that they would fire at once unless instantly complied with. The Sergt. then promptly came up and delivered up his arms; and so did the others, one at a time; and they were all marched to camp. They proved to be a scouting detachment from Porter's command (which had just passed

through a few miles distant) and the detachment had stopped at this farm house to procure food for themselves and horses. The boys in camp laughed at them for having permitted themselves, armed as they were, to be "gobbled up" by two men poorly armed. The Sergt. shrewdly answered that they could plainly see that their antagonists were officers, and they supposed, of course, that they had a body of men near at hand. "We could not," said he, "presume otherwise without taking the officers to be fools, or at least fool-hardy." Perhaps this was true. The rebels were intelligent and cool, and no doubt they were brave men.

Col. Searle was often detached on special service or duty, but seldom under such circumstances as to take him from the command of his Regt. He was provost marshal at the Post of Hartville, Mo., in the summer of 1862; also provost marshal of the District of Fort Smith, Ark., in Sept. and Oct., 1863. He was in command of the Post of Dardanelle, Ark., in November, 1863; also in command of the Post of Walden, Ark., during the most of the winter of 1863-4. Several times he was in command of a Brig., and once of a Div.

He was several times on courts martial and military commissions, and in every instance, owing to his previous legal studies, he was president of the court. Another instance of special duty must be mentioned. In Jan., 1863, one Dr. J. M. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Ark., an excellent man and a true patriot, desired Col. Searle to aid him in the organization of a Regt. of loyal men from his state for three years, or during the war, for the raising of which he had authority from Gen. Schofield and the War Department. Col. Searl was Captain at the time in the 10th Ill. Cav. He went in with Johnson and they completed the Regt., March 23th, 1863. He was promoted to the position of Lieut.-Colonel in said Regt. and was mustered in as such Feb. 27, 1863; and Johnson was mustered in as Colonel March 25, 1863. Colonel Searle served with said Regt. until his discharge, the 10th of August, 1865. Col. Johnson was in no respect a military man. So the organization of the regiment devolved entirely upon himself, as well also as its command and management during its service to August 10, 1865, except when he was assigned to higher commands or more important duties.

Again, in Oct., 1863, he was ordered by Gen. Blunt, then in command of the Fort Smith Military District, to organize another regiment of the loyal men of Arkansas, for three years, or during the war, to be known as the 3rd Ark. Cav. Vol. In obedience to this order he enlisted and organized in the months of Oct. and Nov., 1863, 1,200 men. But Col. Ryan having organized the 3rd Ark. Cav. under the authority of Gen. Steele, in command at Little Rock, Ark., Col. Searle's men were assigned by companies to the 2nd Ark. Cav. and the 4th Ark. Cav., about half to each. In enlisting and organizing these men, it was never his purpose to leave the 1st Ark. Inf., a Regt. brave and patriotic, composed of the very best material, and in which he had great praise and confidence. He simply acted in obedience to Gen. Blunt's orders.

Col. Searle's occupation since the war has been that of a lawyer. Upon his discharge from the military service, he located in Ark., and entered upon the practice of his profession in the western part of the State. On the 19th of Feb., 1866, he was commissioned as prosecuting attorney of the 9th Judicial Circuit of Arkansas, consisting of eight counties. The position at the time was very difficult, requiring much courage, tact and skill. He entered upon the duties of the office and performed them to the satisfaction of all classes. He was also appointed U. S. Commissioner for the Western District of Ark., embracing the western portion of the State and the whole of the Indian Terr. He also acted as assistant District Attorney of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts for said district. He filled these positions until about the 1st of Jan., 1867, when he was commissioned as Circuit Judge in and for said 9th Judicial Circuit, by the Provisional Governor of the State, by and with the approval of the Military authority of the United States. This was the most difficult circuit in the State. Well understanding this, he, at first refused the

commission. But he was urged to accept; indeed, it was almost forced upon him. He served under this commission until 22nd of July, 1868, when, after reconstruction, he was commissioned by Gov. Clayton, with the approval of the State Senate, as Circuit Judge of the same circuit for the term of six years. He served by virtue of this commission until the 10th of Feb., 1871, when he was appointed, with the approval of the Senate, as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, under which he served nearly two years and until he was elected by the people of the State, Nov. 5, 1872, to succeed himself. Dec. 19, 1872, he was commissioned, in pursuance of said election, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the term of eight years. Under this commission he served until the fall of 1875, when his term was cut short by the inauguration of a new governor under a new State constitution. He also served on the State Board of Education for several years; also as one of the Trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University from the beginning of that enterprise in 1870, to near the time of his departure from the State. As such Trustee he filled some of the most important positions on the Board, as Chairman of the Executive and Building committees. The scheme of government and instruction for the institution and all its departments were drafted by him; and this has been proven by the success of the school to be the best that could have been devised under the circumstances. Indeed, it may be said that both the efficiency of the University during his service on its Board of Trustees and its success and high standing since in the Southwest are largely due to the activity, labor and fidelity of Col. Searle in its behalf.

In the fall of 1875, he returned to Ill. and located in Chicago. After this he resided several years in the city of Pana, Ill., and while there was elected and served a term of two years as City Attorney. In 1887, he returned to his old home—Rock Island Co., Ill., since which time he has resided in the cities of Moline and Rock Island. Col. Searle had three brothers of the full blood in the service as follows: Elmer Q. Searle, Sergt. in Co. M, 10th Ill. Cav., who died in 1864, of disabilities contracted in the line of duty; James W. Searle, in the 17th Ill. Cav., and promoted to 2d Lieut. in Co. H., 1st Ark. Inf., and Alvah P. Searle, Sergt. of Co. F, 8th Ill. Cav. Col. Searle is now and always has been a Republican in politics. He is not a pensioner and has not applied for a pension. He belongs to the G. A. R. and was for two years (1886–7) Commander of Post No. 411 at Pana, Ill. Colonel Searle was married April 1, 1862, to Cassie R. Pierce, who was born in Sangamon Co., Ill., April 1, 1843. Her parents were Charles and Melinda Pierce. They migrated from Tenn, and settled in Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1825. They were of English and German ancestry, but their families have been residents of America for several generations. From this union two children are living, namely: Charles J. Searle, born May 16, 1865, now in the practice of the law in the city of Rock Island, Ill.; and Blanche Searle, born April 26, 1873. Both make their home with their parents.

DR. CHARLES A. KITCHEN, of Rockford, Ill., was born in Troy, Ohio, Oct. 20th, 1839, a son of John Kitchen, born 1808, in Pa., a merchant tailor by trade. The maternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served with eminent distinction. Joseph Kitchen, brother of our subject, joined Co. C, 33rd Ill., during the rebellion, continued with his regiment eighteen months, was honorably discharged, and is now living at Harvey, near Chicago.

Charles lived in Ohio until seventeen, in the meantime having attended school, then moved with his parents to Lexington, Ill., there also attending school for a time, then entered Wesleyan College at Bloomington, at which he continued his studies until his enlistment in the army. The towns of Lexington and Bloomington had each a band of musicians, young Kitchen being a member of the latter, and these two united and formed what

was known as the 33rd, regimental band, of which our subject became a member.

Sept. 19, 1861, he was mustered into the service at Springfield, Ill., and immediately proceeded toward the front, via St. Louis, thence to Pilot Knob, Mo., camping there some weeks; then moved to Arcadia, lived in tents during the fall and occupied vacant houses for the winter, during which time his Regt. assisted in building a fort, our subject's particular duty being to attend to rehearsing, practicing etc., and attending dress parades etc., with the band.

About Oct. 20, his Regt. was engaged in the battle of Frederickton, Mo., he taking a gun and acting as a private with the regiment, being the first conflict in which the Regt. was engaged and among the first of the war. Jeff. Thompson and Col. Lowe, were the commanding rebel officers, the latter being killed and the opposing forces completely routed after sustaining a loss of 175 killed, besides having a large number wounded and many prisoners taken. The following day the Regt. returned to Arcadia, where it continued upon guard and similar duty until March, when it moved to Reeves Station, where it was delayed some weeks by reason of the heavy rains and impassable roads, then continued to Batesville, Ark., stopping at that point for upwards of a month. Then it marched to Clarendon, Ark., on the White River. In this vicinity the Texas Rangers were encountered, the Regt. being commanded by Col. Hovey, of the 33d Regt. and a sharp contest ensued resulting favorably for the Union army, and in which many of the rebels were killed or wounded, and the survivors scattered.

He next moved toward Helena, and the rations being exhausted, the water hot, and the roads bad and heavy, the men experienced many hardships and much suffering before the point of destination was reached. After a stay of several weeks the Regt. proceeded to Old Town Landing, south of Helena, and had one month's camping at that point, which proved to be a very sickly place. Nearly all the men becoming ill and unfit for duty, they were moved up the river to Sulphur Rock, near St. Louis, in order that the men might recuperate in health. After a delay there for a few weeks, being much improved, they moved to Pilot Knob, thence to Patterson, Mo., where Mr. Kitchen was relieved, the Government having abolished the office of Principal Musician, to which office he had been promoted. He returned to Lexington, and resumed his studies at Wesleyan College for a time, then studied dentistry at Bloomington, and when he had completed his course commenced practice at Toulon, and then at Galva, near by, where he remained eleven years. He subsequently settled in Rockford, where he has since continued his profession.

He married Oct., 1865, Abby Gardner, by whom he had three children, all of whom are dead. He has held the position of Tax Collector for one term; has been President of the State Dental Society, Vice-President one term, and Treasurer for five years, and was appointed by the Governor as Dental Examiner upon the State Board, which office he has filled for nine years. He is a Free Mason, held the position in that organization as Recorder for the Commandery, and is a member of Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Rockford. He is a Republican in politics.

COL. MOSES DILLON, lumber, grain and coal merchant of Sterling, Ill., the son Lloyd and Margaret (Culbertson) Dillon, was born at Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1845. Lloyd, the father of Moses Dillon, was, as was his father, John, born at Baltimore, Md. The family is of Quaker ancestry. The mother of Moses Dillon was a native of Pennsylvania. His father was a pioneer pig iron manufacturer of Ohio, at Dillon's Falls, near Zanesville. Five children were born to him as follows: Ella, who died in childhood; Lloyd H., Mary P., Washington M., and Moses. He died at Zanesville in 1845, and his wife at Sterling in 1879. The early years of Moses Dillon were spent under the parental roof, where he received the

kindly care and salutary instruction, which have never lost their virtue and effect. His family removed from Zanesville to Dixon, Ill., in 1856, and from thence to Sterling, Ill., in 1860, where after receiving such an education as was afforded by the common schools of that period, he obtained a clerkship in Crawford's dry goods store. He continued in this employment up to the time of his enlistment in Co. A, 140th Ill. Inf., at Sterling, May 19, 1864, going into camp at Dixon. His Co. was commanded by Capt. J. A. Morgan, and the Regt. by Col. L. H. Whitney. June 18, the Regt. removed to Camp Butler, and thence by rail to Cairo, where it embarked for Memphis. The ensuing 3 months were spent in guarding the Memphis & Charleston R. R., after which the Regt. was ordered back to Memphis, and thence to Camp Fry, Chicago. At the time of Price's invasion of Mo. the command of Mr. Dillon was sent to that State to assist in repelling his advance upon St. Louis. Throughout a period of six weeks in this service, Mr. Dillon exhibited the most commendable example of fortitude and endurance, and achieved the satisfaction of having been engaged in a successful military movement, although not actually participating in a battle.

He was mustered out at Camp Fry, Oct. 29, 1864, returning to his home at Sterling, where he has since resided. His first venture was in the grocery business with a Mr. Smith, the firm name being Smith & Dillon. After ten years he sold out his interest and engaged in the lumber, grain and coal business, purchasing the establishment of Judge Golden, and has since devoted his attention to this branch of trade, in which he has accomplished a marked success. He operated a large planing mill and grain elevator in connection with his business. Mr. Dillon was united in marriage May 8. 1867, at Sterling, to Emma J., daughter of Judge Joseph and Prudence Golden. Judge Golden was a former Judge of the Woodstock district. Their children are Mary P., Morgan A., Alice E., Joseph G. and Moses L. Mrs. Dillon died June 14, 1888, and on Jan. 6, 1892, Col. Dillon was married to Mrs. Annie H. Whipple, one of the most charming and cultured ladies of Sterling, as also a general favorite in society. After a two months' trip to the Pacific Slope, they have settled down in their elegant home at Hawthorn Villa, a beautiful suburb of the city of Sterling.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge 174, of Sterling, and has successfully filled its various offices. He was Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Regt. P. M. of Ill. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the M. W. A., the G. A. R., Post No. 274, and was its Commander in 1888. While serving as Commander of his Post he conceived and projected the erection of the soldier's monument, which resulted in the most satisfactory consummation of his plans in the completion of this noble and artistic memorial to Sterling's devoted sons, who so gallantly fought for their country. It was due to the untiring zeal and patriotic fervor of Mr. Dillon, while serving as the President of the soldier's and citizen's committee, that Sterling has been so distinguished in possessing this grand tribute of honor to her soldiers, and to the cause for which they heroically struggled. The dedicatory ceremonies were held July 4, 1890, in the presence of Gen. R. A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., an oration being delivered by Gen. McNulty, of Bloomington, Ill.

In politics, Mr. Dillon is a Republican. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church, and was a member of the building committee for the erection of the new church structure which was completed in 1887. He served on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Warner of the G. A. R., in 1889. Mr. Dillon has by his many laudable public and private acts and benefices conferred much honor upon his community, and given to his country an example of lofty patriotism which will ever dignify and ennoble his name and memory.

CAPTAIN ARCHIBALD MEANS, of Peru, Ill., made a record in the war of the rebellion which is worthy of being placed in enduring form, that other generations may gain some knowledge of the sacrifices made to per-



Archibald Means

petuate the liberties of this country, and transmit them as a legacy to the future.

Captain Means is a native of Pa., born in Alleghany Co., March 31, 1833, and when three years of age removed with his parents to Steubenville, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He received an academic education at Steubenville, but, on account of delicate health, went onto a farm at the age of 18, anticipating a benefit from the change. In 1854 he moved to Kentucky, and resided in that State during the exciting Presidential campaign of 1860, and, although his political convictions up to this time had been in favor of the Democratic policy, and his first vote was cast for James Buchanan, he became convinced that the views of that party were not conducive to the best interests of the National Union, and he determined to give his influence on the side of loyalty, and at the next Presidential election cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln.

This act, in that locality, at such a crisis in public affairs, was equivalent to taking his life in his hand, and some idea of the bravery required for an American citizen to exercise the right of franchise in Ky. at that time may be given when it is stated that Captain Means was one of five men in his precinct, and one of eleven in the county, who voted for the Republican President. Of this act, under the circumstances, Captain Means is as proud as of any event in the history of his eventful life, and justly so, when all things are considered.

In the following spring he began to comprehend the true situation of the country, and saw the perilous danger that threatened the Nation's life, therefore decided to do all in his power to save the country from disunion and defend the honor of the Stars and Stripes. So, in June, 1861, he began to recruit a company of loyal men of Kentucky, which was afterwards known as Co. F., 14th Ky. Inf., and of which he was elected Captain, receiving his commission Oct. 16, 1861.

Captain Means at once went to the front with his Co., and served under Gen. Garfield (then Colonel) on the Big Sandy River, against Humphrey Marshall. The 14th Ky., with others, in 1862, formed the nucleus of seven Tenn. regiments, which were known as the East Tenn. troops.

At the battle of Cumberland Mt., Captain Means was actively engaged, and while at this place was taken seriously sick, and went home on a furlough, as his friends thought, to die, but by the faithful and careful nursing of his devoted mother, with the assistance of other friends and relatives, he slowly recovered, and, returning to the front, was assigned to the staff of Gen. A. J. Smith, and had charge of the pontoon bridges at Cincinnati; but, his health again failing, he was reluctantly compelled to resign his command, and sent in his resignation Oct., 1862.

After recovering his health in a measure, Captain Means engaged in business at Pittsburgh, Pa., and later at Manchester, Ohio, until 1871, when he located at Peru, Ill., and erected the extensive zinc works at that place, in which he has ever since been a stockholder and manager, extending the business which has grown to a large and permanent enterprise.

Captain Means was first married June 2, 1858, to Isabella, daughter of Thomas W. Means, of Lawrence Co., Ohio, who died without issue, Jan. 20, 1863, near Hanging Rock, Ohio. He was again married April 26, 1866, taking as his wife, Sarah Jane Ellison, a daughter of Wm. Ellison, a resident of Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio, and four children were born, of whom three are living. These are: William E., Archibald L., Robert W., and Sadie. Robert E. was drowned Dec. 29, 1888, at Peru in attempting to rescue a companion who had broken through the ice. Death again invaded the home of Captain Means and took his wife, who died Jan. 24, 1880, at Peru. He was married Aug. 16, 1881, to Jenie Schleich, a daughter of General Newton Schleich, of Lancaster, Ohio, and one child, Allan Hay, has been born.

The biography of Captain Means would be far from complete without a short history of his ancestry, of which he has a published record showing the connection with prominent families of the old country. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, born in County Tyrone in the year of 1750, and emi-

grated to America in 1787, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, and settled on a tract of land in Pa., where his son William Means, the father of Captain Archibald Means, was born Sept. 15, 1803. William Means passed the early years of his life on a farm in Pennsylvania until his removal to Steubenville, Ohio, where he was engaged in the foundry and manufacturing business until 1850, when he became interested in farming, and continued in this line until his death, which occurred Oct., 1871, at the age of 68 years.

The mother of Captain Archibald Means, who was married to William Means, Feb. 11, 1832, in Alleghany County, Pa., was a descendant of Garret Von Swearingen who came from Holland to America in 1656, and settled near New Amsted., Delaware, on the Delaware River, and in 1664, removed to St. Mary's, Md. The direct line of descent through a number of generations on the mother's side is thus given, beginning with Garret Van Swearingen, of Holland, who had one son, Zacharias. Zacharias had four sons, one of whom was John, whose son John, had also a son of the same name, who was the father of Nicholas Dawson, the father of Nancy, the mother of Captain Archibald Means. The mother, a native of Pa., now resides in that State at the advanced age of 85 years. The maiden name of the mother of Mrs. Nancy Means, was Verlinda Blackmore, born April 30, 1776, and married Nicholas Dawson Swearingen, in Nov. 1795. Verlinda was a daughter of Samuel Blackmore, Jr., who came from England and settled in Maryland on a tract of land granted to his father, Samuel Blackmore, Sr., by Lord Baltimore, which covered the land now occupied by the National Capitol at Washington.

Captain Archibald Means is a gentleman who makes no ostentatious display, but nevertheless extends a marked influence in the community in which he resides, and by his business ability and integrity of character has won the confidence and esteem of his associates in business and social circles. During the war he not only gave his services for his country's need, but also contributed of his means to enable others to serve in the same patriotic cause.

Captain Means is President of the School Board of the city of Peru, an active charter member of the E. N. Kirk Post, G. A. R., in which he has served as Commander. He takes an active interest in enterprises that conduce to the public good, and all measures that promote local or National prosperity find in him an able supporter, although his extensive business interests fully occupy his time and prevent his more active participation in such measures.

ALFRED H. POLLARD, of Rock Island, Ill., a native of Jacksonville, Ill., was born June 15, 1841, and spent his early days in his native State, removing with his parents to Whiteside Co., Ill., 12 years later. He enlisted in the Union army for the late rebellion Aug. 5, 1862, rendezvoused at Dixon, where he was mustered into the service as a corporal in Co. C., 75th Ill. Vol. Inf. and was there engaged upon guard duty, armed with a club as a weapon of offense as well as defense. The Regt. remained at that point perfecting its drill, and army movements, until Sept. 27, when it was ordered South, arriving at Jeffersonville, Ind., there crossed the Ohio River and moved with the army against Gen. Bragg's forces at Bardstown, Ky., Oct. 1st. Coming upon the enemy on the 8th, it engaged in the battle of Perrysville and sustained a heavy regimental loss in killed and wounded, viz.: 46 killed, and 167 wounded. For the bravery and courage displayed by the boys of the 75th they received honorable mention in Gen. Mitchell's despatches to his commanding officers. With the army the Regt. moved southward, arriving at Bowling Green on the 31st. It next did noble service in the bloody battle of Stone River, which lasted nearly four days, Dec. 31, '62–Jan. 3, '63. Going into winter quarters, the suffering endured by the soldiers through sickness, cold and hunger, was intense. Its next engagements was at Liberty Gap—sustaining about 50 casualities in killed and wounded—and soon after, followed the desperate encounter of Chickamauga.

Later, it was in the main army at Chattanooga whilst that place was being besieged by the enemy, and afterwards took an active part in the conflict of Lookout Mt.—known in history as "Hooker's battle above the clouds"—occupying a prominent position in the line, and there again its men sustained their reputation for bravery and courage so dearly bought in the sacrifice of life and limb on previous occasions. Next it confronted the enemy in the battle of Mission Ridge, and while its deadly fire mowed swaths in the rebel ranks, it escaped with but few casualities. Having routed the enemy, the 75th joined in his pursuit and proceeded as far as Ringgold, Ga., and coming up with the enemy, engaged at the last named place and soon had him in full retreat. The situation at Knoxville, however, precluded a further pursuit, consequently the 75th returned to Chattanooga, destroying railroads and other property along the line of march, and on arrival, went into winter quarters. The winter was a long and dreary one, the men having been kept upon short rations, which at one time was reduced to a cracker at each meal—certainly not high living that would endanger the men with gout. In the early days of Feb., 1864, Mr. Pollard with his Regt. marched to Camp Blue Springs, Tenn., and shared in the reconnoissance to Buzzard's Roost in front of Dalton, and May 6th, he joined in the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw Mt. and all the other skirmishes and battles of his Regt., until Atlanta was reached and the campaign terminated. After the fall of Atlanta, the 75th was left by Sherman at Galesville and under him marched to Pulaski, Tenn., following Gen. Hood's forces, and on the 30th engaged the rebels at Franklin, where the army suffered severely. In quick succession followed the battle of Nashville which commenced Dec. 15th, and continued throughout that and the following day, and in proportion to the number engaged, was one of the most desperately fought battles of the rebellion, but resulted in the complete breaking up of the rebel army hitherto led by Gen. Hood. The 75th was engaged, and again distinguished itself for the bravery displayed in charging on the second day over an open field upon the enemy's line, which it forced, and captured 235 prisoners, besides a large quantity of small arms and camp equipage. This was the last battle of the Regt. It went into winter quarters at Huntsville, afterwards at Nashville and proceeded to Chicago, where the men were discharged and paid off July, 1, 1865. Comrade Pollard, although he was never wounded, nor suffered the indignity of being captured, the exposure and hardships endured during his three years' active service wrecked his weak constitution, which has never recuperated since that exciting period. For meritorious service he was promoted to be sergeant in May, 1863.

After leaving the army he returned to Morrison, Ill., where, for a short time, he followed farming, after which he took up railroading on the C. & N. W. R. R., with which company he continued for two years, then accepted a position on the Q Road, and was later, appointed a conductor, and has ever since maintained his connection as such, and is the oldest conductor on the division.

He was married in the year 1872, to Amelia S. Hubbard, and two children, Alfred R. and Harvy DeWitt, are the fruits of that union. He is a member of Burford Post, No. 243, G. A. R., is a Free Mason, and has passed through the Barrett Chapter and Evart's Commandery. His brother, E. J. I. Pollard, was also in the war.

Comrade Pollard is a big hearted, genial gentleman, and owing to the nature of his employment, is acquainted with very many people all of whom appreciate a kindly smile from him, but when it comes to a matter of business he "punches" all alike.

JOHN POPE. This distinguished general of the Union army was born in Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1823. He was appointed a cadet to the military academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1842. In July following, immediately after graduating, he was commissioned Brevet 2nd Lieut., and was as-

signed to the department of Topographical Engineers. Prior to 1846 he was engaged in military duty in Florida, and in the survey of the N. E. boundary line between the United States and Great Britain. Gen. Pope was one who believed that having been educated by the government, it was entitled to his time, and he has been continuously in its service since he left that point. He was in the army that was sent to Mexico in 1846, and served through the Mexican war with credit, having been twice promoted for meritorious conduct, gaining the brevets of 1st Lieut. and Captain. Among the battles he took part in were those of Monterey and Buena Vista. After the termination of the Mexican war he conducted the survey of a route for the Pacific railroad. When the rebellion broke out he was engaged on lighthouse duty. He was among the first to be placed in command in the civil war, and was made a Brig. Gen. May 17, 1861, and assigned to the Department of Mo. In Dec. of the same year, he surprised a confederate camp at Milford, which he captured, with a large amount of supplies. This forced the rebels under Gen. Price into Southeast Missouri. Following up his success, now in command of the Army of the Mississippi, he lay siege to New Madrid, and with the co-operation of Admiral Foote, captured that place March 14, 1862. By the capture of this Fort he gained possession of the river below Island No. 10, which was then occupied and strongly fortified by the enemy. He was promoted to Major Gen. March 21, 1862, and a month later captured Island No. 10 in the Miss., with upwards of 2,500 prisoners. This was a most brilliant affair and exhibited a talent for masterly strategy on the part of Pope. It was a victory of great importance to the National cause and reflected much credit on its commander. Uniting with the combined armies under Gen. Halleck, he participated in the advance upon Corinth, and upon the evacuation of that place, May 30, pursued the confederate army as far as Baldwin.

In June (1862) he was called to the East, and having been made a Brig. Gen., (July 14) was placed in command of the Army of Va., comprising then, the force of Fremont, McDowell and Banks, to which were added those of the Army of the Potomac, arriving from the Peninsula. Before he had his army well under command he was attacked Aug. 28, by the combined forces under the rebel Gens. Hill, Ewell, Jackson and Longstreet, and a fierce battle ensued, lasting six days, with great loss to both sides. Through the insubordination or want of support of some of Pope's generals, he was finally beaten and compelled to fall back. It is the general belief of military men and other critics, that had Pope been properly supported by his subordinates, he would have been successful in defeating the enemy. Soon after this battle he was transferred to the Army of the West, where he remained until the close of the war, in important commands. He was made a Maj. Gen. of the regular army, Dec. 11, 1882. His history in detail is full of adventure. He was generally successful in war, achieved many brilliant victories and captured a large number of prisoners. His record is a sure prestige of renown, and his name will shine on the pages of future history conspicuous among the honored soldiers, who in time of peril commanded the Union armies and saved the Nation's life.

JOHN C. DUNBAR, of Monmouth, Ill., is a native of Morrayshire, Scotland, born April 26, 1843, in the village of Gumtown, and with his parents removed to America, arriving at N. Y. Aug. 4, 1856, going direct to Peoria. The parents settled at Smithville, near Peoria, where the mother died, Sept., 1866. Then the family removed to College Springs, where the father died in the fall of 1880. John enlisted in the army Aug. 11, 1862, as a private in Co. C., 77th Ill. Vol. Inf., and went into camp at Peoria, where the men were armed, then went on cars to Covington, Ky., and thence marched to Richmond, Ky. During this march the boys experienced some cold weather, from which they suffered severely. Next they marched to Louisville, and there took transports for Mem-

phis, and from there moved with Sherman's army against Vicksburg, about the last of Dec. In the early days of Jan., 1863, they fell back, took transports for Arkansas Post, where they had a severe battle on Jan. 11, and succeeded in capturing the Post, together with the garrison and war snpplies. Subsequently they returned to Young's Point, and worked upon Butler's canal, suffering during the winter from exposure and hardship. Mr. Dunbar was afflicted with typhoid fever and other ailments known to camp life.

He worked in the ditch whilst able until April, when with his command he moved down the river and marched to the rear of Vicksburg, having witnessed the running of the blockade and was the first command to reach Port Gibson. The Regt. had constant engagements and heavy skirmishing with the rebels, and was continuously engaged on May 1st, it being the first to enter the city of Port Gibson. Mr. Dunbar was also engaged in the battles of Raymond, Champion Hills and Big Black River Bridge, arriving at Vicksburg in time to close in the lines around that place, where on the 19, and 22, of May respectively, he participated in the assaults upon the rebel stronghold, and having pushed forward and mounted the rebel works, he was shot in his left arm with a cartridge ball. He had his gun leveled in the act of firing when his arm was shattered and dropped powerless, but it saved his life as doubtless the ball would have entered his breast. He fell to the ground beside a fatally wounded comrade and almost immediately a bursting shell literally tore the dying comrade to pieces, also striking Mr. Dunbar, leaving him insensible and on regaining partial consciousness, imagined he was disemboweled and in the attempt to replace them discovered his error. He crept from that spot as soon as able amidst a shower of bullets and bursting shells, taking refuge behind a stump until dark, when he reached camp, and was sent to the field hospital, thence to Memphis where he remained two months, having in the meantime, taken intermittent fever. He then went to Peoria, a broken down man, where he was kindly treated by Dr. Fry and Mr. and Mrs. Wonder, who took good care of him and he soon recovered. His arm has never grown strong and is still very tender. The ball was composed of pounded glass and lead which was extracted and is still retained. He reported to his Regt. in Texas in Dec. 1863, and was discharged the following month, Jan. 16, 1864, as unfit for duty, then returned to Ill., and in 1866 settled in Monmouth, engaging in the drug business with W. F. Smith by whom he was employed. He became a partner in 1869, with W. F. Smith & Son which lasted for a year when the name was changed to Smith and Dunbar, and in the fall of 1876, the firm moved to its new quarters.

He is a member of the first United Prespyterian Church. Mr. Dunbar has a long and honorable career as a merchant in his adopted town and stands in the front rank, for sterling honor and unfaltering integrity among the first class business and professional men of the prosperous city of Monmouth.

He was married at Monmouth, Ill., Oct. 7, 1869, to Mary F., daughter of Wm. F. and Margaret (Bell) Smith by whom he has had six children—Margaret J., Anna, Robert C., Mary H., Wm. F. Edna I., all are living except Wm. F.



Our present subject, Albert B. Straub, of Galesburg, Ill., enlisted as a soldier at Quincy, Aug. 22, 1861, in Co. E., 50th Ill. Vol. Inf., the Co. being known as "The blind half hundred" which always clung to it. He first came under fire at Fort Henry, then at Fort Donelson, where, having succeeded in capturing almost the entire army (14,500) opposing them, at that point, wrote that he would soon be home, concluding that the same success would always attend the Union arms. He was next in the battle of Shiloh, that desperate encounter which caused him to change his mind, and concluded that there were still some rebels under arms, and fighters too. In entering this battle, the Regt. was cut off from its Div., surrounded by the rebels, and the first

volley poured upon them 90 men dropped dead or wounded. It then fell back and supported the battery. He joined in the advance upon Corinth, being occupied 31 days, going 21 miles, having thrown up breastworks almost every mile to insure safety, and when the engagement took place on Oct. 3d and 4th, he again participated with his Regt., which was there also cut off from its Brig. for 7 hours, but finally with a desperate charge cut its way through. On the second day, the rebels advanced against the Union works almost in the cannon's mouth, capturing several, but the place was made so hot they soon fell back in confusion and were pursued 40 miles. The 50th garrisoned Corinth until Nov., 1863, but in the meantime, was engaged in several raids—one to Town Creek, meeting the enemy at Bear Creek, whom it attacked driving him of upwards of 100 miles. In the winter it joined Sherman's army, and later participated in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston and Rome Cross Roads, and was then sent to Rome to garrison the place. This was done by the request of the Col. who desired to remain in command although he was carrying a ball in his side and had his arm shot away. The Regt. here remained until the fall of Atlanta, then moved to Linnville, Tenn., where it secured horses and mules by confiscation, and subsequently re-enlisting, the men went home on a veteran furlough. Returning, his Regt. joined Sherman's army on the march to the sea, where it was dismounted and participated in all the hardships of that campaign, terminating in the fall of Savannah, and afterwards went on the march through the Carolinas, taking part in the battles Lawtonville, Averysboro, and Bentonville, which closed his active field service. He was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston at Raleigh, and shortly after, participated in the grand review at Washington, and later, was discharged in Ky., July 13, 1865.

Mr. Straub was born in Ill., April 22, 1842, son of John and Dorothy (Lindenmeyer) Straub, who in 1837 removed to Ill. where they lived and died, having had a family of 5 boys and 5 girls, 3 of the former being in the rebellion, viz.: F. H., who was killed at Atietam; Joseph, wounded whilst fighting under Sherman; and our subject. Our subject's grandfather was in the Revolutionary war.

Returning from the war, Mr. Straub engaged in the general merchandising business at Murray, Iowa, which he continued for 3 years, then moved to Fowler and opened a grocery store which he followed for some years, then removed to Galesburg in 1881, and went railroading for 5 years, when he was appointed depot master which position he now fills. He is handsome in appearance, a jolly good fellow, and known by many. He married Elizabeth Weidenhomer Feb. 28, 1867, and they have nine children, viz.: Rose, now Mrs. L. J. Burk; Edward; Dolly, now Mrs. J. B. Stout; Roy, Mattie, William, John, Peach, and Arty. He is a Republican as is also the soldier brother, whilst the two brothers who were not in the war are Democrats. He is a member of Post No. 45 G. A. R., an Odd Fellow, and a Modern Woodman. He was a Justice of the Peace at Fowler, and Collector, and now owns a handsome home on the Knoxville Road.

WALTER J. CAMPBELL, at this time a resident of Minooka, Ill., was registered in the army as Walter Campbell. He was born near Vandalia, Ill., Jan. 1, 1843. His father was Robert Campbell of Scotch descent, and a resident of Fulton Co., Pa. His mother was Nancy Fogler, a daughter of Henry and Barbara Fogler, of German ancestry. The Foglers were of old Va. stock and early settlers in Va., afterwards moving to Md. and later to the vicinity of Delaware, Ohio. Grandfather Fogler, born in America of German parents, was in the War of 1812.

The subject of our sketch was a resident of Vandalia, Ill., until he was 18 years of age. At this time, inspired with a love of country and desire to take part in the great struggle for freedom, he united with a number of fellow patriots and formed a company. The quota of the county was so rapidly filled that this Co.

could not be accepted. This was a great disappointment to the enthusiastic young men, and as Major Webber, of St. Louis, offered to find a place for them in the Regts. of Mo., they went to St. Louis, expecting to enlist for 3 months, learning when they reached there that they must go in for three years. About 40 of the 85 men returned to their homes, but the others, including Mr. Campbell, made up what was known as Co. C, 6th Mo. Vol. Inf., being mustered in June 14, 1861. This Regt. remained in Mo. until May of the next year, guarding railroads and performing duty at Pilot Knob. They left Pilot Knob about Sept. 20, went to St. Louis; from there embarked for Jefferson City, and from there they marched to Tipton, Mo., where they joined Fremont's expedition to Springfield; then returned to Tipton, and guarded the Union Pacific until May. It was then sent to Shiloh, and formed a part of Sherman's Div., just after the battle at that place. The first loss to the Regt. was while on picket duty in front of Corinth, during the siege of that city. Reaching Memphis June 27, 1862, the summer and autumn were spent in drilling and scouting. The next movement was under the command of Gen. Sherman, to invest Vicksburg, Miss.

Mr. Campbell recalls a pleasant incident that occurred on the boat going down the river. The second morning when he awoke he found his haversack filled with pigs' feet and his canteen full of whisky. Not having any use for the whisky he put it away, but made good use of the pigs' feet. In explanation it was discovered that the officers had laid in a good supply of delicacies to be used on the trip down the river, but some of the boys captured these good things and made a general distribution. The canteen of whisky was more profitably disposed of than by drinking it, as a comrade suggested that it could be diluted one-half with river water and sold for five dollars, which was done.

The first severe engagement this Regt. participated in, was under command of Gen. Sherman, at Chickasaw Bayou. In this engagement the company marched into battle by the "right flank," that is four men abreast. The man behind Mr. Campbell and the men on either side were shot down. The Capt. called for men to follow him across the Bayou, and Mr. Campbell and four men responded. In crossing he became separated from his comrades and fell in with Co. A., and was with it during the rest of the day. In returning over the field, covered over the wrecks of the battle, he found a young boy of his Co., named Ray, who had been shot through both legs. The boy implored the men not to leave him, so Campbell placed his gun in the hands of a comrade by the name of Scott. and carried the wounded boy to the rear. On reaching his own Co. Mr. Campbell heard the men recounting the names of the killed, among which his name was mentioned; one man said he saw Campbell killed and others were equally certain, but just then he spoke and said, "Hold on there, not yet." The boy whom he so kindly bore from the field, recovered from his wounds.

From the Chickasaw Bayou campaign, these soldiers were sent up the White River to Arkansas Post, where they had a sharp engagement, and many good men were lost. The Post was taken with about 8,000 prisoners.

A very amusing event occurred in this battle. The men had advanced until they were close upon the enemy and were still firing when the order was given to lie down. While lying upon the ground a rooster between the lines began to crow. This was too much for the "boys," so one of the Union soldiers arose and started after the defiant rooster, which, when pursued, ran toward the rebel lines. At this point one of the officers while rising to call the reckless soldier back, received a ball in his foot and went hobbling to the rear on one foot. This appeared so ludicrous that all lost sight of the man and rooster for a time, and the rooster was not found even after the enemy surrendered, which they did within a few hours. They moved then to Milliken's Bend. The 61st Regt. with others was then set to work on the canal across from Vicksburg and while camped on the bank of the river Mr. Campbell saw the "Queen of the West" run the blockade.

The command then moved up the Yazoo River, where it engaged the enemy while Gen. Grant, went around by Grand Gulf and Jackson. Following this was the battle of Champion Hills; May 17, the troops crossed the Black River, and on the 18th, closed up on Vicksburg, and the 19th, drew the enemy's fire, his Regt. losing quite a number of men. It then crossed the Black River at the upper ford and had a skirmish with the opposing forces. May 22, the assault was made and Mr. Campbell was engaged in the siege until the surrender. On the day Vicksburg fell he was on guard where he could overlook the rebel works and a rebel invited him to partake of his breakfast which was taken from the rump of a mule.

The next expedition was with Gen. Sherman into East Tenn. In Oct. a Co. of the 6th and a Co. of the 8th were detailed to load the "Sam Gatey", an old Miss. Steamer, on which they started for Memphis. In the night the boat struck a snag and sunk in about 15 feet of water. The men were put on board a transport and continued on their course. The pilot of the steamer was arrested, as it was thought he intentionally wrecked the Steamer for the benefit of the rebel guerrilla bands.

At Memphis the Regt. took the cars for Corinth, Miss., and marched to Tuscumbia, Ala., crossed the river at Eastport and marched to Chattanooga, Tenn, The day before the battle of Mission Ridge, its line was formed on the left of the army, and on the morning of the battle, it took the first line of works, although later in the day the heaviest fighting was on the right. Nov. 24, having drawn three days' rations, the Regt. started to relieve Burnside at Knoxville, marching over a portion of country that had been scourged by two armies. On this march, after fasting 24 hours, Mr. Campbell bought a piece of fat pork, which he ate without any other food, and it made him sick; he soon secured some corn bread which remedied the difficulty. Becoming footsore he procured a horse and rode with the command back to Chattanooga and was there detailed to go with the pontoon train down the river to Bridgeport, later going into camp at Larkinsville, where the men enlisted for 3 years more. Taking a furlough for 30 days, he went home to Vandalia, Ill. The first battle after re-enlistment was at Snake Creek Gap, followed by actions at Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro, then going into camp at Eastpoint. The command then followed Hood as far as Rome, Ga.

At Vining Station the men voted for President Lincoln. A start was then made on the "March to the Sea" with Gen. Sherman. The Div. commanded by Gen. Hazen, opened the line of communication by capturing the rebel Fort McAllister, at Savannah. On boats by sea, Beaufort, N. C., was reached and a campaign through the Carolinas was entered upon, during which on Feb. 14, the men waded in the swamp part of the day with water up to their waists, for the purpose of flanking the rebel line. They were in Columbia the night it was burned, and participated in the battle of Bentonville, and then moved to Goldsboro. While here a soldier insulted an elderly lady, for which his head was shaved and he was drummed out of the service. They followed Gen. Johnston and occupied Raleigh, N. C. After Johnston's surrender, April 26, the command then marched through Va. to Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington, where they took part in the grand review. From there they were sent to Louisville, Ky., then to Little Rock, Ark., and were mustered out Aug. 17, 1865. Mr. Campbell served three years as a private, and when re-enlisted he was appointed Orderly Sergt. He was also offered a brevet Lieutenancy. After the war Mr. Campbell resided in Vandalia, Ill., until 1867, when he moved to Minooka, where he opened a harness shop.

He was married Sept. 5, 1870, to Bell Gifford, of Oberlin, Ohio, a daughter of John N. Gifford, a retired farmer. They have a family of six children; Maude, Dora, Hattie, Robert, Gertrude and John.

Mr. Campbell votes the Republican ticket, and is enrolled in Post No. 494, G. A. R. His only brother was in the service and suffered the horrors of Andersonville.

CAPT. G. W. B. SADORUS, of Sadorus, Ill., was born Dec. 31, 1838, upon his father's farm, situated near the head water of the Kaskaskia River, contiguous to the present site of the town of Sadorus. His father. Wm. Sadorus, removed with his parents to that locality in 1824, from Pa., the family being an honorable specimen of Pa. Dutch stock, as also devoted patriots to their country. The grandfather Henry Sadorus, was an old soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject continued upon his father's farm until 1858, when he entered his father's mercantile business, which the former conducted, as also a large warehouse and mill business. He assisted in raising a Co., and enlisted himself Aug, 12, 1862, and became a Sergt. in Co. E., 125th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was promoted to Orderly Sergt., Jan. 20, 1863, and as such commanded his Co., receiving his commission as Capt. April 20, 1865, which was delayed for a time, as communication between Sherman's army and the north had been interrupted. With his Regt. he proceeded to Cincinnati, thence to Covington, and later to Louisville, where the Regt. was Brigaded with the 85th Ill., 86th and 52nd Ohio. Our gallant young hero has good reasons to remember his first greeting in the historical battle of Perryville, fought Oct. 8, 1862, which was a contest between the giants, and to a finish. He then started in pursuit of Bragg's army, and as his men who were not accustomed to army life, set out carrying, besides other impediments, an extra suit of clothing each. As the chase upon which they were engaged demanded constant action we soon saw the "boys" drop by the roadside all superfluous clothing. Bragg was pursued to Cumberland Gap, then the 125th was headed for Bowling Green and Nashville, where Gen. Rosecrans superseded Buell to the command, which change brought rejoicing among the men who had grown exasperated in being led by a Gen. who performed his movements in a carriage with his servants, as does a State Gov., in times of peace.

Reaching Edgefield, Nov. 8, they established winter quarters, and soon were under command of Gen. Sheridan. In the spring of 1863, the army moved across the Cumberland River, to below Nashville, where Capt. Sadorus was employed upon Provost duty, and at Nashville, and in guarding supply trains, *en route* to the main army, at Murfreesboro, until Aug. 20, 1863, when they started on the Chattanooga campaign, marching by way of Franklin, Columbia, Decatur, Athens and Tum, then crossed the country, arriving at Huntsville Sept. 4, 1863, crossed the Tenn. River at Bridgeport, then to Lookout Mt., and went into camp at Rossville, with rations for three days only, having arrived several days in advance of the army supplies. The men were soon compelled to go foraging, whereupon Gen. Granger issued an order, stating that soldiers caught thereat, should be hung up by the thumbs for six hours. The men's necessities compelled them to even take the chances or a violation of the order, and being discovered were subjected to this terrible penalty. Gen. McCook remonstrated with Granger at the inhuman treatment, but without avail. The troops became mutinous, rushed for Granger's tent, at the same time turning a battery upon his headquarters. He, seeing the desperation of the men with whom he was confronted, promptly, and covered with humiliation, abrogated the order, and had the men undergoing such barbarous treatment cut down. This occurred upon the eve of the great battle of Chickamauga, and caused Granger the loss of all prestige with his command, therefore he was superceded by Gen. Davis. On the day preceding the battle Capt. Sadorus' Regt. was sent out to locate the enemy. It surprised him, captured 25 men, and lay upon their arms that night. Early the following morning the Corps was ordered to Cumberland Gap, to hold that point, and at 2 o'clock joined in the general struggle, repulsing the enemy, who was attempting to take a position in the rear of Thomas' army.

On the 21st while guarding the Gap, a rebel shell exploded directly over Capt. Sadorus' head, but beyond having his wits almost dislodged for a time, sustained little other injury. He was also an active participant in the battles of Lookout Mt. and Missionary Ridge, which

lasted from the 23d to the 27th Nov. He was next in the engagement at Ringgold, and from there started for Knoxville, to the relief of Burnside, and immediately returned. This was one of the hardest marches of the war, and the men endured more suffering from cold and hunger, than at any other period of their army life. After wintering at Gordon's Mills, our subject, on May 4, 1864, started upon the celebrated Atlanta campaign, and was exposed to the enemy's murderous fire in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Ringgold, Resaca, Rome, Kingston, Dalton, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mt., Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, the siege and battles of Atlanta, and Jonesboro. His Regt. entered upon the campaign with 449 men, and at its close only 206 were to be found within its ranks. In the short space of 20 min., lost 120 of its brave and patriotic members, in the assault upon Kenesaw Mt. Capt. Sadorus and the survivors of his brave band went into camp at Atlanta upon the capture of that place for 48 days. Subsequently they were ordered to Huntsville and Athens, Ala., by train, thence marched across the country to Florence where they were headed off by Hood. Returned to Athens, then took the cars for Chattanooga, thence marched back to Atlanta. Nov. 16, his command started on the march to the sea. In due time Savannah fell into the Govt's hands, and accordingly Capt. Sadorus started north through the Carolinas to make fresh conquests. He took part in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, which was his last experience in actual conflict. Soon after he started for Richmond, where for the first time during his army service he was taken ill—having been smitten with cholera morbus. He recovered in time to join his Regt., being sent with the sick down the James River to Fortress Monroe, up the Chesepeake Bay and landed at Alexandria, and then participated in the Grand Review at Washington, where he was mustered out June 9, 1865. Subsequently proceeded to Chicago and was finally discharged June 30, 1865. Notwithstanding his numerous battles and many exposures to rebel bullets, causing death, and the wounding of his comrades, all around him, he emerged from the war without a scratch, except two slight wounds from spent balls.

Returning to citizen life and casting all wars behind him, Capt. Sadorus Dec. 24, 1865, married Phœbe J. Brown, and six children have blessed this marriage; one died in infancy, the others are living, viz.: William Elmer, Enos B., Frank Allen, Warren and Mary Edna. Capt. Sadorus is an active member of the G. A. R., an exemplary consistent member of the M. E. Church, in which he is Steward, a member of the Board of Trustees, and Supt. of the Sunday School. He was a Douglas Democrat on entering the army, but soon became and has since continued to be a staunch Republican.

PROF. A. W. WILLIAMSON, of Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill., was born in Swift Co., Minn., Jan. 31, 1838, and was the son of the Rev. Thomas S. and Margaret (Poage) Williamson, the former a native of S. C., and the latter of Ky. The father removed to Minn. in May, 1835, making it his permanent home. Our subject passed his boyhood days in his native State, and when of sufficient age attended the public schools. Afterwards studied successively at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and Marietta College, Marietta, O., from which he was graduated in 1857, and completed his education at the University of Yale. He then engaged in teaching at which he continued to be employed until he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army Jan. 17, 1862, Co. B., 5th Minn, Vol. Inf. After organization, his Co. was stationed at Fort Ridgely, Minn. to keep the Indians in subjection. Whilst at that point the Indian outbreak occurred and in the battles with them 24 men of Co. B. were killed, besides 8 severely wounded. Prof. Williamson while at Fort Ridgely was clerk in the Quartermaster and Commissary Department but drilled and fought with his Co. In Nov. they rejoined their Regt. in the South, and with it in the following spring, participated in various battles and skirmishes of the Vicksburg and other campaigns as also in the assaults and siege upon

that town, continuing before the city until its surrender. He was mustered in as a private but was soon promoted to Sergeant and held that position throughout the campaign just mentioned, and as such, owing to the illness of his superior officer, was at times in command of his Co. For a short time he was detached in charge of one or more mortar boats wherein he had command, and was bombarding the city, when the "Cincinnati" made its attack and was sunk. During the fall of 1863, and winter of 1863-4, his Regt. was kept in pursuit of the rebel Gen. Forrest and his command, and when not engaged in active battle or skirmishes, was in the march from point to point minimizing so far as possible, the destructive operations of that portion of the enemy. In the spring of 1864, he was again detached and transferred to the recruiting service, and in that capacity recruited Co. F., 71st Inf. (Col. troops), was commissioned 2nd Lieut. and mustered in at Alexandria, La., March 11th, 1864. He served as acting regimental Quartermaster for one month, and afterwards as acting Co. commander, until the consolidation of the Regt., with the 70th U. S. Col. Inf. (he becoming a Lieut. of Co. D.) in Oct., same year, at Natchez, Miss. Much of his time was spent as junior member of boards of survey. Shortly he was appointed Adjutant of Fort McPherson, Natchez, Miss., and in Dec., 1864, as Quartermaster and Commissary, Freedmen's Bureau, District of Natchez, in which capacity he served until disabled by swamp fever, being relieved of duty in Aug., 1865. He nominally returned to duty in Nov., straightened up his business as Q. M. and Commissary, but his system was shattered to such a degree that any active exertion at once disabled him for several days, and he was mustered out with his Regt., March 6, 1866. Up to the time he fell a victim to swamp fever, he never lost a day from duty from the time of his enlistment, participating in the ranks in all battles and skirmishes in which his Co. was engaged, even when he was on detached service. As did others of his command, he often marched all day, and stood guard all night, notwithstanding his painful sufferings from chills, fever and diarrhea. The performance of duty while suffering from swamp fever so shattered his nervous system, that he was unable to do anything for sometime after his discharge. In June, 1866, he took up the study of law in Minneapolis, until August, when he accepted the position of Principal of Central College, Ohio, continuing there four years. Failing health then compelled him to resign. He, subsequently, temporarily occupied various positions in Minn., being, part of the time, an instructor in the State University, but the nervous disease contracted in the Army compelled him to discontinue teaching for some years, and he continued in the mercantile business at Sleepy Eye, Minn., the greater part of the time. His health being sufficiently regained, he resumed teaching. He was Professor at Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., from 1876 to 1880, and has since been engaged in his present prominent position, as Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, in the Augustana College, Rock Island, Ill. He is a member of Buford Post, No. 242, G. A. R., Ill., and as an educator, his excellent reputation is not limited by the bounds of his State.

NICHOLAS GEORGE VAN SANT, of Sterling, Ill., the son of John Wesley and Lydia (Anderson) Van Sant, was born at Rock Island, Ill., Nov. 22, 1846. The elder Van Sant was born in Burlington Co., N. J., June 9, 1810, and was descended from German parentage. The Anderson family to which his wife belonged was of English extraction. The progenitors of both of these families were among the early settlers in the U. S. John Wesley Van Sant, the father of the subject of this memoir, was by profession a ship carpenter and worked at his trade in N. J., and afterwards in Rock Island in 1837, where they resided until 1860, when they removed to La Clare, Iowa. where they are now living. Six children were the fruits of his marriage—Adam C., Hester Ann, Elias, Samuel, Nicholas George and Nellie. Hester Ann married T. C. Harris; and

Nellie, Thos. B. Taylor. Mr. Van Sant was a pronounced abolitionist, and took great interest in the dissemination and encouragement of the principles of his doctrine. Nicholas George, as a boy, remained at home until his 16th year, going to school and assisting his father in the operation of a saw-mill, and in boat building, as an adjunct of his regular business. His father is now engaged in a lumber logging and towing business, conducted by the Van Sant & Musser Towing Co., and the Le Clare Navigation Co., of both of which he is a member,

Nicholas George, in 1863, when but 16 years of age, entered the military service as a visitor of the 9th Ill, Cav,, but being by reason of his age unable to muster, remained only a few months, during which he accompanied the Regt, on several scouting expeditions. Returning home he attended school during the fall term of 1863. His strong inclination for the military service finally, in Feb., 1864, resulted in his enlistment in Co. A, 9th Ill. Cav., joining his Regt. at Memphis, under the command of Colonel Harry Berg. Memphis continued for some time the base of operations for the frequent expeditions in which the 9th was engaged. In the first move they encountered the enemy in a sharp engagement at Guntown, where they met with a loss in killed and wounded, and prisoners of thirty. It was here that Mr. Van Sant first experienced a battle. Again on July 10, the 9th was engaged in action at Tupello, being on the left flank and hotly pressed by the enemy. In the battle with Forrest at Hurricane Creek, the Regt, behaved with great galantry, and Mr. Van Sant bore himself like the true soldier he ever showed himself to be. The command next moved on to Oxford, Miss., which it occupied for a few days, when a return was made to Memphis. Removing their base of operations to East Tenn., they met the army of Gen. Schofield which was being harrassed by Hood, and which they reinforced. An engagement followed at Campbellsville, in which the 9th shared the honors, as also at Franklin, where it was for some time subjected to a heavy fire and considerable suffering. The Regt. went into camp at Edgefield until the battle of Nashville, in which it took an active part, afterwards scouting and doing picket duty until spring, when it moved on to Eastport on the Tenn. River, thence to Selma, Ala. Here did police and guard duty until mustered out Oct, 31, 1865. Mr. Van Sant returned home and resumed his studies first at Galesburg, and then at Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, Ia., from which he was graduated in the spring of 1870. He became associated with his father in the lumber and boat business at Le Clare, Iowa, in which he continued until 1872, when he went to Rock Falls and began business on his own account, which he has since successfully conducted. He carries a full stock of lumber, coal, and all kinds of moulding, sash, door and building accesories. In 1883 he purchased a farm of 142 acres in Montmorency Township, which he devotes specifically to raising the finest breeds of poultry, swine, etc., notably the Poland China, and Plymouth Rock varieties.

He is a prominent member of the G. A. R., Post No. 247, of Sterling, of which he is the incumbent Commander, and the A. O. U. W. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and of its Board of Trustees; also the Superintendent of a Sunday school at Montmorency, which he regularly conducts, and in which he takes a special pride. In politics he is a Republican. He was married at Sterling, Nov. 17, 1870, to Ella A., daughter of Joseph and Prudence (Goodrich) Godder. Her mother is still living, but her father has been for some years deceased. They were both members of the older families of Sterling, and came originally from N. Y. State. Mrs. Van Sant is like her husband, a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Van Sant as soldier and merchant has demonstrated an honorable identity, and afforded his generation an instance of incorruptable manhood.

DANIEL D. COOPER, of Belvidere, Ill., was born in Bates Co., N. Y., Jan. 20, 1835, and is a son of Henry and Phœbe (Snyder) Cooper, natives of the same State, of English descent, who were the parents of seven

children, viz.: James R., Daniel D., George W., Lavina, Rebecca Mariette, and Johanna. Our subject spent his boyhood days in his native State, where he received his education. When only 12 years of age he was thrown upon his own resources and compelled to hire out upon a farm and earn a living for himself. When 18 years of age he went to Tioga Co., Pa., but after staying there seven years, returned to his former home, resuming work at that place. The following year he travelled to seek his fortunes in the West, and at last struck Belvidere. Here he engaged upon a farm until the war. The handling, however, of hay forks and teams became monotonous, and to participate in more exciting scenes, to the war he would go. So he enlisted, during the first days of the month of Aug., 1861, and was subsequently mustered into the service as a private in Co., I., 37th, Ill. Vol. Inf., at Camp Webb, Sept. 18, of the same year. On the following day the Regt. left for St. Louis.

It next proceeded to Boonville, via Sedalia and Springfield; the rebels retreating from the latter town on its approach. It went into camp at Lamine River, where it was joined in Feb. 1862, by Capt. Payne's command and marching by way of Cassville, Mo., along the wire road, skirmishing all the way with the retreating rebel army to Sugar Creek, Ark., and on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, of March, participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, where, although the rebel army outnumbered that of the Federal, two to one, the latter gained a complete victory and saved St. Louis from Price's grasp. During the second day from 10 A. M., until sundown, Mr. Cooper's Brigade met and repulsed the onslaught of 6,000 rebels under Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh, both of whom were killed in front of his Brig. The regimental loss was 21 killed and 114 wounded, our subject being among the latter number, having sustained a slight wound. His Regt. was then stationed at Cassville on outpost duty and guarded the frontier in S. W. Mo., all through that summer, having frequent fights with roving bands under Coffee and Quantrell. Later it was detailed as guard of the College Military Prison at Springfield, constructed a stockade and otherwise fortifying the town. In the last days of Oct., it was again in pursuit of the enemy, proceeding to Pond Springs, drove the rebels out of Newtonia, thence to Gadfly, thence to Huntsville, Ark, arriving Oct. 20th. Two days later they started in the evening for Bentonville, marched all night, passed through Cross Hollows, Osage Springs, and marched again on the night of the 27th surprised the rebels at daylight at Fayetteville, Ark., took some prisoners and retired to Osage Springs. The Regt. continued the chase of the enemy from place to place, and, owing to its rapid and continuous movements, gained the sobriquet of "The Ill. Greyhounds." Whilst at Camp Lyon, Mo., it was ordered to the relief of Gen. Blunt, besieged at Sugar Hill and reached that point, 112 miles, in three days, the last ten miles being covered on the double quick.

On the following morning it engaged the enemy at Prairie Grove, Ark., which lasted all day, and was one of the most hotly contested and bloody battles of the war, considering the number engaged; the 37th lost about one-seventh of its number in killed and wounded. It spent the winter in marching from place to place in Mo. and Ark., having numerous skirmishes with the enemy, and in April going to St. Louis, then to Cape Girardeau, where it again engaged the enemy, single-handed, and drove them across the country to Chalk Bluffs, then, returning to St. Louis, proceeded to Vicksburg. Here Mr. Cooper was detailed to the heavy Art. service, and fought every day for three weeks, without once taking off his shoes or clothing. July 15, 1863, the Regt. proceeded to Yazoo City, which it captured after a desperate fight, taking many prisoners; returning, then, to Vicksburg, thence to Port Hudson, afterwards to New Orleans, where it was reviewed by Gen. Grant, and subsequently moved to Morganzia, from which point it pursued the rebel, Dick Taylor, and Gen. Green's forces west of Atchafalya River. Sept. 29 it met the rebel force near Morgan's Bend, utterly routed them, and in the following month returned to New Orleans. In the same month the Brig. embarked for Texas, took possession

of Brownsville, and was also employed until winter, when, having re-enlisted, the men were granted a furlough. Returning, the boys joined the Regt. at Chicago, and proceeded to Memphis, and afterwards went on the Red River campaign, and thence to Natchez. Subsequently it was detailed to New Orleans, then proceeded over the swamps to Fort Blakely. During the latter action, April 9, 1865, Mr. Cooper had his left arm broken in 16 places, necessitating its amputation at the shoulder. The next day he was transported over a corduroy road in an ambulance to Mobile Bay, where he lay stretched on the beach, hovering between life and death, during the entire long and, to him, memorable and painful night. From here he was sent to the St. Louis hospital, at New Orleans, and subsequently home to Belvidere, arriving June 7, 1865.

Whilst absent on furlough, in 1864, he married Huldah Carmichael, April 7, 1864, a daughter of James B. Lanning.

Mr. Cooper, when able, engaged in farming near Belvidere, and continued so employed until 1869, when he removed to Belvidere, where he followed different vocations until 1872, and was then elected City Marshal for the town, and Chief of Police, which he held for six years, when he resigned, and has since been otherwise engaged. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of Post No. 164, G. A. R., and votes as he shot, for the Republicans, of course.

COLONEL J. P. SANDFORD, of Wheaton, Ill., the popular lecturer, was born at Romulaus, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1837. He is the son of John and Sarah Sanford. His excellent education was completed at Iowa University. He enlisted as a private in Co. H., 2nd Iowa Cav., at Iowa City, July, 1861. He was promoted from time to time, until at length he became Captain of his Co. He was engaged during his term of enlistment, in active service. At the close of the war, he was in command of the 47th Iowa Inf., and was mustered out in Sept., 1865. Shortly after his return home, he became engaged in lecturing, and to-day is one of the most popular lecturers in this country. No man of the day has traveled more extensively than he, and in the art of presenting humorous lectures on travels in all lands, he is probably without a peer. He has over 16 years' reputation, and to-day stands in the first rank. His witticisms are irresistible, while his full, clear accent, natural eloquence, and acute comprehension of human nature stamp him as one of the most interesting speakers and popular lecturers of the day. The extent of his travels can be appreciated when we state that he has crossed the Atlantic Ocean nineteen times, circumnavigated the entire globe, thrice, and literally dined in every kingdom, empire, and Republic on the globe. The press and other testimonials which he has received would alone fill a large volume. He is of fine personal appearance and commanding address. Intellect and energy are suggested in all his features. Always ready to give more than he receives, ever anxious to do all the good he can for others, he goes from city to city, and from land to land entertaining the audiences he appears before with accounts of his extensive travels, instructing them from his large store of knowledge. Col. Sanford may well be called the world's great traveler and humorist.

THOMAS B. MANNING, of Momence, Ill., was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire Co., England, July 29, 1830, and is a son of William and Sarah (Blair) Manning, natives of the same place. Thomas grew to manhood in England, having received an education in the public schools in his native country, then was apprenticed to the carpenter and joiner trade, which he completed. He left the shores of "Old England" April 10, 1852, and landed in N. Y. City. He engaged at his trade soon after landing, and there continued for 3 years, when he went West, locating first in Chicago for 3 years, then finally removing to Momence, Ill., where has since made his home.

He joined the U. S. army in the early days of the late rebellion, and was mustered in as a private in Co. H., 76th Ill. Vol, Inf., at Kankakee, Aug. 22, 1862. The Regt. remained at its place of organization for a few days, engaged at drilling and obtaining an insight into army movements, and were ordered to Columbus, Ky., where the men were armed. They continued at this point until Oct. 4, when they proceeded to Bolivar, Tenn.; were there under fire from the enemy, and after a month's camping moved to La Grange, at which point they joined Gen. Grant's command, and participated in his campaign along the Miss. Central R. R., and did their part in driving Price's army Southwest. Continuing the march Southward, it halted near Springdale, until Dec. 22, when news reached them that the rebel Gen. Van Dorn had captured Holly Springs, and destroyed a large quantity of supplies, and cut off all communication with the North. Then the command was immediately "about faced" and proceeded Northward, reached Holly Springs, which they occupied Jan. 5, 1863, and there witnessed many extensive conflagrations. In leaving the place the 76th was the last to pass out and moved on to Moscow, where it remained until Feb. 5, then to La Fayette, and subsequently to Memphis, Tenn. May 13, it proceeded down the river on board the "Fort Wayne," and whilst *en route*, was fired upon by guerrillas from the Arkansas shore, wounding two men and disabling the boat, which was towed down the river to Young's Point, La., where the men landed.

The Regt. shortly afterwards proceeded by boat to Chickasaw Bayou, and subsequently assisted in closing up the lines around Vicksburg, until after the charge, when it was placed on the left of the besieging lines, and bravely held its place close under the rebel guns until the final surrender, July 4, and on the following day moved with Sherman's army against Jackson, skirmishing with the rebels at Big Black River. Then followed the conflict of Jackson, where it was engaged from the 12th to the 16th of July. Leaving Jackson a few days later Mr. Manning's Regt. proceeded to Vicksburg, then moved to Natchez, afterwards returned to Vicksburg, going into camp at Cowan, then to Camp Hebron, and from there proceeded with Sherman's army on the Meridian campaign, and was on the continual move until March 4, 1864, and returning, went to the vicinity of Vicksburg.

During the Meridian campaign which lasted 31 days, he had skirmishes almost daily with the rebels. May 4th, it moved for Yazoo City and took part in the battles of Benton, Vaughn's Station, Deasonville, and drove the enemy from Yazoo City; then returned to Vicksburg, again joining in the Jackson expedition. Encountering the enemy, had a sharp battle July 6th, which was renewed on the 7th, when the Regt. became detached from the main body of troops but cut its way out, sacrificing however, 102 in killed and wounded, and returned to Vicksburg much fatigued. It was during the same month, transported by boat to Morganzia, then to port Hudson, and then landed and marched with five days' rations, night and day to Clinton, but the rebels fled before the approaching Union troops.

It then returned to Morganzia, arriving Aug. 29th, footsore and weary. Subsequently it proceeded to Memphis, then to DuVall's Bluff, where it assisted in building log cabins, which it was forced to abandon and return to Memphis, from there to New Orleans, arriving Jan. 4, 1865, and there continuing for several weeks. It next proceeded by transport for Fort Barrancas, Fla., then to Pensacola, and March 20th, joined in the campaign to Spanish Fort, traveling through pine swamps, necessitating corduroying the quicksand roads, for a distance of 42 miles, and whilst on this march fought Gen. Clarendon, whose command was either killed or captured, besides having many severe skirmishes. Spanish Fort was captured April 9th, and the same day the 76th participated in the battle of Fort Blakely, capturing the whole garrison, and was the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works, losing, however, in the engagement, 17 killed and 81 wounded. Mr. Manning and his Regt. were then transported to Mobile, where they did guard and picket

duty, then moved to Selma, afterwards back to Mobile, and later to Galveston, Texas, where they remained doing guard duty until mustered out, July 22, and ordered to Chicago, and there finally discharged and disbanded Aug. 5, 1865. Mr. Manning then returned to Momence and resumed his former trade. He was married on the 22nd of March, 1852, to Ann Barnaby, a daughter of William and Mary (Davis) Barnaby, and five children have resulted from the union, viz.: Nelson B., locomotive engineer, of San Francisco, Cal.; William Henry, traveling salesman; Sarah A., Frank B., traveling salesman; and Mary J., wife of Robert Blake.

In arriving in the U. S. Mr. Manning was, like the great majority of emigrants, without means; he had however other resources quite as important, namely, a good trade, ambition, and energy, which he never hesitated to use, and by his industry, honesty and ability, has won for himself a position of respectability, and a character for uprightness, of which he has every reason to be proud. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican. He cast his first vote for Gen. Scott, 1852, voted for Fremont in 1856, and subsequently for Abraham Lincoln, and has never neglected voting for the Republican nominee.

He has held the positions of Township Collector, Road Supervisor, and Judge of Election. He is a member of Wooster Post, No. 627, G. A. R., of which he is Chaplain. He and family are consistent members of the Episcopal Church, and are people who are much respected in the district in which they reside.

GEORGE HENRY STONE, of Neponset, Ill., who lived in Westboro, Mass., until he nearly attained his majority, was born in that place Oct. 4, 1840. In the prosecution of his studies he had passed through the high school, when in 1860, he accompanied his brother, who was visiting the East, to the West and settled at Toulon, Stark Co., Ill., where in June, 1861, he enlisted in Co. B, 19th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in at Chicago June 17th, 1861, for three years' service.

The first movement was to operate against rebels in Mo., marching from Palmyra to St. Louis, and then to Pilot Knob and back to St. Louis. The Regt. was then moved to Bird's Point, where it embarked for a return to St. Louis. It was ordered into Ky. opposite Cairo, and took train for Washington via Cincinnati, Ohio. On the first day out the 2nd Div. of the train went through a bridge and almost all of Co. I were lost, with many other men. The dead and wounded were conveyed to Cincinnati, where the citizens received them, burying the dead and providing for the wounded. The Regt. went into camp here two weeks, and then was sent to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Lebanon. Under Gen. Mitchell, it in succession saw Huntsville, Florence and Athens. One time on this expedition Mr. Stone was detailed to go to Athens as conductor with a train of cars, and had Fred Whitaker and a colored man for brakemen.

The 18th Ohio held the city, and as Stone reached his destination he saw their Regt. retiring, but as no guns had been fired, he telegraphed to Gen. Mitchell, who came on a special train, and when he saw the situation gave orders for the trains to pull out with all speed. On reaching a bridge it was discovered to be on fire with John Morgan's men in possession. The engineer opened the throttle, put on all the steam possible, and rushed across through the flames and the fire of the rebel bullets. The train following went through the bridge and was destroyed with the U. S. mail. Some Regts. were gathered, returned to Athens, and burned the town, for which act the Colonel was censured. Here the 19th was detailed to guard the railroad, and was left on that duty when the army was withdrawn from that locality. This fact the men did not learn until three days afterwards, when they took a train to rejoin their Co. On this trip Mr. Stone was sitting in the door of a car with others when he saw some horses tied to a tree near Pulaski, and soon the train was fired into and thrown from the track. Here 600 rebels attacked the 125 Union soldiers, but the rebels soon ran, leaving the boys to get the engine righted. By

repairing the bridge with cotton bales from the train, this detachment finally reached Nashville and reported to Gen. Negley.

A Mrs. Hardin out on the Hardin pike asked for a guard to protect her property. The Gen. said if a guard was sent out it would be captured, but she assured him that it would not. He said if the men were taken he would send out 3 Regts. to live on the products of the plantation. The men were captured the second night they were on guard, as the General predicted. So he sent out the 19th with other regiments to subsist on the plantation as he said he would do.

The Regt. remained at Nashville until the battle of Stone River in which it was engaged. At Murfreesboro Mr. Stone was detailed to serve at Div. headquarters in Gen. Negley's Div., when he took charge of the ammunition train, his duty being to issue ammunition to the brigades.

At the battle of Lookout Mt., he went in the night in charge of two wagons of ammunition to the General. The night before the battle at Chickamauga his train was in two sections when he went into camp. In the darkness of the night orders came to move up, and in so doing he became entangled in the rebel skirmish line which happened to be in front of his Regt.; here one of the boys perceiving the situation piloted him out although the rebels had opened fire upon him. Gen. Rosecrans noting this ordered him down the hill to the rear, and the next morning as the army fell back the train was nearly stampeded, but all was safely removed except one wagon, which, when the boys moved forward again, they found just where it was needed to replenish their cartridge boxes and turn the tide of battle.

The Regt. was at one time holding a spring which the rebels were very eager to secure, and during the fight to maintain possession, one of the boys by the name of Pike assumed the disguise of a rebel officer, and rode into the rebel picket lines and ordered the men to fall back, which they did. The deception was soon discovered and the rebels in pursuit unhorsed him just outside of the Union lines. He had a 16 shooter and emptying several saddles, finally made his escape. That night the men burned piles of rails in many places to give the rebels the impression that there was a large force opposed to them. They held this position against heavy odds until reinforcements arrived and the enemy was driven back. The whole line was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, where the rebels outnumbered the Union soldiers four to one. Arriving at Chattanooga the Regt. lay there for some time, and the supplies having been cut off, many of the men, it is stated on good authority, ate meat from mules that had died of starvation.

Mr. Stone had been sick for some time, but had remained on duty rather than go to the hospital, but here he was reduced to 85 pounds in weight and so weak he could not move about. He then got better, and becoming hungry he succeeded in stealing a sack of corn and buying a beef's liver for $1.50. He lived on this supply for a time and became quite hearty. Before this he had been offered a discharge on account of his feeble condition.

After taking part in the engagements at Mission Ridge and Resaca, the term of enlistment expired and the men started homeward, receiving their discharge papers in Chicago. Mr. Stone was mustered out July 9, 1864.

Returning to Toulon Mr. Stone went into business. In 1868 he was married to Hannah Huckins, a daughter of Jonathan Huckins, of Neponset, Ill. Two years later he moved to Neponset, where he has resided since, excepting about two years' absence at Stewart, Iowa, and one year in Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed Postmaster. Holds the office of Commander of the W. S. Bryan Post, 284, G. A. R., and has been Jr. V. C. and Sr. V. C., and discharged the duties of other offices in the Post.

Mr. Stone is a Republican in politics, and has filled the office of Collector of the Township and Constable. His family consists of two sons and three daughters, who may be enumerated as follows: William, a young man living in the home town; Charles E., Effie a young

lady who has officiated as assistant Postmaster, but is now devoted to the study of music; Lucy M., who is assisting her father in the Postoffice; Ethel Maud, a young girl in school.

Mr. Stone recalls the following incident in his experience: At one time the great guerrilla, John Morgan, came into Elizabethtown, Ky., and passed out by the Post that Mr. Stone was guarding. He was disguised as a planter in homespun clothes, and had a pass properly signed. When he passed through all right he turned back and gave Mr. Stone a flask of whiskey, saying, as he bade him good bye, "accept this from John Morgan," and putting spurs to his horse was soon hidden from sight among the trees. It was a common thing for Morgan to come disguised into camp to witness the drill of the 19th regiment, for which he had a great admiration, and which had the reputation of being the best drilled Regt. in that part of the army.

J. W. PERRY, of Malden, was born at Claysville, Ohio, July 23, 1843, and is a son of John and Martha Perry. The father was a prosperous merchant, therefore, the son concluded, wisely as is now apparent, to engage in the same business—after he had left school—and was so employed at the outbreak of the war. In the summer of 1862, the whole population of the U. S. who continued loyal to the Govt., grew restless and excited. Young Perry, whose heart beat with patriotic pride was among those that concluded that the autonomy of the Govt. and its institutions should be preserved, even if he should sacrifice his young life in the cause he so forcibly advocated. He accordingly enlisted in the Union army, Aug. 2, 1862, and was mustered in as a private in Co. B, 97th Ohio Vol. Inf. Leaving a comfortable, happy home, he set out with his Regt. to meet the fates which the gods of war should decree to be his portion. The Regt. drilled and proceeded first to Covington, Ky., thence to Louisville, and during the following 14 months took a prominent part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, besides many other smaller engagements and numerous skirmishes.

At the last named battle, which occurred Nov. 25th, 1863, Mr. Perry was struck in the left shoulder by a rebel bullet, shattering many bones and rendering him powerless. He lay in this condition upon the field which he so bravely and courageously fought to save for a night and a day, and at the expiration of that time only received relief in the shape of being removed and protected from the cold, and nine days elapsed before the merciless ball which caused his wound was extracted. He lay in the hospital first at Chattanooga, then Nashville, Louisville, and Madison, Ind., successively, in all 9 months; his young spirit, meanwhile, hovering between life and death, with every indication to his family and friends that the final result would incline toward the latter. He had, however, in the fearful conflict that was being waged in his physical condition, marshalled on the side of a favorable issue, health, strength and youth, able and successful combatants in such a struggle, and fortunately the contest so often won by this combination, was again repeated in young Perry's case. After indications looking favorably toward his his recovery presented themselves, he was returned to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and then discharged from the army July 8, 1864, when he returned to his parental roof, completely broken in health and a constant sufferer. During his period in the hospital and for some months afterward, pieces of bone were being cast off from time to time through the wound caused by the bullet, and these discharges did not discontinue until 28 pieces of bone had come away through the wound. The opening having healed, he slowly recovered and assisted in his father's shop, and in 1869, removed to Malden and started a general store on his own account. Being possessed of a good business training, with a thorough knowledge of business, to which he had been carefully trained by his father, his business commenced to grow and increase in volume and has steadily gone forward, to the present time, when he com-

mands one of the largest and most successful trades in the county in which he lives.

Mr. Perry married Harriet Nevin, of Cambridge, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1871, by whom he has three children—Mattie E., John N., and William W. He a is Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Post No. 308, G. A. R., at Princeton. In politics he is a Republican.

MATTHEW G. KENNEDY, of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Holly Cross, County Tipperary, Ireland, July 12, 1843. His parents were Thomas and Mary Kennedy. He was one of 7 children, of which there were four boys, one of whom died from the effects of a burn received at Chicago when the house occupied by his parents was on fire. This was soon after the arrival of the family in this country. The other three sons grew to manhood and were in the military service of the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

Matthew G., the eldest of the three sons, is the only survivor of the family, except his father, who is still living in Warren Co., and one sister in Cairo, Ill. Both John and Pat, the two brothers of Matthew, were members of Co. H, 47th Ill. Inf. John became a Sergt. and was for some time on duty as a marine. He was killed on the Santa Fe R. R. at Topeka, Kan. Pat died in 1891, at the Soldiers' Home, at Quincy, Ill.

Matthew G., the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Co. K, 11th Ill. Cav., commanded by "Bob" Ingersoll. He participated in the sanguinary battle at Shiloh, thence proceeding to Corinth, where Co. K. was constituted a body guard to Gen. Lew. Wallace, accompanying him to Memphis and thence to Vicksburg, scouting through Miss. and Ark., and subsequently going with Sherman's army to Meridian, Miss. They had a battle with the enemy at Jackson. Here the Cav. charged the rebel Art., and a Lieut. of the enemy, mounting one of the guns of his battery, shot the horse of Lieut. Col. Otto Funk, that officer, however, escaping unhurt. The Regt. went on a raid after this to Enterprise, Miss., where the garrison was placed on a railway locomotive just as they came in sight, upon which they all escaped, except the fireman, who returned and surrendered himself a prisoner.

Returning thence to Vicksburg, they went on a raid into Ark., where for weeks they waded through water up to their horses' knees. On one of their expeditions they noticed a solitary horseman in the road above them, who, when they rode out after him, put spurs to his horse and went at full speed in the direction of a valley. Pursuing him, they came upon a large force of the enemy, and had two of their men shot, whom they were obliged to abandon.

During their sojourn at Memphis the Regt. went on a reconnoissance to Holly Springs, Miss. where they took several hundred negroes and their baggage, and on their return had the whole of their rear guard captured, but when within about 20 miles of Memphis, they, having made their escape, came up.

While at Jackson Gen. Sullivan took command and sent a detail of 80 picked men from the Regt., one being Mr. Kennedy, to the Tenn. River, to ascertain if Forrest was advancing. After coming to a point about eight miles from the river they started to return, with Forrest's advance closely pursuing them. At Lexington Col. "Bob" Ingersoll came out with reinforcements, and he and some 250 of his men were captured. Forrest told Ingersoll that he was going to capture Jackson, and Col. "Bob" asked him to bring him his trunk, which he had left there, which Forrest said he would do. But his plan miscarried, and he did not enter Jackson. Forrest allowed Ingersoll the freedom of the camp, and gave him $100 in confederate money. When they reached a small town where there were several stores, Ingersoll went into one of them and bought a suit of clothes, of which he was in great need, compelling the Jew to accept Confederate money in payment. All of the rebels likewise bought clothes with the same kind of money, much to the sorrow of the proprietors.

When the 11th Ill. Cav. were first armed with carbines at Jackson, they went off about

ten miles to a country town, where they first loaded up with "Tenn. Spring Water," after which they loaded their guns and kept shooting at a mark until they had nearly exhausted their stock of ammunition. After being in camp at Peoria for three months, they procured horses and rode to St. Louis. While at Vicksburg they made an expedition up the Yazoo River, encountering Forrest and having a spirited engagement.

The Regt. re-enlisted at Clear Creek, Miss., and continued at Vicksburg until 1865, being discharged Oct. 11, and going to St. Louis on the steamer "Welcome," a very slow boat. The men declared she would be *welcome* when she got there. Mr. Kennedy after reaching home and getting rested, went back to Memphis, where he was employed by the Memphis & Charleston R. R. as carpenter. He returned to Ill. in 1866, and secured a position with the C. B. & Q. R. R., which he occupied for about 18 years. During Cleveland's administration he was appointed a gauger in the Internal Revenue service, continuing in this capacity for four years and three months, when he returned to the C. B. & Q. R. R. In April, 1891, he was appointed Supt. of streets of the city of Galesburg.

He has a family of seven children—three boys and four girls, and is a grandfather. He is a member of Post No. 45, G. A. R., of Galesburg, A. O. H., and is President of the Galesburg division of that order. He is a member of the Corpus Christi Church, of Galesburg. He was Alderman of the seventh ward from 1877 to 1888. His wife and children are all living. One of his sons, Geo. W., is a machinist for the C. B. & Q. R. R.; another son, Matthew V., is in the employ of that road. His eldest son is married to Mary Goodsill, as also a daughter, the wife of William Mylon, of Galesburg. The other children at home are Julia, John, Lilllie and Bessie.

In all his relations in life, Mr. Kennedy has ever kept in sight the virtue and value of the true employment of his time and energies, and is a citizen of whom his community is justly proud.

FRANK G. WELTON, County Clerk of Henry Co., Ill., and resident of Cambridge, joined the army in the early days of the late Rebellion, and was mustered into the service July 28, 1861, as private in Co. B, 42nd Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. moved to St. Louis, Sept. 20th; Oct. 8th embarked for Jefferson City, was then fitted out with a wagon train and put in marching order. Oct. 15th their real soldiering began, when they started to Tipton, Mo., where they were assigned to Gen Hunter's Div., Gen. John M. Palmer, Brigade Commander. Arrived at Warsaw, Oct. 21st, and at Camp Baker on the 28th. The Regt. with a detachment of home guards made a raid upon guerrilla rebels under Dick McCann and captured considerable stock and supplies together with five of the rebels. Nov. 1st it started on a forced march for Springfield, Mo., where it arrived on the 4th, left Springfield on the 9th and proceeded to Smithton, Mo., and went into winter quarters. The winter proved almost as disastrous to the soldiers as did actual war, many of the 42nd having in consequence of this forced march from Camp Baker to Springfield and return to Smithton contracted colds and diseases causing their death,—among their number being Col. Webb, who died the day preceeding Christmas, 1861, of typhoid fever. The Regt. left for Columbus, Ky., Feb. 3d, which place it occupied March 4th, having passed through St. Charles, Mo., and Fort Holt, Ky., on its way thither. Shortly thereafter the command moved against Island No. 10, participated in the military operations in the vicinity until its surrender, on the 11th of the following month; and on the following night joined Gen. Pope's army, proceeded down the Miss. River and took part in the bombardment of Fort Pillow. Two days later the 42nd was ordered to Pittsburg Landing where it was brigaded with the 22nd, 27th, and 51st Ill. and Co. C, 1st Ill. Art. with Gen. J. M. Palmer in command, and took part in the siege of Corinth, as also in the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, resulting in a regimental loss of 2 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing.

After the evacuation of Corinth it was in

the advance in pursuit of Gen. Beauregard's army as it retreated to Baldwin, Miss. The 42nd, returning, went into camp at Big Springs, Miss., June 14, 1862, and July 21st marched to Cortland, Ala., where it continued until Sept. 3rd, then left for Nashville, crossing the River at Decatur, Ala., *en route*, and on the 9th participated in the engagement at Columbia, Tenn. —while acting as rear guard for the main army —and suffered the loss of one man killed. The Regt. arrived at Nashville Sept. 13th, and remained during the siege, then on Dec. 10th moved to Mill Creek, where it was assigned to Gen. Sheridan's Division, starting on the Murfreesboro campaign on the 26th, occupying a position in the advance along the march, and on the 31st joined in the bloody battle of Stone River, the 42nd losing 167 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It continued in the vicinity of Murfreesboro during the winter of 1862-63, and March 5th moved in pursuit of Gen. Van Dorn's forces until Columbia was reached, subsequently returning to Murfreesboro, where it camped until the following June. During the months of July and August the command participated in the Tullahoma campaign, and later in that of Chattanooga. During the latter it marched to Alpine, Ga., thence to Trenton, and on to Athens, Ga., then back to Stevens' Gap and McElmon's Cove. Sept. 19th it took part in the battle of Chickamauga, which left him to mourn the loss of 28 of his comrades killed, 128 wounded, and 28 taken prisoners. In the afternoon of the 20th the Div. fell back to Mission Ridge, which was done amidst great confusion. On the 21st it threw up works at Rossville, and with the army entered Chattanooga on the 22nd, and remained until Nov. 25th, when the desperate conflict at Mission Ridge was fought, after which they assisted in pursuit of the fleeing rebels to Chickamauga Creek, and then returned. Next they proceeded to the relief of Gen. Burnside's army, at Knoxville, but before their arrival the siege had been raised; on Dec. 27th the Regt. went into camp at Stone Mills, East Tenn. Early in Jan., 1864, the men of the 42nd reenlisted, and it became a veteran organization. After participating in the Dandridge campaign, in pursuit of Longstreet, they started for Chattanooga, arriving February 2nd, and left on the 21st by rail for Chicago, when the men were granted a veteran furlough. April 5th found Mr. Welton in the ranks of his Regt., and with it arrived at Chattanooga, April 27th, and May 3 started on the Atlanta campaign; shared in all the hardships, privations and dangers of that terrible but finally successful expedition, and was actively engaged in the desperate struggles known as Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, and New Hope Church.

In the last named battle, he received five bullet wounds simultaneously, three of them in the left leg, one in the right knee, striking under the knee cap and taking a downward course to the ankle; the fifth bullet struck the back of his right hand, where a portion still remains. The right leg was so badly shattered that it was amputated above the knee on the same day. Eleven days later our subject was being moved to the hospital at Ackworth, when by accident he was thrown from the ambulance, and in striking the ground the wounded limb struck first, forcing the bone through the flesh and skin which overlapped it, in which condition he lay on the ground without care for 24 hours, during which time his wounds were fly-blown and filled with maggots. Arriving at Ackworth his wounds were dressed and after a few days' rest, he was conveyed to Chattanooga, thence to Nashville, and on July 4th, started for home accompanied by his father, who had come to his assistance, and remained with him until he was sufficiently recovered to endure the journey. So soon as he could go about on crutches he reported at Military Hospital, Quincy, and was sent to hospital at Camp Douglas, Chicago. He contracted the smallpox in Nov. and did not escape from the pest house until Jan., and was mustered out and discharged from the service March 9th, 1865. After recovering he attended the college at Wheaton for one year, then engaged in the drug business at Berlin, Ill., which business he sold out nine months later, in consequence of re-opening of his wounds. Later he was ap-

pointed in the circuit clerk's office at Cambridge, where he was employed for a year. He then turned his attention to mercantile pursuits until 1869, when he was elected County Clerk, which position he has filled to the present time. He has been Treasurer of the town for five terms. He is a Republican, a Free Mason, and a member of Post No. 436, G. A. R., of which he has been Commander for two years.

Mr. Welton chose as a life companion, Ella M. Clark, whom he married April 30th, 1866, and 8 children have resulted from the union, 6 of whom are now living, viz.: Albert D., Clarence W., Kate C., wife of Benj. M. Smith, of Birchwood Beach, Chicago; Mabel E., Susie B. and Tom. Mrs. Welton is daughter of Dexter G. and Mary J. (Moore) Clark, of Rockford, Ill. The father was a physician during the early years of his life, but subsequently embarked in banking, at which he was engaged up to the time of his death.

Our subject was born near Waterbury, New Haven Co., Conn., April 14, 1843. He is the son of Albert and Susan (Bidwell) Welton. The father was a wood-turner, which he followed in his native State, then removed in 1851, to Cambridge and engaged in farming until 1879, when he removed to Lancaster Co., Neb., where he now resides. He had four children, only one of whom besides Frank G., is now living, namely: George W., who also resides in Neb. Our subject was 8 years of age when his parents moved to Ill., and was therefore, only 18 years old when he joined the army, having spent the earlier days of his life upon his father's farm.

JOSEPH VOLLER, of Elgin, Ill., a native of Canada, was born of English parents at Toronto, Oct. 12, 1836. His father was Joseph Voller, born in England in 1794, and as captain took the first vessel through the Welland Canal. The mother's maiden name was Ellen Donahue, a native of Ireland.

Joseph Voller, the son, passed the first 12 years of his life at his birthplace in Canada, and then moved with his parents to Batavia, Ill. He continued on the farm until the sound of rebel cannon, firing upon the flag of the Union that floated over Fort Sumter touched with its echoes every loyal heart. He offered his services the next day after the assault and enlisted at Batavia on the call for the first 75,000 men, but was not able to muster in as the quota was full. He then enlisted in Co. I, 42nd Ill. Inf., in the latter part of July, and was mustered in at Chicago Aug. 1, 1861. This Regt. went to Benton Barracks, and to Jefferson City, Mo., for instruction and equipment, and marched to Warsaw, where our comrade saw the first man killed, but the death was caused by accident.

Then he went to Tipton as train guard, and remained until the regiment returned to Smithtown, where Co. I was detailed to patrol the railroad about two months. Marching to St. Louis, they took transports to Cairo, then crossed to Fort Holt, and remained there until orders came to move to Columbus, Ky., then on to Island No. 10 and up to Union City; they marched out under command of General Buford. Moving back to Island No. 10, they were engaged there until its surrender, April 11th. Among the most noted of the many heroic acts performed by the soldiers during this siege, was the spiking of a rebel battery of 6 guns in the darkness and storm of night, by Colonel Roberts and 50 men of the 42 Regt., without the loss of a man. Subsequently, the 42d moved down to Fort Pillow, and after the battle of Shiloh, boarded vessels for Hamburg Landing. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, also participated in a battle at Farmington where the soldiers were ordered to remove their knapsacks, which fell into the hands of the enemy. Moving back to Corinth, the 42nd was the first in the enemy's works. It followed the enemy after the battle to Boonville and returned to Camp Blue Springs, near Corinth. Here the Regt. was equipped with "pup" tents, Austrian rifles, saber bayonets and ordered to Cortland, Ala., which it occupied from July 25, 1862,

until Sept. 3, when it marched to Nashville, Tenn., and on the way had a skirmish at Columbia, losing one man killed, the rebels losing 8 killed and 45 wounded, before they escaped. At Nashville the command participated in the siege and waited until Rosecrans returned, when the Murfreesboro campaign was inaugurated. It had a heavy skirmish Dec. 30, and sustained severe loss, but the next day engaged in the battle of Stone River and again suffered a serious loss of 22 killed, 116 wounded and 85 prisoners. As the train was captured by the rebels, the men had nothing but a little mush for supper.

At Stone River Mr. Voller was wounded twice during the first part of the battle, and discovered that three bullets had passed through his clothing. Although deprived of the use of his arm by wounds he heroically held his place as Corporal in the ranks with his company to the end of the battle. During the whole day of fighting, so fierce and hot was the action that the men were without food, and as they were compelled to sleep on their arms, under picket firing the whole night, there was no opportunity to secure rations. The arrival of the supply train in the morning, however, changed this condition of affairs.

After the evacuation of Murfreesboro, they went to Nashville in charge of a train sent for provisions. This duty, which required 3 or 4 days, was performed in a cold, heavy rain without tents. A camp was then made at Murfreesboro until the advance on Chattanooga was ordered, when a position was taken near Franklin for about a week before proceeding to Chattanooga.

General Rosecrans established a roll of honor, to stimulate and reward those who distinguished themselves by bravery and faithful service. In accordance with this one corporal, one sergeant, and five privates were chosen from each company. Accordingly Mr. Voller was honored by being chosen Corporal. After the battle of Stone River, Mr. Voller was promoted to Q. M. Sergeant, as a reward that he had justly won and merited. While at Murfreesboro, during a foraging expedition, a company of rebels suddenly attacked the foraging party, but were dispersed. Then some were discovered in the woods scattered for the purpose of shooting Union Generals, so Mr. Voller with three men went out and captured them, and for this promptness and daring, received commendation, and deserved recognition. In the performance of his duties as Quartermaster Sergeant, he was with the supply train that crossed Lookout Mountain, south of Chattanooga, which was a most difficult undertaking, attended with great danger.

From Chattanooga Mr. Voller was sent, in charge of the brigade tools on the march to Knoxville, and then up to Dandridge, but, soon returning to near Knoxville, remained there until Jan. 1, 1864. Here the regiment re-enlisted, and marched back to Chattanooga to take 30 days' furlough and a trip home. On the expiration of the furlough the men returned to Chattanooga, and soon started on the Atlanta campaign, during which Mr. Voller was in charge of his train. He relates that while he was on this expedition he went out foraging, and was informed that the Big Sandy road was abandoned, on account of the bushwhackers investing it, but, not being acquainted with any other road, decided to try that. He was soon fired upon, but his horse carried him safely through. At one time, on this march, a company of officers were found at a house where they had ordered a dinner of chicken, and were waiting in the parlor, entertained by the young ladies until it should be ready; one soldier engaged the old lady in conversation in the kitchen, while another, entering the dining room, secured all the chicken and other good things from the table.

Mr. Voller was with his regiment in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, but acted as Quartermaster during the Atlanta campaign, as the Q. M. of the regiment was sick at Chattanooga. The command remained in Atlanta some time after the city was captured, then proceeded with Gen. Thomas to Bridgeport, Ala., and on to Nashville. While here the Colonel of the 42nd sent to the Governor of the State for a commission for Mr. Voller, but did not receive it. From here the ene-

my was pursued about eighty miles, to Lexington, when, after a short rest, the regiment marched to Decatur. Leaving April 1, it started for East Tennessee, going to Blue Springs, where news came of Lee's surrender and Lincoln's assassination. The 42nd then returned to Nashville, and, when preparations were completed, was transferred to New Orleans, and from there to Port Lavaca, Texas, where, after a trip to Camp Irwin, it was assigned to post duty until mustered out and finally paid off at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 20, 1866. While here Mr. Voller received commission as Q. M. of the regiment.

After his military duty was concluded he went to Batavia, and thence to Chicago, where he established himself in the wholesale notion business. The great fire of 1871 reduced his flourishing business to ashes. He moved to Portland, Maine, and was engaged there two and one-half years in a manufacturing business, then returned to Elgin, and resumed the manufacture of chewing gum, which, at the present time, has become an extensive and prosperous business. He was married in 1868 to Martha C. Faldron, of Elgin, and has two children—Dunbar W. and Nellie. Mr. Voller is a prominent member of the G. A. R. Post, in which he served three or four years as Quartermaster and S. V., and at the present date is Commander. He is a Republican in politics, and a gentleman in good circumstances, who has made not only an enviable position by his energy and ability, but also by superior social and intellectual qualties, has won the high esteem of his fellow-men.

MAJOR GENERAL DON CARLOS BUELL, one of the most accomplished millitary scholars of the army, and one of the most popular Generals of volunteers during the war of the rebellion, an officer who oftener deserved success than won it—who was, perhaps, the best organizer of an army that the contest developed, and who was certainly the hero of the greatest of the early battles of the war, was born near Marietta, in WashingtonCo., Ohio, March 23, 1818. Before the lad that was afterward to hold so prominent positions, had completed his 7th year, his father died. The mother remarried, but young Don Carlos, however, was soon taken by his uncle, George P. Buell, to Lawrenceburg, Ind., where his boyhood was passed. He was a reserved and taciturn lad, having few intimate associates, but regarded by them as a "most genial and companionable fellow." He excelled in all the boyish sports of the time, was a fearless hunter, and noted as the best skater in all that region. Unusually undemonstrative and quiet in demeanor, he, nevertheless gave proof enough that, when roused, he was not only a brave but almost a savage fighter. At 16 he left school and began life as a clerk in a dry goods store. Here he remained a year, when he entered West Point Millitary Academy, from which he graduated in 1841. He entered millitary service as 2nd Lieut. of the third Regt. U. S. Inf. immediately after graduating. Was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, June, 1846, and to Captain, September, 1847. Continued in the regular army until the beginning of the Rebellion. He accompanied Gen. Taylor to Mexico, and took an active part in the campaign of 1846. Marching with Gen. Scott from Vera Cruz to the renownded city of Mexico, he participated in the battle of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco. At the last named place he was severely wounded and promoted for gallant conduct on the field. In 1861 we find him at the Adjutant-General's office at Washington regarded by the few who concerned themselves with the affairs of the army as one of the best administrative officers. When Gen. McClellan organized the Army of the Potomac, Buell was placed in command of a Div. Subsequently he was transferred to the West, and superseded Gen. Sherman in the command of the Union forces in Ky. As Maj. Gen of Volunteers he commanded a campaign through Ky. and Tenn. in 1863, and took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. He was after wards relieved by the appointment of Gen. Rosecrans, and mustered out of service, May 23, 1864. Personally he was cultivated, pol-

ished and retired; disposed to have but few warm friendships; exclusive and somewhat haughty in his bearing. He was a forcible and pungent writer. He died————

JOHN CONKLIN, of Galesburg, Ill., a soldier in the war for his country, was born June 7, 1811, in Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he lived to the years of early manhood, and married Maria Ritchey, a daughter of Samuel Ritchey. The parents of John Conklin were John and Mary (Spencer) Conklin. The paternal grandfather was Matthew Conklin, a native of Washington Co., Pa., of English ancestry. The mother's father was John Spencer, of German descent, whose brother, Amos, served in the Revolutionary War, and lived to be an old man. His stories of that war and his exploits are well remembered by the subject of this sketch.

John Conklin was a seller of clocks, traveling through the country, but raised his family on his farm near Zanesville, until he removed to DeWitt Co., Ill., in 1859, and settled in Clinton. July 4, 1861, after war had been declared, Mr. Conklin began to raise a Co. of men for the army, and on the 15th, going into camp at Decatur, Ill., was elected Captain. The men were sent to St. Louis and there assigned to the 41st Ill. Inf., as Co. C, Col. Isaac C. Pew, commander. The first service was at Fort Henry, followed by the battle at Fort Donelson. Marching from Ft. Henry to Ft. Donelson the men were compelled to wade through the water, and to camp at night in freezing weather without covering, so that they were frozen into the mud in the morning. From this exposure Capt. Conklin became sick, but remained with his Co., although unfit to do so, through the terrible days of Fort Donelson, where the Regt. was in the front line, and charged across an open field.

In March, still suffering from disease and continually growing worse, Capt. Conklin returned to his home, starting on the first boat that went up the river after the battle of Shiloh. The Regt. went through the battle of Ft. Donelson; was in the hard marches, in bad weather, with Gen. Payne on the campaign from Columbus to Paducah, and served with prominence and distinction to the end of its term of service.

Capt. Conklin recalls an incident of a march when meeting a colored man who was asked concerning the locality of the rebels. He replied, "Look out, dey's jus ahead of ye." The Art. was brought forward and shelling the woods developed the fact that a rebel force was lying in ambush awaiting the appearance of the Union troops.

While the army was at Paducah a negro came to Capt. Conklin seeking employment as servant, as he wished to escape from slavery, but the orders at the time forbade the employment of negroes or any interference with the slaves even of rebels. "Mose," however, would not go back, but remained in camp until the Captain wishing to assist him, asked the Colonel how the man could be sent across the river to Ill. The reply was, "Give a pass to five men without designating or describing any of them." He did so, and the man secured his liberty.

At Paducah Gen. Payne reviewed Co. C., which was 100 strong, and had 75 men who stood 6 ft. high. The General called the Captain up and shook hands with him, saying it was the finest Co. he had ever reviewed.

John and Maria Conklin were the parents of six children, as follows: John R., now a prominent stockgrower and shipper in Nebraska, was a member of Co. E, 20th Ill. Inf., and received the appointment of Adj., on the field at Fort Donelson; Arenius Origen, was in the 66th Ill. Inf., and served 3 years in the Eastern army; Sam A. and Seth Thomas, named for the celebrated maker of clocks. The three last named sons are in the clothing business in Faribault, Minn. Then there are two daughters, Hannah, wife of Thornton Snell, a banker at Bloomington, Ill., and Mary, married to Samuel Rhodes, a hardware merchant in Indianapolis, Ind. Both sons-in-law were soldiers in the Union army.

Captain Conklin is an uncompromising Republican, and a gentleman of wide experience who has never lost interest in the events that affect the stability of the country he so bravely volunteered to defend in the hour of its peril.

After the war, Capt. Conklin went to Minn. and engaged in the clothing business. In 1882 he removed to Galesburg, Ill., where he has since resided, and engaged in the feed business.

THE sufferings and privations endured by many of the old veterans of the late Rebellion have never yet found an appropriate place on the imperishable pages of war history. And while many will never be recorded, the war record of our subject, Thomas J. Scott, of Mahomet, Ill., will no longer remain unknown to the world. His history is an interesting one, and although it is not our intention to particularize every hardship he endured, or danger he encountered, it is our object to portray, in a feeble way, some of those hardships, and a few of those dangers, as also the prominent features of his life. Mr. Scott was born in the county in which he now resides, in 1838—a son of Fielding and Julia (Herriot) Scott. His grandfather, with other venturesome pioneers, penetrated the Western prairies in the early part of this century, and becoming surrounded by hostile Indians sought refuge on an Island below Louisville, Ky., where, for a period, they entertained little hope of escape. They had saved some corn, which they planted in order to supply food in the event of its being required. Two of the besieged party at last determined to make an attempt to escape and finally reached the headquarters of Gen. Boone, who, with a small force went to the rescue of the besieged islanders and assisted them away from the place of their imprisonment. That Island has since been known as Corn Island. Old Mr. Scott, on being relieved, went to Ky., where he became one of the prominent residents of that State, as also a slave holder. Our subjects father, however, disliked being a slave owner, became an abolitionist and moved from that State, taking with him all his earthly possessions, as also his wife, moving towards the setting sun. Finally he halted upon the unbroken prairies of Ill., near the present town of Mahomet. Here, in 1838, the subject of our sketch becomes a factor in his father's household. Our subject was reared upon the homestead, assisted in farm work, and attended a country school.

In the early days of the late war he tendered his services for the support of his country's cause, enlisting June 1st, 1861, in Co. I, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf., as a Sergt. He was mustered in at St. Louis, moved to Jefferson city, Mo., and with his Co. was detailed to convey supplies for Gen. Mulligan, then at Lexington. They impressed a steam-boat having as a crew sympathizing rebels, and proceeded upon their perilous trip. The boat called at several points to discharge merchandise, but on touching at Glasgow for the same purpose was attacked by a battery and 1,300 rebels. The Capt. proposed to surrender but he, as also the pilot and other members were covered with revolvers and ordered to return down the river at full speed. The fire from the battery was wild, and the men were enabled to barricade the ship and find protection from the musketry, then opened fire upon the rebels as they rode along the banks in pursuit, and many of them were seen to tumble from their horses. Mr. Scott's first heavy battle was Pea Ridge, and from that time forward his life was one continual and unbroken line of privations, hunger, danger, battle skirmishes and suffering until discharged from the service. Among the battles in which he participated may be mentioned, Crossville, Batesville, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Stone River, and Chickamauga. He arrived upon the ground at the opening of the last named battle after a long and forced march, and immediately joined in that fierce and desperate struggle. Mr. Scott was in the very front where the fire was the hottest, and his comrades, without his knowledge, during his excitement, had retreated leaving him alone as a target. The bullets flew around him like driving rain, and soon he was struck in the side with a ball, felling him to the

ground. His blood flowed freely from what he feared was a mortal wound, but calming himself and bracing his mind for the inevitable, struggled to his feet to seek a place of safety. He had almost reached a ravine when the sound, of what appeared to him a thousand rifle shots; echoed in his ears and simultaneously he again fell pierced by a dozen rebel bullets. With his life's blood coursing from 13 wounds he lay helpless upon the battle ground. His right arm was the only limb not disabled.

During the following night 4 of his comrades on searching found him, tenderly conveyed his prostrate form in a blanket to camp, where the surgeon intimated that his case was hopeless. He however extracted some of the balls and dressed his wounds. Besides his first wound, two balls had entered his hip, another broke his collar bone, another took away his right heel, another in the leg above the knee, the others lodged in different parts of his body. His belt was also pierced on the left side, the ball coursing around his body to the right side, cutting his shirt and waist band but made no mark upon the body. The following day the hospital was captured, hence Mr. Scott received better treatment, it being believed he had no chance to live. He, however, determined to still be of service to his country. Thirteen days later he was exchanged, and the want of medical treatment had about completed the work so nearly accomplished by rebel lead. Already maggots had found a lodging place in his gaping wounds. He was carted across the mountains in an ambulance to Bridgeport, some 90 miles—a four days' trip—exposed to a Southern sun and the miseries he endured cannot be truthfully described in language. His father hearing of his illness, went in search of his boy, traveling on foot from point to point, in all about 200 miles, finally finding him at Bridgeport. He took him to Nashville, placed him in hospital, obtained a furlough, then returned home with his son, where under good surgical treatment and the attention of a loving mother he was soon on the fair way to recovery. In March, 1864, he returned to Nashville, using crutches to move upon, when he was smitten with varioloid by which he was confined to his bed for five weeks. Recovering he reported to Parol camp. thinking he was a paroled instead of an exchanged prisoner. His name could not be found upon the parol list, hence he was ordered to the front, joining the Regt. at E. Tenn. There gangrene set in in his heel. He was placed in hospital for a month, then granted a furlough to go home and await his discharge with the Regt., which he received at Springfield, Sept. 5, 1864.

For many years our hero suffered from his wounds but at present—although his wounds were considered fatal—and he still carries two bullets, he suffers but little in his deathly experience. His father was in the Black Hawk war, and his brother E. J. was also in the late rebellion serving in Co. H., 125th Ill.

Mr. Scott is a prominent member of the G. A. R., one of the charter members of the Post at Mahomet, and was a Republican until a few years ago, when he became an ardent Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the M. E. Church. His life work has been farming and stockraising, but of late years he has taken life easy, living in his beautiful home in Mahomet, surrounded by an interesting family and devoted wife. Brave and courageous as a soldier, honorable as a citizen and business man, the name of Thomas J. Scott will long be remembered in the town in which he lives after he shall have been mustered into the army above.

MR. LYCURGUS C. POWELL, of Kewanee, Ill., a native of Ky., was born at Frankfort, Oct. 18, 1843, and early came to Ill., with his parents. His father was Wm. Powell, a Virginian of an old American family. His mother, who is still living at the age of 75 years, in Kan. and rides her horse over the prairies, was Nancy Hancock, a native of Ky., a daughter of Col. Hancock, who died in 1850, belonging to one of the foremost families in that State. On the mother's side there were a

number of relatives, living in Ky. that served in the rebel army.

The Powell family located first in Ill. at Albany, Whiteside Co., in 1853, and moved to Port Byron, Rock Island Co., in the same State, where Lycurgus C. Powell, enlisted in Co. D, 12th Ill. Inf., was mustered in at Cairo, Aug. 12, 1861, and started on an expedition which included Belmont, Ky., Cape Girardeau, Mo., and the return to Cairo. The winter of 1861 was spent in Paducah, Ky. In Feb., 1862, the Regt. was in action at Fort Henry, then Fort Donelson, where it held a position on the extreme right, suffering heavy losses. After this fight it was in the battle of Shiloh in what was called "the hornets' nest" in McCarther's Brig. Major Hugunin was in command when it was surrounded by a triangle of rebels and he gave the order "about face," and the men cut their way out, although Gen. Prentiss had surrendered, and this way the 12th escaped. Prentiss had maintained his position against all attempts to force him back from early morning until five o'clock in the evening, and the supply of ammunition had become exhausted, he surrendered. The 12th then moved on to Corinth under Gen. Halleck, and participated in the battles there Oct. 3d and 4th, 1862, under Gen. Rosecrans. From Corinth a march was made to Pulaski, Tenn., and then into camp for the winter at Richland Creek, near Corinth.

In Jan., 1864, the Regt. re-enlisted as veterans, and in April marched to Larkinsville, and went by rail to Chattanooga, Ga. On May 9th, it started on the Atlanta campaign and was in all the engagements that followed in that memorable expedition.

Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga, Mr. Powell was hurt in the foot, so he was not able to march, and was sent to Chattanooga, Tenn., and to the hospital at Paducah, Ky., where he had intermittent fever. He was with his Regt. and on duty during its entire service except while in the hospital.

Mr. Powell was in the line of battle at Atlanta under a heavy fire of artillery when his discharge papers came to him. The papers had been sent to the Colonel's headquarters, which could be seen by the rebels, and they fired at the tent. The Col., busy with the papers, was nearly hit by a shell which came close to his head; as he dodged down he said, "Boys this is a good place to get out of." The discharge of these men was on account of expiration of term of enlistment. They were in one charge in this siege of Atlanta under John A. Logan.

After his war service Mr. Powell came back to Port Byron and staid a year, then moved to Hardin Co., Iowa, remaining about a year, when he came to Kewanee, Ill., with his brother, Leonard B., who was in the 65th Regt., and also the 126th. His father was also a member of the 65th Regt., but was captured with his son Leonard at Harper's Ferry. The father, who had previously served in the 12th Ill., but was discharged for disability, died at Port Byron, Ill., in Sept., 1864, a few weeks after the return of his son Lycurgus from the army.

In the family of Wm. Powell there were two sons and three daughters. The two sons have been mentioned; the sister, Minnie, married a soldier and lives in Port Byron, Ill.; and two sisters reside with the mother in Jewell Co., Kan.

Dr. Powell has now a wide reputation as a Veterinary Surgeon, and his skill and ability are known far beyond the limits of his own State. He was married in 1868, and has three children by this marriage. They are William D., now working in the Western Tube Works at Kewanee; Bird C., a young man living in La Salle, Ill.; Maree, a young miss of ten, at home.

Dr. Powell is now living with his second wife, who was May Terrell, of Toulon, Stark Co., Ill., a daughter of Ed. Terrell. The father of Dr. Powell was a strong abolitionist, and all the family are Republicans, straight and true. The Doctor is a member of the G. A. R., of Kewanee, and can be counted on when good counsel and decided action are demanded, as he holds a leading position in his profession, and is widely known as a cultured and well-informed man.

MAYNARD H. DEAN, a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 91, Dept. of Ill., G. A. R., was born at Palmyra, N.Y., Sept. 8, 1840. His parents were John S. and Chloa E. Dean. The former was a hatter, and died in 1860, at Detroit, Mich., the latter dying six years later in Chicago. Of the five children born to them our subject is the only survivor. When Maynard was but a youth his parents moved to Detroit, Mich. Ten years later they located at Adrian, Mich. Here, at the age of 19 years, he bid his parental home good-bye, and went to Toledo, O., where he enlisted April 21, 1861, in Co. K, 25th Ohio Vol. Inf., under Lincoln's first call for 75,000 troops. He faithfully served with the 11th A. C. in all of its continuous maneuvers, faced the enemy's hot fire in the battles of Rich Mt., July 11, 1861; Bull Run, July 21, 1861; and was with the Army of the Potomac in all of its fluctuating fortunes up to the consolidation of the 11th and 12th Corps, thus forming the 20th Corps, which was under Sherman. Subsequently he was in the Shenandoah Valley, during the Peninsular campaign, fighting in the front ranks in the tragic and stubbornly-fought battles of Winchester, Culpeper Court House, and Chancellorsville. During the last bloody engagement, May 1-4, 1863, this gallant soldier was shot through both legs. He was carried off the field, fell into the enemy's hands, and was exchanged and taken to Columbia College Hospital, at Washington. After convalescing he was furloughed and visited his family in Chicago for 60 days, returning to hospital, and shortly rejoining his Regt., which had come to Washington to recruit. Then onward again under the stars and stripes. Onward with the 20th Corps, moving South and joining Sherman in his march to the sea, participating in all of the many privations and hardships of the exhausting marches, skirmishes and battles. After the capture of Savannah, we find our comrade victoriously tramping through the heavy swamps and rivers of the Carolinas. Onward, finally joining the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865. He remained in the fortifications about Washington, where he was mustered out Nov. 14, 1865, after having loyally and actively served his country for 4 years and six months, probably as long a term as was served by any volunteer during the war. Moreover, his service was one continuous line of active duty from first to last, except during the period he was confined to the hospital, wounded. In 1887 Mr. Dean felt obliged to leave off active labor on accouut of his disabled legs, and accordingly entered the Ill. Soldier's Home at Quincy, Ill., and indeed, if any inmate of that worthy institution has justly earned a respite from labor, and a careful and loving attention, it is comrade Dean, whose life has been sacrificed to a great degree to the service of the grand old flag. A Presbyterian in religion, a Republican in politics, Mr. Dean is a true soldier and a gentleman of exceptionally good habits, abstaining both from tobacco and liquor.



ELMER H. DEAN enlisted in the Union army at Champaign, Ill., August 14, 1862, rendezvoused at Chicago, where he was mustered in as a private in Co. G, 72nd Ill. Vol. Inf., the Regt. being known as the "First Board of Trade Regt." Immediately after the organization it was ordered to Cairo and Sept. 8, moved to Paducah, where it performed post duty, afterwards marched to Columbus, Ky., and was there engaged in guard and picket duty. The work of the Regt. continued to be hard and onerous; beside heavy marching, the men were obliged to drill, and in a short time were among the flower of the army. Oct. 6th they joined in an expedition to Clarkson, Mo., and there dispersed a rebel camp, capturing a number of prisoners, then on a similar campaign to New Madrid and afterwards passed through Moscow, Lumpkin's Mills, Miss., then accompanied Gen. Grant's army to Yaconapatfa River. Owing to supplies having been cut off at Holly Springs, the army was forced to return, the 72nd being detailed to guard a wagon train to Memphis. It remained in the vicinity of Memphis until March 1st, when with its Div. it started down the Yazoo Pass, but afterwards

returned and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La. and from there with Grant's army marched toward Vicksburg, arriving at Champion Hills May 16, just in time to participate in that battle and turn the enemy's left, and by that movement decided the fate of the engagement. This was the first live battle in which the 72nd was engaged, and although its share was an important one, it sustained but few casualties. The following day it moved to Big Black in the rear of Vicksburg and was the first to open the assault upon that city, May 19, and again on the 22nd it participated with the highest honor, but as a consequence suffered terribly, losing 130 of its number in killed and wounded. It continued in the siege until the surrender, shortly after embarking for Natchez, of which it took possession and captured a large number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery, stores and 5,000 head of Texas cattle.

Mr. Dean remained here except whilst absent on a couple of skirmishes, one at Catherine's Creek, Miss., and the other at Cross Bayou, La., afterwards moving, Oct. 16th, to Vicksburg, Miss., where he was on provost guard duty for the following twelve months. On moving the Regt. went to Benton, there engaging the enemy in a severe fight, and again some weeks later, had a similar battle at Grand Gulf. Oct. 30th, it moved to join the march to the sea, but on arrival at Nashville it was too late, therefore, became attached to Gen. Schofield's command. At Spring Hill the 72nd had a severe skirmish with the rebels, and the following day arrived at Franklin and were attacked by Hood about 4 P. M., the battle raging with terrific fury until midnight. The 72nd lost 9 out of 15 officers engaged, and 152 men killed and wounded. It left that night for Nashville where it arrived Dec. 1st, and on the 15th the whole Union army stationed there moved out to give battle to the rebels, the engagement lasting all that night and the following day, resulting in the complete whipping of the enemy; then started in pursuit of the retreating rebels whom they followed as far as Clifton, and afterwards proceeded to East Port, Miss., where they remained until Feb. 9th. The 72nd, on the last named date, set out for New Orleans, then across the gulf to Dauphin Island, Ala., then to the western shore of Mobile Bay, where they had several skirmishes with the enemy, afterwards returning, rejoined the main army at Fish River, Ala.

March 26, it moved to Spanish Fort where it took part in the siege until April, when the rebel works were attacked and about midnight were carried, and the Fort captured. The same day it was engaged in the charge upon the enemy's works at Fort Blakely, which was also captured, then moved on the road to Montgomery, Ala., marching over 200 miles to that place in 11 days, and there remained in camp until May 25th; were ordered to Union Springs, remaining there until July, when they started on their homeward journey. Mr. Dean was mustered out at Vicksburg Aug. 6th, then proceeded directly to Chicago. During the service of the 72d it received 450 recruits, traveled during its term of service 9,280 miles and was 145 days under the enemy's fire. He was detailed on one occasion to accompany some prisoners to Chicago, on another was given a furlough to enable him to return and vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Dean was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 4th, 1842, removing with his parents to Ohio, in 1852, and two years later to Champaign, Ill., where he was residing at the time of his enlistment. After receiving his discharge from the army he returned to his home, and four years later was married to Eliza Batzell of Dark Co., Ohio, and two children, Emmett C., and Myrtle J., are the result of that marriage. Emmett is a Lieut. in the Sons of Veterans' organization. Our subject is a member of Nodean Post, No. 140, G. A. R., and in politics is a Republican. He is one of the oldest settlers in his county. having removed there before Champaign had an existence even as a village.



William Outhouse, of Elgin, Ill., whose ancestors have a creditable war record in the older wars, was born at Campton, Kane Co., Ill., in Aug. 1840, the

third in a family of 7 children whose names were Priscilla, Edward, William, George, Mary, Renalwin, and Arathusa.

His father was James Outhouse, a German farmer, a native of New Brunswick, who was born in 1807. Three of his father's uncles were killed at Bunker Hill, and three others were in King William's Life Guard. The mother was Elizabeth Reed, born in 1811, in New Brunswick, of English parents. Her father was a soldier with Gen. Wolfe in the capture of Quebec. Wm. Outhouse spent the early years of his life on a farm in Ill., and acquired a thorough education in the distict schools.

May 10, 1864, he enlisted for 100 days' service in Co. G, 141st Ill. Vol. Inf., at Elgin, Ill., and was mustered in as 1st Sergeant, June 10. The Regiment soon started for Columbus, Ky., which was made the headquarters of the command until the expiration of their term of enlistment, making an occasional excursion into the country in pursuit of the rebel forces. In this camp the men received thorough instruction in all of the duties of a soldier, including tactics and camp and garrison service.

About Aug. 1, the Regt. went down the Miss. River to Cairo, then up the Ohio to Uniontown, Ky., and disembarking here marched out after the rebel Gen. Morgan to Careyville, going through the country to Smithland. Being in light marching order, and without wagons or provisions, marching by forced marches from twenty to thirty miles per day, the men foraged for supplies, which were limited, and consisted chiefly of green corn and green apples.

Morgan crossed the Cumberland River about 20 miles from Smithland, and the Union force marched down on the opposite side of the river, crossed to Smithland, where it embarked for Columbus. This campaign lasted about two weeks, and Oct. 5, the order came to take transports for Cairo to receive marching orders for St. Louis; but these were countermanded, and the troops sent to Chicago to be mustered out. When the time of enlistment expired Gen. Thomas came to Sergt. Outhouse and requested him to use his influence to have the men remain in service until they could be relieved. When a vote of the regiment was taken a majority voted against the proposition, but it was held two months over time, and mustered out Oct. 15, 1864.

Sergt. Outhouse made a creditable record, and holds a certificate signed by President Lincoln, commending him for honorable service of which he should be justly proud.

After his war experience he resumed his work upon a farm, prosecuted it until seven years ago, when he moved to Elgin Ill., and became interested in the granite and marble business, in which he is now engaged, although still managing his farm which he yet owns. In Nov., 1871, he was married to the estimable Hanna Kelly, of Campton, Ill., and to them were born four children. These are James and David, twins, who are now 19 years of age; Frank, a younger son, and a daughter Lizzie.

Near the beginning of his service the Sergeant received a severe sunstroke, while waiting for transfer boats at Cairo. He was unconscious for twelve hours, and was prostrated for some time so he was unfitted for duty. He was also much reduced in weight, running from 180 pounds to 106 in a very short time; and although years have passed, he has never fully recovered from this injury, and for two years was unable to perform any labor.

Mr. Outhouse is a leading member in the G. A. R., and in politics is a Democrat. By his enterprise and ability he has successfully managed his affairs so that he may be considered in good circumstances. His social qualities and warm, genial manners have ever made him popular among a large circle of friends, while his business integrity and good judgment have won the esteem and confidence of the entire community where he is known.

JOHN S. BALL, of Turner's Junction, Ill., was born in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., April 24, 1838, and is the third son of Alvin and Eunice (Selfridge) Ball, both deceased. His paternal grandfather, James R. Ball, was in the war of 1812, and Mr. Ball and his two brothers took part in the great Rebellion, being in the

same Co. and Regt. He was reared on the family homestead, receiving his education in the common schools of the neighborhood. He enlisted for three years at Batavia, Ill., August 11, 1862, in Co. B., 124th Ill. Vol. The Regt. rendezvoused at Camp Butler, where it was mustered in. Mr. Ball, though not strong, staid with his Co. until Dec. following, when, owing to continued sickness and incapacity for military duties, he was discharged and returned home. His two brothers, Samuel and Theodore, however, remained in their command and saw much active service. Samuel was taken sick with the measles at Vicksburg, and was removed to the hospital at Memphis, Tenn. Later, he was furloughed, and returned home, where he died some five weeks after. Theodore completed his full term of service, and was mustered out Sept., 1865. On his discharge from the service, Mr. Ball became engaged in wagon making, and has continued in that line most of the time since. For some time he was a resident of Sarpy Co., Neb. From there he went to Fairbanks, Iowa, and then to Turner, Ill. He was married March 30, 1863, to Louisa Higby, daughter of Harvey and Eliza (Anisworth) Higby. They have four children—Viola, Wallace, Estella and Eliza E.

He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically, Mr. Ball is a Republican. Had his health permitted, he would have remained in the army and probably have served his country equally as well as his brothers. He is well known in the locality where he resides, and is held in high esteem.

CHARLES I. HAYNES, of Wauponsee, Ill., was born in Iowa City, Dec. 31, 1842, and was a son of George W. and Tacy (Inschoe) Haynes. The mother's father came from Plymouth, Ohio, and settled in Little Rock, Kendall Co., Ill., at a very early date. Three Haynes brothers—Andrew Jackson, Wm. Henry Harrison, and George Washington—moved from N. Y. to Ill., where the two younger brothers married into the Inschoe family. After George W., the father, was married, he located at Big Grove, Kane Co., Ill., where two children were born. He afterwards changed his residence to Iowa, where Charles was born, and then returned to Kendall Co., Ill., where another child was born. The father died when the children were young. The mother kept the family together for years, and died at the home of her son Charles, Aug. 15, 1876. Charles I. Haynes received the school advantages that came to young men reared as he was upon a farm. He enlisted Aug., 1862, in Co. C, 4th Ill. Cav. and at once joined the Regt. at Trenton, Tenn. His first assignment was picket duty, and while serving on this post he became tired and begun to shoot at a stump to relieve the monotony. The Sergt., who came out to ascertain the cause of the firing, said: "Don't you know better than to shoot when on picket duty?" and the new recruit answered, "No." But before the war was over he had learned the lesson well. The first hard service experienced was on the Coffeyville march. The Regt. was posted along the Memphis and Charleston R. R. during the summer of 1863, and had many skirmishes with the rebels, who were under Forrest and Chalmers, and also with a band of guerrillas under the Porter brothers.

In 1864, about Feb., Mr. Haynes and 16 men were detached from the Regt. and put on duty as escorts and aids to Gen. Thomas Kirby Smith, in the Red River campaign, during which Mr. Haynes carried despatches. While at Alexandria, Gen. Smith crossed the river with his escort and went to a military academy about four miles from the city, which had been in charge of Gen. W. T. Sherman before the war. Here four wagon loads of books were secured and were taken to the river and placed on boats.

The night before the fleet moved up the river, Mr. Haynes was chosen to carry the orders to the boats lying along the bluff. The bluff was very high and a cable was run up over the bank which was the only means of reaching the boats at night, where the orders were to be delivered. Starting about 9 o'clock

with orders to be delivered to some 15 boats, he found usually no one up but the watchman. Calling out, "Boat a hoy!" The watchman would ask, "What do you want?" "I want to go aboard with orders!" would be the answer. "All right, get aboard," was the reply, leaving the messenger his own time and way. The only thing to be done was to climb down the cable hand-over-hand, wake up the captain, deliver the orders and get a receipt. The Captain would provide help to land. This operation was repeated at each of the 15 boats, and kept him busy until after midnight, when he returned to the steamer Hastings, which was headquarters.

While at Natchitoches, Gen. Smith disembarked and started out along the river with a part of his escort, numbering about 15 men, when he saw some rebels across the stream. Turning to his men he said, "How many of you are there here?" A little Frenchman, Louis Pelke, from Kankakee, Ill., answering, said, "Dere is enough of us here to fetch dem fellows in if you say so.' The fleet proceeded up the river, while the army marched by another route. At one point the rebels had cut trees and sunk a boat across the channel to stop the fleet. On meeting the obstruction, Gen. Smith landed his escort and sent them into the woods to investigate the matter. Mr. Haynes being well mounted soon was in the advance. In the brush he saw some of the rebels, on the other side of the river, and reported the fact to the Gen. At this point the fleet turned back and Mr. Haynes was in a position to witness the fight between the gun boats, the infantry on transports, and a force of rebels. On the night after this battle the fleet passed several batteries on the land and received their fire, but Mr. Haynes was so exhausted that he slept on the top of a boat and dreamed of a storm with thunder and lightning.

A start was made for Alexandria, and on this trip there were engagements in front, rear and flanks almost daily. One day there was a duel between the batteries of the opposing armies that continued nearly the whole day, until at last the rebels gave way. Again this command took the boats and were conveyed to Memphis, but before this, it was necessary to transport the troops over Atchafalaya Bayou. This was done by placing the boats side by side with the bows up-stream and building a bridge on them.

Mr. Haynes was at Memphis at the time of Sturgis' raid and soon after joined his Regt. at Natchez, Miss. From Natchez he was sent to Alton, Ill., with prisoners, and while North went home for a week.

Mr. Haynes can relate many personal experiences in camp and saddle, which are a part of the most thrilling history of the war, much of which has not been written. In 1863, he had a very narrow escape and lost his horse, and at Yazoo City he had a horse shot from under him where he led in a charge. At Sartasia, on the Yazoo River, in a hotly-contested fight, where 60 Union men were combating 175 rebels, he was one of three men in advance; one of these men ran but the two remaining dismounted, and seeking the shelter of trees, held the enemy in check until the rest of the company came up. The fight continued from 9 o'clock until 12, when the supply of ammunition failed. In reporting this fight, the rebels stated that they were opposed by 500 Yankees, when the fighting force actually consisted of but 30 men. In June, 1865, Mr. Haynes was mustered out, having been promoted to Orderly Sergeant.

His brother, Andrew J., went out in the 4th Cav., and was afterward commissioned a Capt. in Co. K, 3d U. S. Colored Cav., in which he served until late in 1866, when he located in the South, and was in Ark. under Gov. Powell Clayton's administration. He was killed July 15, 1869, by the Kuklux.

Charles I. Haynes, after returning to his home was married Sept. 13, 1866, to Louisa Crisler, a daughter of Benjamin Crisler, who was the father of 7 daughters and two sons. Mrs. Haynes was the mother of 4 children, and died in 1886. The children are as follows—Charles, who is married and lives near his father on his own farm of 160 acres, and has a son Chas. F., Jr., 3 years of age; Halbert A., a young

man of 21, living at home; Benjamin H., a bright young lad, who is a "chip of the old block;" and Florence Louisa Tacy, a young lady, living at home with her father. Mr. Haynes is a decided Republican and could not be anything else. He has been a School Director and Justice of the Peace, and holds the office of Road Commissioner. He is a Congregationalist and a member of the G. A. R. He has faithfully discharged the many duties placed upon him and has won the esteem of his townsmen by his integrity and honorable reputation.

DR. J. A. McDANIEL, of Princeton, Ill., was born in Boone Co., Ind., July 20, 1847, where he attended school until he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army, Jan. 2, 1864, a few months before he was 17 years of age. He was mustered in as a private in Co. D, 72nd Ind. Mounted Inf. Dr. McDaniel did not wait to be called upon to take part in the rebellion, but at the earliest moment sought out the recruiting officer and after some banter was "allowed to pass." He relates an amusing incident which occurred on this occasion. He had a twin brother who accompanied him on the occasion of his enlistment, and who was desirous of entering the army, but was not quite so large in stature nor so old looking. On presenting himself for muster he was rejected and told he had better go home to his mother. This rebuff was rather unexpected by the enthusiastic young patriot, and he proceeded to inform the officer, that if he was not quite so large or so old looking as his brother who had just been passed, he could prove beyond a question of a doubt that he was just a half hour older. This settled the point, and the courageous young spirit was duly enrolled as a soldier. The winter months were spent in camp, where the regiment was thoroughly drilled in all the tactics of war, and in the spring proceeded to the front and became attached to the Army of Sherman, and with it, in the early days of May, started upon the Atlanta campaign, taking part, during that expedition, in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Racket's Mills, Kenesaw Mt., Smyrna, Camp Ground, Vining's Station, Peach Tree Creek, siege of Atlanta and Jonesboro, besides numerous skirmishes, some of which were as severe and destructive as battles. After the fall of Atlanta Dr. McDaniel, with his Regt., participated in the "march to the sea," going as far as Rome and took part in that action. It fell back then to Selma, and later participated in the campaign against Hood and fought in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Then followed Hood in his retreat for a time, and moved to Gravely Springs, where they camped for two months, then moved back and operated in Tenn. Our subject continued in the army after the war was over, and was only mustered out at Nashville Sept. 14, 1865.

Previous to his entering the army, he attended an academy for two terms, and after his discharge studied the Dental profession, and has been engaged in dental practice since. He practiced for some years in Ind., but in 1878 removed to Princeton and there resumed his profession. The Doctor springs from old Quaker stock, and illustrates a peculiar tenet of that sect by stating that his maternal grandfather was drafted as a soldier during the War of 1812, but the doctrines governing his ideas and modes of life frowned down wars, irrespective of the causes which produced them, or the consequences which they might entail, and, true to his faith, the old grandparent simply refused to fight. History does not throw any light upon the result of this conflict of opinion between this no doubt honorable, well-intentioned Quaker, and his government, but presumes he was compelled to accompany his regiment until the necessity for his presence therein had disappeared. The Doctor's paternal grandfather was a large slave-owner in the South before the war, but we incline to the belief he had sold out, otherwise the grandson must be regarded as a naughty boy in exhibiting so much zeal in the cause of the North, thus threatening his parental estates.

The Doctor married Delight Garten, of Ind., Sep. 13, 1870, by whom he had one child, who died in infancy. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of Furris Post, No. 309, G. A. R., of Princeton.

Soon after settling in Princeton, the Doctor's practice owing to his prominence in the profession, accompanied by his strict attention to business, commenced to grow and increase in volume year by year, notwithstanding that rivals had since sprung up, until now he has an extensive and lucrative practice. Besides being a skilled and eminent dentist, he is a gentleman who takes an active part in all matters relating to the town and county, and whenever important movements, having for their objects the improvement of the town of Princeton or of Bureau Co., are set in motion, Dr. McDaniel may be looked for as one of the promoters.

NELSON WELLINGTON BURNESON, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1838. His father went to reside in Phila. when his son was a mere boy, where, after a limited education, he obtained employment in the great publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co. He continued in this relation until he attained the age of 19, when, his mother being dead, he came to Knox Co., Ill., where he engaged with the C., B. & Q. R. R., and was at work for that Co. until he enlisted in the military service. He was mustered in in Aug., 1862, in Co. G, 89th Ill. Inf., and accompanied his Regt. to the front, taking part in the battle of Stone River. Here his Co. lost six men killed. The night before, Mr. Burneson was in camp in a dense body of woods, and when the attack of the enemy was made, early in the morning, he at first supposed them to be his own men. The night after the battle it grew to be very cold, and as they had divested themselves of their blankets and every other article, they suffered intensely.

The day before the fight at Stone River, in looting a store, Mr. Burneson had provided himself with a white plug hat, which he wore during the battle, ignoring the fact that it made a conspicuous mark for the enemy's bullets. After he had escaped, however, unhurt, the Colonel came up to him and said: "Hello! white plug; you here all safe? I never expected to see you get out of there alive." Later he was in the action at Liberty Gap. The next important engagement in which he participated was at Chickamauga, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He had been in line all day and after dark had taken refuge with some of his companions behind a log. In the desperate charge of the rebels upon his point several of the Co., including Capt. Whiting, were killed, after which they came on to the other side of the log, when there ensued a hand to hand fight with clubbed guns, which was kept up until the line had fallen back on either side of them, the bullets coming thick and fast from the rear, when they were forced to surrender.

They were taken on to Richmond, and put into a tobacco warehouse, where there were about 1,350 prisoners. They had one meal a day, consisting of half a loaf of bread and a piece of meat as large as one's hand. Mr. Burneson was detailed in the hospital as ward master. He became well acquainted with the rebel commandant, and asked to be allowed to go with the paroled prisoners about to be sent off, but he was found to be of too much value in caring for the sick and wounded, and was not granted the privilege. However, being required to make out the list of those paroled, he included his own name and that of a comrade not entitled to be put down, and thus by mingling with the others managed to get off. He reached Annapolis, Md., and by paying $5.00 for a bogus furlough, tramped with three of his comrades, a distance of 185 miles to Pa., and after a short stay at home, reported to the parole camp at St. Louis. He rejoined his Regt. during the Atlanta campaign, and was wounded in front of Atlanta, July 16th, but was able to take part in the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy. He was in the campaign against Hood,

and took part in the battles of Columbus and Franklin. Thence he went to Nashville, and was in the midst of the desperate conflict of the 1st and 2d days' battle. He was mustered out at Chicago, June 9, 1865. He was mustered out Sergeant Major of the 89th. Was promoted for gallant conduct on the field at Santee River.

Returning home after the war, he resumed work for the C., B & Q. R. R., as locomotive engineer, continuing up to 1887. In 1888, he was nominated on the Union Labor ticket for the Legislature, and carried his own county. He was married in 1865, to Mattie Rodgers, and has one child—Eva M. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 45, and is a Mason and Modern Woodman.

As soldier and citizen Mr. Burneson has demonstrated the most commendable characteristics, and has assumed a place and name in the public confidence consistent with his unquestioned merits and capabilities.

DR. JOSEPH W. EDWARDS, of Mendota, Ill., was born at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1832. In the year 1838 removed West with his parents, receiving an academic course at Mount Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., and a collegiate course at McKendree College, Lebanon, St. Claire Co., Ill. He entered upon the study of medicine in the year 1851, and completed at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the class of 1854.

Dec. 19, 1854, he was married to Harriet E. Higgins, and has 5 children—Hiram, Hattie, Maud, Willie, and Arthur.

Dr. Edwards enlisted in the war of the Rebellion Oct. 21, 1862, as Assistant Surgeon in the 40th Ill. Vol. Inf. Joined his Regt. at Fort Pickering, Memphis, Tenn., 3 days later, and remained in the vicinity of that city until Nov. 25, when it moved in the direction of Vicksburg, via College Hill, Miss., and South Oxford, Ga., returning subsequently to Holly Springs, and from there to Davis' Mills, in Northern Miss., where it went into winter-quarters.

While encamped at Davis' Mills, the Doctor was detached from his Regt. for special service in the general hospital at LaGrange, Tenn., where he continued until June, 1863, when he was ordered for duty to the Provisional Encampment at Fort Pickering, Memphis, where he served until Oct. of the same year. He then joined his Regt. on its march from Memphis by way of Corinth, Eastport, Florence, and Stevenson, reaching Brown's Ferry 2 miles below Chattanooga, Nov. 23rd. On the night of the 24, the Regt. crossed the river and succeeded in reaching the main body of the army about one o'clock A. M.; at daylight crossed the mouth of Chickamauga Creek and captured a high hill, driving back the enemy and placing a battery in position on top, supporting it through the night. At daybreak of the 25th, the Regt. was deployed and under fire, led the assaulting column upon the enemy's works at Mission Ridge and drove in the rebel pickets and scaled their works. The enemy made a determined attack upon the 40th, but the battery above spoken of poured a deadly fire upon them, checking their advance, but at the same time unintentionally killing and wounding many of the Reg't it was intending to protect. The men protected themselves by lying upon the ground in front of the rebels, many of whom they picked off, thus weakening their lines and silencing their batteries. A heavy assault was about this time made upon the enemy's right, engaging their forces, thus affording the 40th an opportunity of falling back, which it did. There were five companies of the 40th, numbering 130 men engaged in this battle, of whom 7 were killed and 44 wounded, many of them mortally. On the following day the Regt. joined in the pursuit of the enemy and had several skirmishes. It afterward marched Northward to relieve Burnside at Knoxville, during which march it subsisted off the country.

Shortly it returned to Scottborough, and went into winter quarters. The Doctor was here again detached for special service, and

proceeded to Chattanooga to examine into the condition of the wounded of the 4th Div. of the 15th A. C., arriving at that place after the battle of Mission Ridge, and to collect such statistics and make such examinations as to the results of operations performed and general medical and surgical treatment as he considered necessary. Having faithfully and skillfully performed this service, he prepared his written report, and presented the same to Dr. Chas. McMillan, U. S. Surgeon Vols. and Medical Director for the 15th A. C., whose thanks he received for the able and comprehensive statement there presented. In the early days of Jan. the 40th veteranized, and was granted a 30-day furlough. Its numbers, at this date, had been reduced to 443 men, 266 having been killed in battle, or died from other causes, while 196 had been wounded, or laid aside from other casualties. Reporting after the furlough, the Regt. made preparations in the early days of May, and started on the celebrated Atlanta campaign, and the Doctor was present in all its battles, marches and skirmishes, which finally terminated in the capture of Atlanta. Among the important battles in which Dr. Edwards took part may be mentioned Mission Ridge, New Hope Church, Black Jack Knob, Kenesaw Mts., Decatur, Atlanta, Ezra Chapel, Jonesboro and Dallas. Shortly after the fall of Atlanta our subject, owing to ill health caused by exposure, resigned, Sept. 28th, 1864.

After his discharge he returned to Mendota, and resumed the practice of his profession.

WILLIAM E. WARD, of Galesburg, Ill., who bears honorable scars received on the battlefield, in the service of his country, was born at Walnut Grove Township, Knox Co., Ill., Sept. 8, 1841, and lived near Altona until the war of secession was declared. His father, Amos Ward, came to Ill. in 1838, and settled in Knox Co., with the early pioneers of the Prairie State, and William E. Ward passed his early years on a farm, gaining such educational advantages as the district schools could afford. When scarcely 21 years of age he enlisted, Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. G, 89th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in Aug. 25, in Chicago, going in a few days to Louisville, Ky., to reinforce Gen. Buell's army. While the Regt. was at this place the rebel general Bragg came with his forces and after investigating the condition of affairs decided to retreat, and was promptly followed and given battle at Perryville, Crab Orchard, Bowling Green, Rye Springs, Stone River and Nolensville Pike, although Longstreet's army had come to the assistance of Bragg. On this campaign the men were kept busily marching a number of days, and one very dark night a march led into some thick woods, and as it was impossible to move on, a camp was made until early morning, when it was discovered that the right of Gen. Bragg's army lay within a stone's throw. Hastily falling back in the rain, and unable to locate the position of the support, about one-third of the Regt. was captured, the remainder escaping in disorder. When it was fairly light Mr. Ward crossed a cotton field and with two others gathered about the regimental colors, and constituted the Regt. for the time. This little group, on the retreat, would stop to fire at the rebel lines and move on, constantly gathering up the scattered men, until in the afternoon when there were about 200 men together, they made a charge on the rebels across a cotton field. As their own corps was almost entirely annihilated, their men attached themselves to Gen. Rosecran's command. A cold night followed, and as no fires could be made, and most of the men had lost their blankets and overcoats, there was much suffering and but little sleep that night; but the next day the rebels were routed and driven across the river, and that victory softened most of the discomfort of the preceding days when the tide of battle was moving in another direction, toward defeat.

Jan. 4, Murfreesboro was entered, and one of the incidents of that battlefield, was a rain, continuing all day and night which flooded, the ground. Some of the men sat up during the night, but others lay on the ground in water several inches deep and slept soundly.

Many skirmishes followed the battle at Murfreesboro, and until June there was constant activity, when Mr. Ward was compelled to go to the hospital, and was sent to Nashville, Louisville and Chicago, where he was held until Sept. At Chattanooga, Sept. 20, 1863, Mr. Ward was with the wagon-train that crossed Lookout Mt. before the battle, and was also in the battle of Mission Ridge and siege of Chattanooga. The next move was into East Tenn. to strengthen Gen. Burnside's army, and Longstreet was then forced back and met in battle at Dandridge. When the Union army started to return the 89th was in the rear and Longstreet's Cav. followed and harrassed it for some distance. Reaching McDonald Station, a camp was formed while the army was reorganized for the Atlanta campaign, and May 5, 1864, started for Atlanta, meeting the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge, and Buzzard's Roost. From the latter place going out with the sharpshooters, the rebels were encountered on the top of a mountain and Mr. Ward with two comrades took a position behind a rock; as he had the best place to fire from, he bade his comrades load the guns and he would do the shooting. The rebels were hidden and the method was to fire where the smoke of a gun showed the presence of an enemy. This continued some time without visible results, when Mr. Ward, with gun cocked and ready to fire, remarked concerning a bullet that had just passed above him through the leaves, "They cannot come as close as that again." Just at that instant a bullet struck him and passing through his arm was stopped by the stock of his gun. This wound rendered him unfit for service, and he was discharged Jan. 4, 1865.

In the summer of 1873, necrosis of the bone began, giving continual pain, and since Oct. 10, 1888, four and one-half inches of the bone has been removed, so that there is now no bone to stiffen the arm. The wound still festered until Aug. 1891, when Mr. Ward himself removed a piece of bone, and since that time it has been well. He states the peculiar fact that in a number of different engagements his gun was struck and shattered by rebel bullets.

Mr. Ward was appointed Postmaster of Altona when he returned home wounded, and served two years; was then for two years a clerk in a store; then tried farming, but unable to do this work was employed in the Postoffice. In 1876, moving to Iowa, he engaged in the grocery trade, but the condition of his arm unfitting him for this business, he secured the position of Deputy Postmaster at Creston, Iowa. In 1882, he was appointed Special Pension Examiner and assigned to Ill., with headquarters at Galesburg. This position he has filled since, except one year, when he was compelled to have a surgical operation performed on his arm.

Feb. 19, 1869, he married Mattie A. Dickenson, of Galva, Ill., daughter of H. L. Dickenson, and has one son, Harry A., a lad of 12 years of age.

Mrs. Ward had eight uncles in the army, and two of them were wounded and disabled—one losing an arm. Mr. Ward is a member of Tom Potter Post, No. 440, G. A. R., of Creston, Iowa, and is a Republican. He draws a pension. In the discharge of his duties as Special Pension Examiner he has an extended acquaintance among the old soldiers, and is well and favorably known.

MAJOR JAMES M. HOSFORD, of Geneseo, was a son of Stephen Hosford, a native of Vt. and of Welsh descent, whose father, as also several of his ancestors and relatives, were actively engaged in the American army during the war of the Revolution. Stephen Hosford was prominent as a citizen, and also as a politician in his day, being a successful and prosperous merchant for nearly fifty years, and having been elected as a member of the State Legislature for Mass., and also held the position of Trial Justice for Berkshire Co. in the last mentioned State. He died many years ago. Our subject's mother, Amy (Brown) was of English ancestry, born in Mass., and departed this life many years since. Besides the Major, she had the following children: Juliet P., wife of C. R. Taft; Henry B.; William H.; Louisa A., and Laura M., wife of Major A. M. Smith. Of this

number Henry B. was in the war of the rebellion, having joined an Ohio Regt., and for a time was detached on the hospital service. He died in 1888. Major Hosford was born at Williamstown, Mass., April 15th, 1822, attended the public schools, afterwards studied at Williams College, Mass., then studied the legal profession in the office of Gov. W. H. Seward at Auburn, N. Y. Having completed his law course, he practiced his profession in that State for eight years and by his energy and ability built up a remunerative and prosperous business. Whilst practising his profession he was appointed Superintendent of Schools in Onondago Co., N. Y., and discharged the duties of that office for six years. He was, however, induced by the prospects of a western location, to proceed thither, which he did in the year 1856, settling in Geneseo, there engaging in the real estate and insurance business, which he successfully carried on for three years, when he accepted the position of cashier of a bank in his adopted town. He filled this trusted and responsible position until he resigned, in July, 1862, deeming it his duty as a true, patriotic American to assist in the suppression of the rebellion which had been needlessly and improvidently precipitated upon the people of the Republic. Major Hosford enlisted as a private, then raised a company, of which he was unanimously chosen Captain; and subsequently, on the organization of the 112th Ill. Vol. Inf., at Peoria, he was, with the same unanimity, elected for its Major and was duly commissioned as such, Sept. 20th, 1862.

The Major's Regt. went first to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was there ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger at Covington, Ky. Having reported, it then proceeded, Oct. 18, 1862, for Falmouth, but had not gone far until it was ordered to guard a large supply train to Big Eagle, on the Lexington and Covington Pike. It successfully executed this order, arriving at its destination on the evening of Oct. 21st, and on the night of the next day, the bugle called the men to arms to repel a threatened attack from the rebels under Gen. John Morgan, and whilst marching toward Georgetown—the night being exceedingly dark—his horse missed its footing and tumbled over an embankment carrying the Major with it, causing him hernia and other severe injuries. He was, owing to this accident, compelled to part company with the Regt. for about three weeks, but having improved, rejoined his command in Fayette Co., near Lexington, Ky., with which he continued, participating in all its varied experiences and hardships, until the month of Feb., 1863, when, owing to his physical condition, he resigned from his command, and was thereupon retired from service in the field. In the following month he was assigned to duties connected with the commissary department at Camp Douglas, which he continued to perform until Oct., 1865, when he was mustered out and discharged. Major Hosford has been twice married. The first occasion being in New York, in the year 1847, to Susan S. Seymour, whose mother was the sister of Gen. Joseph Hooker's father: therefore the first Mrs. Hosford was a cousin of "Fighting Joe." By this wife he had five children—Carrie Seymour, James Egbert, Mary L., William H. and Susan A. Mrs. Hosford having died many years ago, our subject after some years, concluded it was not well to continue longer alone, consequently, married Mrs. Ruth D. Davidson, widow of Captain William K. Davidson who died from the effects of battle and exposure in the field.

Major Hosford has been a Justice of the Peace, Supervisor, and held the position of State Agent for the Home Insurance Company for 21 years, resigning the same in 1889, but is still in connection with that institution as adjuster, as also for some other companies. He has been Prest. of Board of Education, and is now President of Geneseo Collegiate Institute. He is a Mason, a member of E. J. Jenkins Post, No. 452, G. A. R., at Geneseo, and was a Republican and prominent supporter of the party for many years, but it having, as the Major believes, sacrificed its principles on the question of whisky, he concluded as an honorable man no longer to support it, and not seeing his ideal in the Democratic institutions, identified himself with the Prohibitionists.

THE biographies of many of the heroes developed during the late war period, have been told and reduced to imperishable print, but there still remains the story and history of one who fulfilled his destinies, and served his country with distinction, and who at the close of an honorable and useful career, at ripe old age, crowned with honors, and beloved by his comrades, quietly passed to that bourn from whence no traveler returns—we refer to Gen. Abner C. Harding, who, when living, resided at Monmouth, Ill. The General was born at East Hampton, Conn., Feb. 10, 1807, and when of tender years moved with his parents to Plainfield, N. Y. He was sent to school and readily acquired a good education, qualifying him to become a teacher at the age of 15, which profession he followed for the succeeding six years, reading law at the same time. He was admitted as a lawyer when 22 years of age at Lewiston, Pa., and soon built up a good practice in his adopted professsion.

He married Rebecca L. Byers, nee Liebrick, who bore him two children, George F. and Mary R. She died in 1833. Two years later he married Susan A. Ickes, an educated and accomplished young woman of Pa., daughter of Dr. Jonas Ickes, who was a gentleman of large proportions, possessed of rare intelligence, and lived to the unusual age of 96 years, and with faculties unimpaired. He died March 28, 1889, after spending the evening of his days with his daughter, Mrs. General Harding. The mother of Mrs. Harding was a niece of the Rev. Joseph Brady, minister of the Presbyterian Church, who died July 10, 1868. Her name was Duncan.

In 1833, Gen. Harding was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Pa., and served his constituency in that position with ability and fidelity.' Two years later he removed West, settling at Monmouth, where he resumed the practice of his profession and stood in the front rank among the lawyers of his adopted State, until removed from the field of struggle and anxiety by death. In the year 1848, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ill., and about that time became interested in railroad projects and subsequently with other gentlemen of Monmouth, completed what was known as the Peoria & Oquaka R. R. from Peoria to Burlington, which now forms part of the C., B. & Q. system. In politics, he was a Whig and always ready with his tongue and purse to assist his party, which never failed to draw upon his resources when delicate political work required performance. In 1851 his eyesight began to fail, from which he never fully recovered.

Prominent as a politician, and beloved by acquaintances and devoted to his country, he had no hesitation in tendering his services to his Government during the war, and accordingly enlisted as a private in the 83rd Ill. Vol. Inf., and was immediately elected as Colonel, and as such was mustered in Aug. 21, 1862. Four days later Col. Harding with his Regt. moved to Cairo, thence to Fort Henry, then on to Fort Donelson, where he was employed for about one year. During this time he had heavy guard duty to perform over the surrounding country, especially upon the banks of the Tenn. and Cumberland Rivers, they being infested with guerrillas, and had daily skirmishes with the enemy, some of them quite severe, namely, those at Waverly, Tenn., and Garrettsburg, Ky. Feb. 3rd, 1863, at Fort Donelson, 9 Cos. of his Regt., with Co. C of the 2nd Ill. Light Art., successfully resisted the combined attack of Gens. Forrest and Wheeler with 8,000 men,—the battle lasting from 1:30 P. M. until 8:30, when the enemy was compelled to retire with a loss of 250 killed, 600 wounded and 105 prisoners. Col. Harding only lost 13 men killed and 51 wounded. He was immediately promoted to Brig. Gen. for gallant conduct on this occasion. Besides being an able general and courageous soldier, our subject was, when necessity demanded, a wily diplomat. On the day of the battle of Fort Donelson, just mentioned, he knew of the enemy's strength and the improbability of his small band being able to repel an attack therefrom, his object, therefore, was delay, as he momentarily expected the Govt. gun boats up the river for his relief. Repeated demands were made by mes-



GEN. A. C. HARDING.

sengers under a flag of truce demanding a surrender, and as often the General would delay the messenger and discuss all imaginable subjects barring that of laying down his arms and voluntarily becoming a captive. The final messenger, however, came in the person of a young officer from an Alabama Regt., who, with a very dignified step, approached Gen. Harding and in the name of Gen. Wheeler and of the Confederate States of America, demanded his surrender. Gen. Harding lengthened his face and assuming a Yankee drawl, took part in the following dialogue:

Gen. Harding:—"Be you from Gen. Wheeler's camp?"

Con. Officer:—"I am, sir, and am instructed to say that he has an overwhelming force, which it would be useless for you with your small force to attempt to withstand. The demand is made that there may be no unnecessary bloodshed."

Gen. Harding:—"Suppose I did surrender."

Con. Officer:—"In that case, sir, you and your men shall be treated with respect and be protected as prisoners of war."

Gen. Harding;—"And suppose I don't?"

Con. Officer:—"Then sir, you will have to take the consequences."

Gen. Harding:—"Air you right from Gen. Wheeler's headquarters?"

Con. Officer:—"I am, sir."

Gen. Harding:—"We seed you a comin and didn't know whether you was or wasn't. What Regt. do you belong to?"

Con. Officer:—"The 14th Ala., sir."

Gen. Harding:—Wa-ll, wa-ll, is that so. Alabama, that is a pretty fine country. I've lots to say about it, and often thought I'd like to go down there some time. Do you live there?"

This last discussion was prolonged after the same fashion for nearly an hour, discussing the soil, climate, population and other characteristics, health, wealth, &c., until the young man having been detained and delayed, could not longer be comforted, and there being no other way out of the difficulty, Gen. Harding intimidated that he could not surrender, and would be obliged to "take the consequences." Soon after he was assailed by the rebel hoards with the result above stated.

After retiring from the army, Gen. Harding M. C. upon the Republican ticket, and served in the 39th and 40th Congresses. In 1869, his health began to fail and his maladies to increase until July 19, 1874, when he passed peacefully away, leaving a splendid record behind him as a soldier, lawyer, business man, and gentleman. By ability and zeal he accumulated a large fortune, which, during his life time, was so used that all classes of society received benefits from his accumulated wealth and bounteous hand.

Mrs. Harding, a lady of excellent birth and liberal attainments, survived her beloved husband, and is admired and esteemed by her many acquaintances, and particularly by the old soldiers, who have always found in her a true and devoted friend and benefactor, in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the soldiers collectively and individually, and one who often has shown the depth of her devotion to their interests, by liberal contributions from her own private purse.

JOSEPH P. GIBBS, of Galva, Ill., a son of Jonathan Gibbs, was born in Waterford, N. J., May 23, 1833, and came to Ill., with his parents in 1838, settling on Walnut Creek in Knox Co. The father at one time owned a section of land in this locality, and built a fine house, in which he lived and died, leaving a family of six children—four sons and two daughters, all at this time living.

Joseph P. Gibbs was living on the old homestead when the flag of his country, flying above Fort Sumter, was fired upon. He was in the field, plowing, when he heard the news of this fact, and, unhitching his horses, mounted one and rode to Knoxville, then the County seat. On the way two young men joined him, Wm. McBride and G. W. Bainbridge, and on reaching town all signed the muster call of the 1st

Ill. Cav., the date of enlistment being April 15, 1861. This Regt. first enlisted for three months, but was soon mustered in for 3 years.

Sent South, it camped for a time in Mo., and was at Lexington with Mulligan, when Price captured that place. This force fought him three days, although cut off from water the first day, and held out until ammunition and stores were exhausted before it surrendered. It was paroled at once and forwarded to Quincy, Ill., and home. During the battle the rebels closed in and surrounded the Union men, and like a mob gathered behind houses and on roofs, coming within speaking distance, when Geo. W. Bainbridge, who enlisted with Sergeant Gibbs, rode up onto a hill and calling to the rebels challenged any man in their army to single combat. The reply he received was a shot which killed his horse, and as he stopped to remove the saddle and bridle another shot went through his arm; this made him terribly angry, and he swore that wounded as he was he could whip with one arm any man in the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Bainbridge was finally taken to the hospital by Sergt. Gibbs, and, just as they entered the room, saw a man stretched on the operating table, and, at that instant, a ball went through a part of his hip bone, knocked down some of the Surgeons attending him. On the second day, when the men began to suffer terribly from thirst, Mr. Gibbs decided he would endeavor to reach a hog wallow about 50 yards outside the breastworks, and, taking his gun in his hand, jumped the works, ran to the pond and throwing himself into the water took a drink. When he ran back the rebels opened a heavy fire upon him, and, leaping the works, his toe caught, throwing him headlong, and some of his companions, thinking he had been shot, said, "Joe has sent in his check," but rising to his feet he said "Not yet,"

On the march to Lexington the Regt. passed a house in front of which was a low picket fence. A man and woman were standing in the door, and as the troops passed the man cried out "Hurrah for Jeff Davis!" when Mr. Bainbridge, before mentioned, rode to the fence, leaping it drew his saber, and with the point touching the old man's breast, said, "Now hurrah for Lincoln," which the old rebel did in a lusty voice. On the 3rd day a house, outside the works about 50 yards, used for a hospital, fell into the hands of the enemy and Col. Mulligan gave orders to charge with fixed bayonets and retake it. A part of a Mo. Regt. under Col. Peabody undertook this, and had a hand-to-hand encounter, losing 14 men killed. A Lieut., who was among the wounded men lying on the floor, describing the fight, said that men pinned each other to the walls of the house with bayonets. The rebels were reinforced and the Union men were driven back at last with a loss of 14 men killed.

In 1887, Sergt. Gibbs returned to the site of this battle and saw the old house bore all the marks of the fierce encounter.

In Dec., 1861, the Regt. was ordered to the field in Mo. and Ark., and went to St. Louis, where it was mustered under a special order from the War Department. When the Regt. started, after it had been exchanged, Mr. Gibbs was made orderly Sergt., and when discharged enlisted in the 31st Mo., taking 30 men with him, and was promoted to 1st Lieut., but owing to orders from the War Department, which would not allow troops from one State to be credited to another, all were sent home.

Lieut. Gibbs remained at home from Sept., 1862, until June 1863, meantime making an effort to join the 112th Regt., and went to Danville, where he entered the Military Telegraph Corps, and was second in command, ranking as 1st Lieut., acting in this branch of the service to the close of the war. The duty of this corps was to put up and repair telegraph lines.

At Louisville this corps was discharged, and Lieut. Gibbs went to Memphis and worked until 1866 at bricklaying and plastering, and then came to St. Louis, where he was engaged at the same business until 1876; and during this time, while his home was at St. Louis, he went to Chicago to help rebuild the city after the great fire. He then went to Sherman, Tex., which had been destroyed by fire, and in 1878, was in Kansas City and later in Clyde, Kan., as contractor.

In 1879, Lieut. Gibbs returned to his old home at Galva, Ill., where he has since resided, in business as contractor and builder. He has 2 children: George, who is a brick manufacturer at Lafayette, Ill., and Katy, wife of O. Q. Beckwith, a druggist in Denver, Col.

Joseph P. Gibbs is a Republican in politics. He is now and has been for several years Chief of the Fire Department, in which he has always shown much interest, and is also a working member of the G. A. R.

Jonathan Gibbs, the father of Joseph P. Gibbs, was born Dec. 22, 1808, at Camden, N. J., a son of Martin Gibbs, also a native of N. J. The forefathers of this family were Quakers, who came to this country with Wm. Penn, in 1682. The wife of Martin Gibbs was Hannah Beck, of Irish extraction. The wife of Jonathan Gibbs, and mother of Joseph P. Gibbs, was Tamar Norcross, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Duhle) Norcross, of N. J.

The Gibbs family were of old Whig stock, and were among the first to unite with the Republican party when it was organized.

MAJOR HILAND HENRY CLAY, one of Galesburgh's prominent and public-spirited men, copiously endowed with patriotic pride, assisted to raise a company in the early days of the late Rebellion, of which he was chosen 1st Lieut. of Co. D, 102nd Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered Sept. 2, 1862. He started immediately for Louisville, and from Louisville the Regt. was ordered to Frankfort. In Oct. 1862, it left Frankfort for Bowling Green. Subsequently it was ordered to Gallatin, Tenn., where the command remained six months, and then was ordered to Laverne, Tenn., where the troops were employed in guarding the L., N. & Chattanooga R. R., for about six months, Major Clay's Co. being stationed at Mill Creek most of the time.

In April, 1863, he was promoted to Captain of his Co., at Gallatin. During Feb., 1864, with his Brig., he moved to Chattanooga, and soon after joined the Atlanta campaign and was heavily engaged at the battles of Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lookout Mt., Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta.

During this campaign Major Clay commanded his Co., and all through the several battles was upon that part of the field where the battle raged in its fiercest fury, and again at the siege of Atlanta was almost constantly under the enemy's fire until the surrender of the town, which occurred Sept. 2, 1864. After a rest in the vicinity of Atlanta, Major Clay led his Regt. all through the expedition to the sea, and on arrival at Savannah received his commission as Major, as a recognition for his gallantry, and from that time was ranking officer in command of this Regt. Occupying that position in his Regt., he commanded it through the campaign of the Carolinas, and participated in the battles of Lawtonville, Averysboro and Bentonville, which was the closing battle of his command and practically closed the war. The Rebellion being over, he conducted his Regt. to Washington, took part there in the Grand Review, was mustered out on June 6, 1865, and placed *en route* for home.

Major Clay was born in the State of Vt., Jan. 3, 1838, a son of John L. and Louisa M. Clay, the latter a granddaughter of Hart Balch, who was a Federal soldier during the Revolutionary War. The Major's parents moved, with their family, to Galesburg in the year 1840, settled there upon a farm three miles distant from the town, and engaged in farming, the father dying in 1877. The homestead, a beautiful, well-appointed farm, is owned and operated by Major Clay, and amidst comfortable surroundings he makes his home. He married Jennie E. Clay, of Gaysville, Oct. 14, 1878, and six children have blessed the union, viz.: Frederick, Emma, John L., Walker, Irwin H. and Edna.

The Major is a Democrat in politics, and takes a prominent part in the political affairs of his party. He has been Supervisor for his Township, and Road Commissioner, and is a prominent member of Post No. 45, G. A. R., at Galesburg. As a soldier, no man upon the field

displayed greater zeal, courage and patriotism than did Major Clay, and his many promotions testify to the unbounded confidence and respect entertained for him as a gentleman and army officer by his superiors in command.

JOHN RIPPBERGER, of Elgin, Ill., was born Aug. 3, 1844, in Baden, Germany. When but three years old he sailed with his parents to America, locating at Hanover, Cook Co., Ill. Here he was reared a farmer and attained a thorough education. When but 19 years old, he sallied forth to fight for the honor of the stars and stripes, enlisting Jan. 6, 1864, in Co. G, 17th Ill. Cav. He rendezvoused at Camp Kane, St. Charles, Ill., until the following May, when the Co. was ordered to Jefferson, Mo., where it performed scout duty. While there it was attacked by Quantrell and Andrews, the noted rebel bushwhackers, but repulsed them without much loss on either side. Then the Regt. was transferred to Alton, Ill., where it performed guard duty at the prison. He remained in this situation guarding rebel prisoners and on scouting duty until transferred by steamer to Glasgow, Mo., and then to St. Louis, where he was detailed to do scout duty in the country around that city, remaining there until his Regt. was ordered to Rolla, Mo. January, 1865, he joined in the raid made with a view to capture Price and his command. On Jan. 10, 1865, his Regt. left Rolla and proceeded to Pilot Knob, via, St. Louis. The country around Pilot Knob was infested with bands of bushwhackers; therefore Mr. Rippberger's Regt. was with others, detailed to pursue and control these bands as far as possible. It continued at this service until about April 19, when it marched through the country to Cape Girardeau. It then boarded the steamer Silver Wave, proceeded to Kansas City, Mo., and had the inexpressible pleasure of having bread served out to it, a commodity unseen by the men, much less tasted, for several weeks. From here it marched to Fort Scott, and on arrival there did some scouting, and was also detailed to escort provision wagons to the Indian Terr. Next it was ordered to Lawrence, Kan., remaining there until Sept. 27, 1865, then marched across the Plains to Fort Larned. At this point four companies, including Co. G, were detached to go to Fort Fletcher, traveling continuously for 17 days. It left there early in Dec., and went to Leavenworth, where he joined the after portion of the Regt. On the way, the weather was so exceedingly cold that the men suffered severely. Mr. Rippberger had his foot frozen, while three of his comrades were frozen to death. It is impossible to give the reader a clear conception of the suffering endured on the march. The distance of nearly 400 miles occupied about 17 days, and the cold was continuous, while those who endured it were poorly clad and scantily provisioned. Here they were mustered out of the service Dec. 18, paid off and discharged at Springfield on the 26, after which Mr. Rippberger went to Elgin.

He had the following brothers and sisters: Neitz C., Abraham, Adam, Charles, Louisa, Henry and George. His parents are both dead. His brother, Abraham, was in Co. K, 52nd Ill. Since the war Mr. Rippberger has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was first married Jan. 1, 1869, to Sophia Heine, by whom he had four children, but she having died, he again married—this time to Anna Hesse, by whom he has six children. The names of those living are Leah E., Etta F., Charles C., Julius J., George W., Lulu A., Wesley H., Rudelphia L. and Frederick William. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 49, of Elgin, and is a Republican in politics.

JAMES P. DIXON, a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Quincy, Ill., was born in Licking Co., Ohio, March 30, 1838, a son of John and Harriet N. (Kemp) Dixon. His father hails from the County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born Nov. 2, 1809, and when a child came to America with his parents, locating in Ohio. His mother is a native of Vt., and dates her birth Jan. 11, 1817. Her family settled in

Ohio when the commonwealth was a territory, To the parents were born 11 children, of whom are living Alvira, now Mrs. Bull, of Enis, Montana; Harriet N., now Mrs. L. D. Simmonds, of Quincy, Ill.; Cyrus A., now a resident of Indianapolis; Serepta E., now Mrs. Thomas C. DeBoard, of Quincy, Ill.; Julia R., now Mrs. F. M. Corbeley, of Council Bluffs, Ia.; Florence P., now Mrs. M. A. Dunkle; Laura B., now Mrs. E. D. Woods, of Galesburg, Ill. James, our subject, grew to manhood in his native State. He attained a common school education, and followed the calling of a farmer until the echoes of Fort Sumter heralded the inauguration of the Rebellion. He enlisted the same evening the wires flashed the startling news, joining Co. B, 11th Ind. Inf., under Col. Lew. Wallace. The stigma imposed upon the 11th Ind. during the Mexican war was the occasion for the perpetuation of their number. Accordingly Col. Wallace asked the "boys" to register an oath that they would vindicate the 11th, and bring honor where dishonor had been unjustly given. This they did—the entire regiment kneeling on the State House Square, Indianapolis, with uncovered heads and uplifted hands, they registered a vow to redeem the reputation of the 11th Ind., which, in this case, was probably the first Ind. Regt. organized under the call for 3 months' troops. The Regt., on the expiration of the 3 months, re-enlisted, and were sworn in for 3 years, nearly every man volunteering.

How well the brave "boys" kept their vow, the history of the noble Regt. and its gallant colonel, Lew. Wallace, who became a distinguished general well shows. The first 3 months' service was spent in Ind., Md., and W. Va. These were trying times in the early history of the war, and while there was but little fighting, there was the excitement of an untried contest between two great armies, and the active duties involved in securing advantageous positions. During the service comrade Dixon contracted a disease, resulting in the permanent affection of the lungs and partial loss of hearing. When the regiment was re-enlisted he was prostrated with sickness, and upon his recovery immediately offered to rejoin his comrades, but on examination was rejected. On one occasion later in the war, he volunteered for service, but was unable to serve, not having been mustered in. Thus our loyal patriot returned home, and for a time was engaged in Indianapolis as an engineer in a manufacturing establishment. This calling he followed at different places, until his disabilities compelled his retirement. Subsequently he tried farming, but had to give it up.

Mr. Dixon was married in 1868, to Mary D. Clark, who died at Quincy, Ill., after 2 years and 4 months of wedded life. By this union one child, Melvina, was born. In 1872, he married Mrs. Jane E. Dunning. The family are all members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Dixon is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Shelbina Lodge, No 142, in which he has taken the encampment degrees. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, of Republican antecedents, they having been Whigs, Know Nothings, and Republicans, from time immemorial.



David Magee, of Kewanee, Ill., was a son of James B. and Sophia (Hattoway) Magee. The parents died when their son was only 5 years old and left him and a young brother, William, to make their way in the world. He was bound out, and, like many other orphan children, has but few pleasant memories of the years of his servitude. His home was in a slave State, where the masters were harsh and cruel to all dependents. He lived among the slaves and received a share of the severity that prevailed during that terrible time. At the age of 13 years he went to Philadelphia Co. and lived there two years, and at the age of 16 commenced to learn the trade of shoemaking at Brusleton and served out his time. He continued to work at his trade in that city until he moved to Glencoe, Minn., in 1856, and took a claim near that place in McClead Co., remaining two years. The State banks failing in 1858, he lost everything. Capt. Moss, of Peoria, offering him a position, he moved to that city, afterwards going on to a farm near Galva, Ill.

Aug. 13, 1862, Mr. Magee enlisted at Kewanee, in Co. F, 124th Ill. Vol. Inf. and was mustered in at Camp Butler, going at once to the field in Tenn. At Camp Jackson he was sick for a time, but recovering, accompanied the Regt. on the Oxford march. Laid in Memphis until the spring of 1863 and was detailed as nurse in the regimental hospital, which Mrs. John A. Logan visited at one time. He went to Milliken's Bend, and while in the rear of Vicksburg, had charge of the general hospital as head nurse. He took charge of a train of sick soldiers, with only 12 guns to protect them from the rebels, on the way to Raymond and on to Vicksburg. At Champion Hills he was placed in charge of the wounded men of both armies. Here one of these cruel necessities of war arose which touches many hearts. In the movement of the army it became necessary to leave some of the wounded men behind to fall into the hands of the rebels.

Mr. Magee, after this service, reported to the hospital to Dr. Angel, to be sent to his Regt. and the Dr. said: "We need you right here where all these men need care." So he staid there, occupying the Cook House, where both sick and wounded were sent. Here he was ward master on the night of May 22, when hundreds of men were brought in and laid in rows on the floor, some crying in agony, some cursing and many dying. He remained here until fall, and although they had the large house and many tents there was no room any night to sleep inside so he slept in a hollow tree. The shells of the rebel batteries and the Union gunboats were continually flying over the place during the siege and on the day after the surrender, Dr. Gudbrick, a Surgeon, of the hospital, not understanding the minute guns of the Fort when the morning salute was fired, jumped up from his couch and said: "My God, it's not over yet!" Mr. Magee was then sent to Hospital No. 2 in Vicksburg and became Ward Master under Dr. Smalley, who came from the rebel army. In this hospital the duty was very hard as a great many men were suffering from fever and bowel troubles. Here Mr. Magee was highly complimented for his faithful and efficient service, and has also been complimented by his regiment for impartial and generous kindness to all. It has always been a source of great satisfaction to him in later years, when he met any of those men who were in his care that he endeavored always to do everything that was possible for the sick and suffering.

At the end of the service Mr. Magee was assigned for duty as commissary guard in Vicksburg, and afterwards took his place for a short time in the ranks and went with the Regt. to Dauphin Island. In the autumn of 1863, he returned home for a short visit, and married Elizabeth Ann Jewell, daughter of William C. and Margaret Jewell, natives of Va. and Pa., but residents of Henry Co., Ill. Mrs. Magee accompanied her husband on his return to the army and served as an assistant in the laundry department. While working here she was seriously sick with the measles, the result of washing the hospital infected clothing, so that her recovery was very doubtful. She was sent home in the winter, but she never fully recovered and died Aug. 4, 1887, of pulmonary consumption. Mr. Magee went with his Regt. to Dauphin, where he was again employed as nurse for the wounded at Spanish Fort, and Blakely, going then to Montgomery, where he received a sunstroke, induced by overwork in carrying soldiers who were seriously sick. On account of this disability he was sent back and discharged at Vicksburg. There was one day's march on the way to Vicksburg, and as it was impossible for him to be in the sunshine, he was compelled to march in the night. On reaching Vicksburg he attempted to stand in line with the boys but was forced to seek the shade. Discharged in Sep., 1865, Mr. Magee made his home, until 1882, with his father-in-law in Kewanee, when he went on to a farm near Grinnell, Iowa, remaining 4 years and suffering while there from the great cyclone that swept over that part of the country, ruining the crops and almost destroying the town of Grinnell. He moved to Oscaloosa, Iowa, where he was doing well, but his wife died there, and he returned to Kewanee with his sons, one of whom, George W., is head cook in

a hotel in Bloomington, Ill., and the other William Taylor, now a baker in Chicago. Mr. Magee is a member of the Methodist church, a Republican in politics, and has served as Tax Collector. He is a gentleman of kind and sympathetic nature, unobtrusively and quietly pursuing the even tenor of his way, content in the thought and memory of duty faithfully performed.

Of all the men who participated in the late rebellion, no one is better or more favorably known to the people of Galesburg and surrounding country, than Colonel H. H. Willsie. Enlisting in the early days of the war, he was immediately selected as Captain of Co. D, 102nd, Ill. Vol., Inf., in which capacity he served with gallantry and soon convinced his superior officers that he was a born leader of men. He moved with his Regt. to Peoria, thence to Louisville, and soon after under Gen. Buel started upon an expedition through Ky., one of the hardest marches, entailing as much suffering and privation to those engaged, as was endured in any other campaign of the war. On this expedition a slave escaping from his owner sought refuge with the army and became the servant of the Captain, although orders had been given not to harbor them. The owner, in citizen's dress, a general in the rebel army, appeared and demanded his property, and on the slave intimating that his master was a rebel, he was taken into custody. A company was detailed to visit the officers' quarters, to drive all slaves out, and coming to the Captain, the latter told them to halt and in a moment was supported by his men. The Colonel was appealed to, and he repeated his order, specially ordering the Captain to give up the negro, but again he refused, intimating his life also must be sacrificed before he would yield. This apparent act of insurbordination was reported to the General commanding, who investigated, the result of which was the slave was permitted to accompany his benefactor, Captain Willsie throughout the war, and proved himself by his devotion, as worthy of the respect entertained for him by his new master. Several attempts were made to catch him, one of which was nearly successful, but a cocked pistol in the hands of Captain Willsie induced his would-be captors to desist, glad to make their escape.

Whilst Gen. Payne had command at Gallatin, Tenn., he sent for Capt. Willsie, to take command of 350 picked men, comprising 300 Inf., 30 Cav. and 2 sections of light Art., to make an expedition to the Ferry near Hartsville, where the great rebel raider, John Morgan was encamped, with about 7,000 troops, guarding a large quantity of supplies. The object was to load and get away with about 40 or 50 wagon loads of supplies, and returning cover the retreat by destroying the ferry. Starting on his perilous undertaking, about midnight, he was soon beyond his own lines taking or placing guard over every person in sight, and, proceeding by a byway through the timber, reached the ferry, 20 miles from camp, just about day break, completely surprising the guards, and citizens who gave up without a struggle. Unmooring the ferry-foot, he placed it in charge of Lieut. Clay, with 15 men, started it down the river, then loaded the wagons in a short time, and taking every person along with him, to prevent alarm, moved back toward his camp, arriving inside his own lines by dark, without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun. He was immediately recommended for promotion and was elected Major of the Regt. Whilst at Gallatin, the field officers all became deathly sick and the Major was in a similar condition, yet he commanded his Regt. and with other duties rode every fourth day, as officer of the day from one end to the other of the Union lines, a distance of 16 miles, unaccompanied. His illness, however, grew gradually worse, until he was reduced in flesh from a man of 200 lbs., to 124 lbs., when his strength completely failed him, consequently he resigned his command as the only hope of saving his life, not from the enemy's bullets but from a disease which pointed to a fatal conclusion.

Major Willsie, after being mustered out, returned home, May, 1863, and the following spring was elected City Marshal, of Galesburg. The city desired him to assist in raising its quota of men for service, and placing his duties in the hands of a deputy, in four days he reported at Peoria with 114 men, with letters from the business men of Galesburg to "Bob Ingersoll" which secured for our subject the position of Lieut. Colonel of the 139th Ill., enlisted for 100 days' service. He did duty in Ky. and Mo., and after being on the field about five months, returned to Peoria, where the men were to be mustered out, but orders were received calling them back to St. Louis, as Gen. Price was threatening that city. Col. Peter Davidson had command of the Regt. and the men rebelled and were likely to cause bloodshed, when Lieut.-Col. Willsie, who had returned home, was telegraphed for, and returning post, haste, found Col. Davidson taking refuge in the Peoria House. Col. Willsie went to the camp alone, gathered the men together, talked with them, and within an hour had the boys in line marching out the gates on their way to St. Louis. He took command and proceeded to St. Louis, where, the occasion for his presence having ceased, he returned to Peoria with his Regt., where he and his men were mustered out. In the winter of 1864–5, he raised another Co. and sent it to Springfield, and a few days later, being tendered the Colonelcy of the Regt. (148th) he accepted, took the Regt. to Nashville, and reported to Gen. Thomas. The train upon which his horses were traveling, was captured at Franklin, Ky., where three of the men were made to stand up and were shot by the rebels. The Col. did duty at Tullahoma where he was appointed Post Commander of Dechard, by special request of the citizens, and subsequently was complimented by the General in command, at a banquet given by Gen. Thomas, at Nashville, for having the best-drilled and disciplined Regt. in the department.

Col. Willsie was born in Canada, Jan. 27, 1827, his grandfather having fought as Captain in the British army, during the war of 1812.

He returned from the war in the fall of 1865. In the spring of 1868 he was elected city marshal of Galesburg, and was re-elected holding the office in all six years. Then he started the livery business, which he made a success and conducted until recently. He married at Galesburg, June 5, 1855, Betsey H., daughter of Orson Nichols, and has a family of four sons and one daughter. Wilber F., Horace M., Alfred N., John and Daisy A. Few men in that part of the country are so widely or favorably known as Col. Willsie, who although recognized by all as a determined and daring soldier, is genial and companionable as a private gentleman, and has always without effort, been enabled to command the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

CURTIS BISHOP KNOX, a gentleman whose expression of face, says as if in so many words, "I'm contented, fate can not harm me," was born July 20, 1844, in Rock Island, Ill., the city he has ever since made his home, and is the son of Charles B. and Mary (Gohram) Knox, who were both natives of Mass., and descendants of good old New England stock. His father was born June 27, 1819, was a cabinet and furniture maker by trade, went West, landing at Rock Island, Apr. 1, 1841, and at once resumed his adopted calling. About 1853, he established himself in the undertaking business, which he continued with unusual success, and without interruption up to the time of his death, May 26, 1890. His mother who was born Sept. 14, 1820, is still living at her home in Rock Island. Curtis was reared and spent the days of his boyhood in his native town attending school up to his 15th year, when his natural love for freedom prompted him to take up farming. This he continued, devoting the winter months to the manufacture of brooms, up to the time he entered the service of his country. It was while he was out binding in the harvest field that his patriotism reached its height, and he suddenly saluted his comrade with a "Let's join the boys on the battle field."

They dropped their bundles and walked to town the same day, his comrade losing his courage while young Curtis grew more enthusiastic in his devotion to the stars and stripes, and accordingly enlisted at Rock Island, July 24, 1862, Co. F. His command went into camp at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and shortly moved to the front, joining the 89th Ill. Inf. They lost no time, but at once proceeded onward, and the next morning our young soldier was thoroughly initiated in the short but hotly-contested battle of Perryville, Ky.

In Dec. they started out on the fall campaign, and shortly fought the bloody and memorable battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 4, 1863. On this occasion Knox's command did most gallant work, being on the extreme right, in the very front and thickest of the charge, his Regt. losing 142 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Here while bravely defending the "old flag" young Curtis was struck in the head, the bullet glancing off from a tree and tearing out a piece of his scalp. He was left lying on the battlefield in an unconscious condition, and when he regained his senses found himself in the hands of the enemy. He was taken into the town of Murfreesboro, marched into the courthouse square, which was surrounded by a cold gloomy stone wall, relieved of overcoat and all valuables, and then turned loose under a cold and heavy rain amid shocks of several thousand bushels of unhusked corn, into which the fortunate "boys" buried themselves for shelter against the rough inclemency of the elements. Shortly they were treated to a day's rations, a "feast," consisting of one pint of crude, stale, and musty corn meal. The next morning being New Year's morning, the brave boys exchanged their "Happy New Year" greetings amid these desolate and pitiful scenes of a rebel prison, young Curtis suffering severely from his wound, which had up to this time received no medical attention whatever. From here the prisoners were marched to a grist mill, where they each received another pint of musty corn meal. This time they cooked their meager rations, and for this purpose tore down the spoutings, which was used for fuel. Shortly they were crowded into cattle cars and transported to Huntsville, Ala., where amid a cold and shivering rain they huddled themselves around small camp fires during the entire bleak and wintry night.

About the middle of Jan. they reached Richmond, Va., and were there lodged in Libby Prison. Amid those gloomy walls they were confined 2 months, during which time, Mr. Knox says, he was treated fairly well, but received hardily enough food to hold soul and body together. The weather was cold, and on one occasion when the prisoners tore down several boards from an old bunk for fuel purposes, they were for this slight offense, cut off from food for two days. Finally they were loaded into dirty, filthy, roofless cars and transported to Petersburg, where they indulged in a little stealing of tobacco, for which offense they were threatened to be killed. Next they were taken to City Point, on Chesapeake Bay, where for the first time in 2 months they once again got sight of their beloved stars and stripes, which were so proudly floating o'er a vessel anchored down the bay. After several months they were taken to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and while on parole duty there, young Curtis took up his heels and made his flight from custody, reported to headquarters at Chicago, receiving transportation for himself and five men for Louisville, Ky., and about Sept. 15, 1863, joined his old comrades, who had long thought our hero dead. Only five days later we again find him actively engaged in the battle of Chickamauga. After the encounter, they proceeded to fortify Chattanooga, fighting almost daily up to the time of the great and memorable three day's battle at Missionary Ridge. At Chattanooga, Mr. Knox says, he witnessed one of the most awful and saddest sights of his life—mules dropped of starvation one after another, and for a long distance they tramped over a corduroy road of living skeleton mules.

The Regt. next took active part in the siege of Knoxville, Dec. 3, and 4, 1863. This accomplished, they followed the rebel army up into the Smoky Mt., N. C., subsequently participat-

ing in the stubbornly-fought battles of Resaca and Kenesaw Mt., and from July 20, to Aug. 28, were constantly engaged in the hard siege before Atlanta. The Regt., after the fall of Atlanta, moved after Hood to take part in the brilliant achievement at Franklin, Tenn. The next important battle was at Nashville, driving Hood's army to Pulaski, Tenn., where they encountered another severe fight and from whence Mr. Knox was detailed to take care of a surgeon of the 4th U. S. Cav., who had his leg shot off and soon died, and for whom he personally constructed a coffin and had the remains forwarded to Nashville, where the wife of the deceased soldier was in waiting. He rejoined his Regt. and subsequently was taken dangerously sick. Recovered after several weeks and with his Regt. returned to Chicago, where June 24, 1865, he was mustered out, having served a little less than 3 years, and although having been a prisoner 6 months, young Curtis never missed one of the many battles of his Regt. Mr. Knox returned to Rock Island and subsequently received the appointment as guard at the main gates at the U. S. Arsenal, Rock Island, a position which he held successively for 16 years, and at present is acting as foreman of a crew in Govt. employ.

He was married April 30, 1866, at Coal Valley Ill., to Mrs. Martha Thompson, who was of Scotch-Irish descent. By this union there were born three children, viz.: Charles T., who is at the present time studying for the ministry at Chapin College, Beloit, Wis.; Mary H., deceased; and Martha F., a bright young lady, living at home.

Mr. Knox is a member of the G. A. R. and also of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, No. 18, Rock Island, of which he is now Past Grand. He is a jovial, genial, whole-souled gentleman, and a right good citizen.

MAJOR GEN. HENRY WAGER HALLECK, born at Weston, N. Y., in 1820; was educated at West Point Military School, where he graduated No. 3 in the class of 1839; entered military service as 2d Lieut. of Engineers, and remained one year at West Point as Assistant Teacher of Engineering; was then assigned to post duty on the Atlantic Coast, until 1845, when he was sent to Cal., to construct fortifications and protect Government interests.

In 1847, Lieut. Halleck had some fighting experience among the California Indians, in which he acted so gallantly that he was promoted to a Captaincy in the regular service. In 1848 he acted as Chief on the Staff of Commodore Shubric, and in 1848, was appointed Sec. of State for what was then the Terr. of Cal. In 1849 he was chosen a member of the convention and aided in making the first constitution for the State of Cal. Remaining in Cal. until 1854, he resigned his commission in military service, studied the profession of law and opened an office in San Francisco. When Gen. Fremont was superseded in command of the West, Halleck was summoned from Cal. and placed by the Secretary of War, in command of the department thus vacated.

On reaching St. Louis, he was appointed Maj. Gen., Aug. 19, 1861, and took charge of military affairs in the entire West. Gen. Fremont had been relieved, Gen. Hunter placed in temporary command, the troops were discouraged, confusion everywhere prevailed, and the current of events ran strongly in favor of the rebels. Mo., Ark. and Tenn. were occupied by the enemy, and the Miss. securely blockaded by Rebel fortifications. Gen. Halleck with a master hand grappled with these complicated embarrassments. Among the first of his military movements was to issue an order to capture all bridge-burners as soon as possible. Wealthy Secessionists were taxed to indemnify Union men who had been robbed by Rebel bands of guerrillas; gunboats were dispatched to strategic points; troops were concentrated, reassured and rapidly moved on the enemy's lines. In quick succession the Rebels were expelled from Mo. and Tenn. Island No. 10, Forts Henry, Donelson and Corinth were all captured by a series of bold and successful movements. So brilliant were these achievements that the War Department ordered Gen. Halleck to Washington City, in the spring of



Thomas J. Huston
1st & 2nd Wells
Fremont Wells

1862, to act as Chief of Staff in supervising the military affairs of the Nation.

In this position he remained until the close of the war, when he was placed in command of the Department of Va., with Headquarters at Richmond. As soon as military matters settled into quiet in Va., Gen. Halleck, at his own request, was ordered to Cal. and placed in command of the Department of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. Perhaps no officer in the military service in the country has filled more important and critical positions than Gen. Halleck; and few, indeed, have acquitted themselves with more distinguished honor. In all varied experiences in the administration of military affairs, he has made no capital mistake, so common among commanding Generals in times of war. On the contrary, he has constantly evidenced an exalted patriotism, and an unfaltering purpose to suppress the Rebellion and vindicate the authority of the Nation. Uniformly successful while in the field, he has given the most indubitable proofs of first-class ability as an executive officer.

He died January 9, 1872. In person Gen. Halleck was medium size, hale, stout and compact, of dark complexion and full habit, black hair, brown eyes, small nose and ample forehead. His manner was impatient and conversation rapid. He was an educated soldier, a successful commander, and ranks deservedly high among our National Chiefs.

A few weeks after the outbreak of the Rebellion, Mr. Thomas J. Huston, of Lemont, Ill., with feelings of patriotic pride in the welfare of his country, determined to offer his services for the preservation of the Union, was accepted, and enlisted at Gardner, Ill., Dec. 20, 1861, as a private in Co. I, 58th Ill. Vol. Inf. They rendezvoused at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and were there mustered in Dec. 24, 1861, and remained until the early part of Feb. of the following year, when they left for Fort Donelson, joined Grant's army, and were attached to Gen. C. F. Smith's Div. They arrived at Fort Donelson, Friday morning, the 2nd day of the battle, where they were held in reserve for that day, but on the following day, they were placed in the front line of the left center where they threw up some temporary works and dug rifle pits. In this position they fought vigorously all day, and at the close 45 of their number were killed. The Regt. lay on arms that night prepared for an advance at dawn of the following day, but the rising Sol dispelled the darkness, and a flag of truce, displayed by the rebels, was seen. Mr. Huston's Div. then marched to Fort Henry, a distance of 16 miles, where it remained in camp for 3 weeks, then joined Grant's expedition to the Tenn. River. They proceeded on transports, landing frequently, making detours to locate the position of the enemy, and had numerous skirmishes with the rebels. His Regt. participated in the battle of Shiloh, Gen. Grant personally assigning it a position on the Old Hamburg Road, with orders to hold it all hazards. Here the 58th Ill. was temporarily annexed to Gen. Prentice's Div., the former occupying a position about the center. In this situation, the enemy made an attack; the Regt. and left wing of the Union army fell back, leaving Prentice's command to be flanked on both sides, and resulted in about 2,300 Union soldiers, including Mr. Huston, being taken prisoners. During this battle he was shot with a bullet through the right shoulder. He was then sent to the Confederate hospital at Mobile, where he remained 3 months. To call this place a hospital would be a travesty upon the word, therefore, a just regard for historical accuracy compelled Mr. Huston to call this "hospital" wherein he was confined, a human slaughter and maiming house combination. For instance, in that institution, the surgeons (?) removed a comrade's arm from the shoulder socket—and that without the use of anæsthetics — who had been only slightly wounded in the forearm. In his own case, he had a bullet deeply imbedded, extracted from near his spine with proffered whisky as the only anesthetic. At this period chloroform was worth $500 per pound in the Confederacy. So it can be left to the imagination of the reader

as to the quantity of that drug expended upon the Union soldiers.

After his discharge, or rather after his having been turned out of the hospital, he was sent to Macon, Ga., and there imprisoned on the Fair Grounds. He continued sick and physically broken up, which was bad enough if endured under reasonable circumstances: but in this condition to be penned up with 20,000 prisoners, the majority of whom were sick or wounded, many fatally, entombed with comrades dying at the rate of 20 or 30 per day, practically without food, many naked or nearly so, rendered it almost unbearable, and he many times wished relief might come, even if such relief should be heralded by that dread messenger, Death. He was imprisoned here 3 months; then to Belle Isle for 10 days, thence to the Libby Prison, which proved to be a veritable morgue to many. Here he was confined 5 weeks in the building on the 3rd floor, and without an opportunity of looking out at the sun. In his apartment the men were compelled to sleep uniformly on their right or left sides, packed like sardines, and when tired of laying on one side, an order was given to "right spoon" or "left spoon," as the case might be; whereupon they all simultaneously flopped over on the side indicated. A true picture of the sickness, hunger, physical and mental suffering endured, and patiently borne by hundreds of Mr. Huston's comrades in those Confederate prisons, is beyond the power of the pen to portray. From Libby he was marched to City Point, paroled and sent to Parole camp, at Annapolis, where he was held about 6 weeks. He was finally exchanged and immediately joined his Regt., which proceeded to Springfield and reorganized there early in Dec., 1862. His Regt. was then ordered to Cairo, and was occupied in guarding the military prison, and so remained about 6 months. From that point it went to St. Louis, and marched across the State with Gen. A. J. Smith's command, and succeeded, after several engagements and skirmishes, in driving Price and his army out of Mo. Mr. Huston's Regt. then returned to St. Louis; from there was sent to Memphis, where it joined Gen. Sherman's command, who organized what was called the "Meridian" expedition. They tore up 60 miles of railroad leading to Meridian, during which they participated in several skirmishes. His Regt. participated in the battle of Fort de Russey, and was the first to plant its colors on the fort after it was captured. It led the charge and was exposed to the enemy's fire, causing it many losses.

It arrived at Pleasant Hill, or Sabine Cross Roads, on the eve of Gen. Banks' defeat and saved the day to him, and on the same evening, Gen. Smith went into camp during the night, intending to resume the pursuit the next morning, but after midnight the Div. received orders to fall back to Red River. This order he refused to obey until advised by his staff and other officers as to the consequence of his disobedience. He, however, ungraciously yielded and fell back with his command. Banks with his forces took transports and left, leaving Gen. Smith to fight his way back, harrassed and assaulted by the rebels all the way until he reached the junction of the Red River with the Miss., which march occupied 3 weeks, and each night of that march the men slept on their arms. At Yellow Bayou, Mr. Huston's Regt. was rear guard and held the rebels at bay while the troops crossed the river on transports, arranged as pontoons. He was placed in the 1st Brig., 3rd Div., 16th A. C., with Gen. Mower, commander of the Brig. While in that Brig. the battle of Yellow Bayou was fought, in which his Regt. participated, and lost every third man, in killed or wounded, but mostly killed. In the skirmish at Alexandria, just preceeding this, his brother Robert Huston, lost his right leg. Our subject remained with Gen. Smith's Div. and engaged in the battle of Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864. During his army life he was promoted to Corporal and afterwards was 1st Sergt., which he held until he returned. He was mustered out as a surplus non-commissioned officer, upon the consolidation of the Regt. into 4 Cos. of veteran volunteers, although he had re-enlisted for three years more of service.

He was born in N. Y. City, May 2, 1844, and is a son of Robert Huston, who was born in

Ireland, of Scotch ancestry. His mother's name was Elizabeth Shaw. They were the parents of the following children: John W., Martha, Ann, Ella, Thomas J., Robert, Mary, William and Eliza (2nd of the same name), Martha (2nd of the same name), and two unnamed twins, who died at birth. Two of Mr. Huston's brothers, John and Robert, were also in the war, serving in the same Regt. John W. died of typhoid fever at St. Louis, in the summer of 1864. When Mr. Huston was 8 years of age, he moved with his father and family to Grundy Co., Ill., and settled on a farm. He went to school and received a fair education. He was Assessor of Internal Revenue for Grundy Co., during the years of 1866 and 1867; was Tax Collector for Braceville Township; several years Alderman for Lemont; Police Magistrate for Lemont for the past 10 years, and still holds that position. He is Agent for the C., A. and St. Louis R. R. at Lemont, and has conducted that office for 25 years; is Secretary of the Lemont Building, Loan & Homestead Association, and President of the State Bank of Lemont.

He married Kate A. Rose, of Gardner, Ill., Sept., 1872. She was a descendant of Annake Jans, original owner of land on which Trinity Church, New York City, is situated, and therefore one of the claimant heirs to that property. He had by his wife the following children: Burdette W., Elmer, Horace H., Frederick G., and Lester T., of whom Burdette W. is dead. He is Past Master of Lemont Lodge, No. 708, A. F. & A. M., and has held the position of Worshipful Master for several years. He is President of the Stone City Lodge, No. 138, Independent Order of Mutual Aid of Ill. Is Prelate of Keepataw Lodge, No. 260, K. of P. Mr. Huston has by his ability and energy provided ample competence for his declining years. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 460, of Lemont, Ill., and has been its commander since its organization. In politics, he is a Republican. A portrait of Mr. Huston is presented in this work.

ALBERT HIPPEN, a prominent, progressive, and highly-respected citizen of Pekin, Ill., hails from Germany, where he first saw the light of day on Jan. 31, 1845, a son of U. H. and Anna Hippen. The family sailed for America in the year 1857, settling in Peoria, afterwards removing to Woodford Co., in the same State. When but 19 years old, young Albert left his home and loved ones, and went forth to "do or die" in defense of his newly-adopted flag. He accordingly enlisted in the Union Army, in May, 1864, in Co. C, 139th Ill. Vol. Inf., having joined the army under an enlistment of a hundred days. The Reg. moved from Peoria to St. Louis on the first day of June, 1864, thence to Columbus, Ky., afterwards on to Cairo where it was actively engaged upon garrison duty. About the beginning of Aug., a guerrilla party had captured some steamboats a short distance above Paducah, as also several hundred horses and cattle, at the same time threatening the city of St. Louis. Comrade Hippen with a portion of his Regt. volunteered their service, although their term of enlistment had expired and they had returned to Peoria. They set out for St. Louis, started in pursuit of the Rebel army under Price, and by the time they reached Otterville had nearly overtaken him. They succeeded in capturing a portion of the stock and confiscated other stock from the adjoining Rebel farmers sufficient to make good their previous loss. They also captured two or three of the ringleaders of the guerrilla party. Gen. Price discontinued his movement against St. Louis and moved toward the southern part of the State. Our Union "boys" followed as fast as possible, but failed to catch him. The Regt. then returned to Peoria, where it was mustered out of the service, Oct. 25, 1864, two months after the men's term had expired.

Mr. Hippen then returned to Pekin and entered the saddlery business, and subsequently engaged in buying and selling grain. He was thus engaged until 1888, when he bought out Mr. William Wise of Wise & Co., and established a new firm of Conklin, Sherman & Hippen. This firm has prospered in its

business beyond the most sanguine expectation, and now controls one of the largest trades of any firm in a similar line. Their business is largely lumber, and they are also builders and contractors, owning and operating in connection therewith a large planing mill. The establishment is one of Pekin's most prominent and successful enterprises, due solely to the integrity, the push and popularity of all the members of the firm.

In the year 1877, Mr. Hippen concluded it was not good to be alone, therefore in compliance with the scriptural injunction he "took to himself a wife," Miss Leonora Ackerman, by name. She is the amiable and estimable daughter of C. W. and Cordula (Kempter) Ackerman, of Pekin, and has been his faithful and loving helpmate to the present time, sharing with her husband the general respect and esteem entertained for them by their many friends and acquaintances. The happy union has been blessed by two bright intelligent boys, William and Oscar. Mr. Hippen is a member of Joe Hanna Post, G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics. He is a true and unassuming gentleman, whom it is always a pleasure to know, and is universally recognized among his fellow townsmen as an upright, honest man, whose business and social methods commend him to the highest confidence and respect of his many friends and acquaintances.



Major Gen. Robert Anderson was born Sept., 1805, in Ky.; educated at West Point, where he graduated July, 1825; entered military service as Brevet Second Lieut., and served in the regular army until 1832, when he was made 1st Lieut., and appointed instructor in the military school at West Point. In 1838 was made Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of Gen. Scott, then Commander-in-Chief. Was promoted Captain for his distinguished services in the Seminole war in 1841. Served in the Mexican war, distinguishing himself at the battle of Molino del Rey, where he was severely wounded, but refused to leave the field until the works had been carried and the Mexicans surrendered.

For his manly courage and gallant conduct on this occasion he was promoted to Major in the regular army. In this position he served until 1861, when the Rebellion found him in command of the Government fortifications at Charleston, S. C. To resist the Government, the first important step for S. Carolina to take was to obtain possession of the forts commanding Charleston Harbor. To do this the most tempting offers were addressed to Maj. Anderson. Wealth, honors and promotion were offered in profusion. The condition on which these glittering fortunes were offered was simply to surrender his trust into the hands of secession agents. The noble Kentuckian was proof against all blandishments of treason. While the emissaries of treason were exhausting all the resources of diplomacy to secure the forts at Charleston, Maj. Anderson was not idle. Instead of listening to the seductions of treason, he was preparing for rugged war. His garrison occupied Fort Moultrie, situated on Sullivan's Island, very accessible to Charleston, and could be easily taken by a land force attacking from the rear. Fort Sumter, about a mile distant, stood half a mile from the nearest point of land in the water, was built of brick, and was first-class masonry.

Without consulting the traitors, the garrison was transferred to the latter fort. The rage of Charleston, when these facts were known, knew no bounds. Old acquaintances and long cherished friends denounced Anderson in unmeasured terms. In the meantime the administration of President Buchanan closed, and Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1861. Among the first official acts of the new Administration was to dispatch a supply ship to the starving garrison of Fort Sumter. As soon as this vessel reached the channel approaching the fort, she was fired on by Rebel cannon and speedily driven from the harbor. This was the first hostile gun of the coming war. A peremptory demand was made on the commander to surrender the fort and garrison, which was promptly declined. Long

lines of earth-works had been going up for months; batteries planted, and every preparation made to capture the fort, while the garrison was not allowed to fire a gun. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, the Rebel artillery opened on Fort Sumter, converging a heavy fire from a large number of batteries. The fort replied with great spirit, and for two days a garrison of 80 men fought 7,000 Rebels. At last, overwhelmed by numbers and with no means of escape, the garrison surrendered on the 14th. Maj. Anderson marched out with the honors of war, and returned to Washington City.

For his gallant defence of Sumter he was made a Brig. Gen., and afterward, for long and meritorious services, was breveted Major-Gen. In 1865, on the 14th of April, the anniversary of his surrender, he was sent by the Govt. to again raise the same flag on the now shattered walls of Sumter. On account of ill health he retired from military service, but will long be remembered by his countrymen, and honored for a pure and noble patriotism that traitors could not buy nor civil war destroy. He died Oct. 27, 1871.

JOHN SLADE, M. D., proprietor of the Great Western Pension Claim Agency, at Quincy, Ill., hails from Clark Co., Ky., where he was born Aug. 2, 1826, the son of Lemuel and Ann (Williams) Slade. His father who was a M. E. minister, located in Ky. His forefather came from Va., with Green Clay, in the early pioneer days. His mother was a Kentuckian by birth, and both now lie buried at Batavia, Ohio, the former having died at the age of 87, and the latter at 85. To the parents were born five daughters and five sons, of whom nine are living. The Slade family was truly a loyal and patriotic one, for indeed each one of the sons has faithfully rallied beneath the grand old flag to fight for his country. James was a soldier in the Mexican war and was killed in battle of Rio Calaboosa. Isaac Newton, a second brother, served through the war as Lieut. and Captain in a Ky. Regt.; is now engaged in the merchant tailoring business at Lexington, Ky. George Washington enlisted in an Ohio Regt., served through the war and is now established in the mercantile business at Ladoga, Ind. Lemuel Alexander served in the secret service of the U. S. in the 7th Ohio Cav. and is now in the employ of the Govt. at Frankfort, Ky., and resides at Georgetown. The Doctor was reared and gleaned his elementary education at Batavia, Ohio, and pursued his studies at Cincinnati. He served in Co. A, 1st La. Vol, under Captain R. P. Mace during the entire period of the Mexican war, being in the same organization with his brother James, whose death he witnessed and mourned during those trying hours. The Doctor himself received five wounds during the service—three from sabre cuts and one lance wound which passed entirely through his leg. Twice he was left on the bloody field of battle as dead, and verily escaped miraculously, as if by the will of Providence.

At the termination of the war with Mexico, the Doctor began the study of medicine at Cincinnati, pursuing his studies until admitted to practice. He came West in 1853, entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Ia., and graduated therefrom in 1856, having been in regular practice for several years prior thereto. The ensuing seven years the Doctor enjoyed an extensive practice and July 7, 1863, he again responded as a son of war, entering the 11th Mo. Cav. as Surgeon of said Regt., being honored with the appointment of Brigade Surgeon, and was Surgeon in Chief at Duvall's Bluff, and President of the examining board. He was with the Regt. throughout the service, and was instrumental in securing its early mustering out at the close of the war. He believed the men ought to be at their homes, and accordingly they were mustered out July 27, 1865, on his personal application to the commanding General, Phil. Sheridan, at New Orleans, La. The Doctor then returned to his medical practice in New Hartford, Ill., which he continued to prosecute until age and failing health compelled his

retirement six years ago. Shortly after the war he began to assist the "boys" in procuring pensions, but made no charges for such services until 1885, when he bought out L. D. Simmons & Co., who were then prosecuting Government claims. As in his practice of medicine, so in this the Doctor has been very successful. With a finely-appointed suite of rooms, employing several clerks and typewriters to facilitate the extensive correspondence of the office, he has ample facilities for the successful prosecution of all kinds of claims. Dr. Slade was married in 1849, to Melinda C. Hayes, and by this union were born four children: James Newton; Grant, who was born and named just after Grant's victory at Shiloh, Santee, and Olive. Mrs. Slade died Nov. 9, 1884, and the Doctor was married the second time Jan. 31, 1886, to the estimable Mrs. Ella S. Matthews, nee (Fox,) a native of Warsaw, Ill. Her parents were Kentuckians, and she is an educated and accomplished lady whose early life was spent as a teacher. Mrs. Slade is a member of the Women's Relief Corps, and both she and the Doctor are worthy members of the M. E. Church. The Doctor is a Mason, has on several occasions been a representative to the Grand Lodge, and has served several terms as Worshipful Master of his lodge. He is an active and enthusiastic worker of the G. A. R., and is serving the fifth term as surgeon of his post. He was honored with the appointment of Assistant Inspector on the staff of Colonel Distin when he was Commander of the Department of Ill., and is now serving in the same capacity under Colonel Clark. A worthy citizen, he has won the esteem of all who know him.

GENERAL ROBERT H. CARNAHAN, of Quincy, Ill., enlisted in the 3rd Ill. Cav. as Captain of his company, and was mustered in by Captain Pitcher, at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., August, 1861. The Regt., under the command of Col. E. A. Carr, went to St. Louis, then to Springfield, Mo., and was soon engaged at Pea Ridge. In this battle Captain Carnahan was placed in command of the 3rd battalion, 3rd Cav., on the second day's fight, and, with that battalion, marched with Gen. Hunter to Helena, Ark., and was appointed Provost Marshal of the district of Eastern Ark.

He then went with Gen. Sherman to Vicksburg, and, with the command, took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, afterwards going to Arkansas Post with Gen. McClernand. The next movement was under Gen. Grant, on the march to the rear of Vicksburg; the 3rd Battalion being assigned to the Div. commanded by Gen. Osterhaus, was the advance on the march to Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hills and Big Black River Bridge. After the capture of Vicksburg the Regt. was sent with Gen. Sherman to Jackson, Miss., and afterwards ordered to report to Gen. N. P. Banks, at New Orleans, and was sent with the command to Gen. Franklin, and participated in the important battles of that campaign.

Captain Carnahan was subsequently made Chief of Pickets for the 13th A. C., under Gen. McClernand in Banks' retreat, and, going from New Orleans to Memphis, was placed in command of that post at Germantown. From this post he was sent to General Washburne to scout through Western Ky., and reported to Gen. Payne, commanding at Paducah.

The term of service expiring, the non-veterans reported at Springfield, and were mustered out. Captain Carnahan was then commissioned Lieut.-Colonel, and, commanding the Regt., reported to Major-General Hatch at Memphis, marched with the Div. to Florence, then, falling back to check Hood's advance, took part in the battles of Lawrenceville, Campbellville, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville; and, after following Hood's retreating forces to the Tenn. River, went into camp at Eastport. He was then commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General, and sent on an independent Indian expedition with his regiment to Fort Snelling, Minn., and, reporting to Gen. Sibley, scouted through Dakota to Devil's Lake, Turtle Mt., Fort Bartholdi, and, returning to Fort Snelling Oct. 10, 1865, was mustered out on that date.



R. H. Garnahan

Gen Carnahan, with his Regt. participated in 21 general engagements, and the list would exceed 100, if important skirmishes were considered. Among the most important of these battles may be mentioned Pea Ridge, Sugar Creek, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, Raymond, Big Black River Bridge, Champion Hills, the assault and siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Opelousas, Pine Woods, Lawrenceville, Spring Hills, Franklin, Nashville, and many other fights including the active service on the Indian campaign in the wilds of the Northwest, making altogether a military record of which any soldier may be justly proud.

General Carnahan entered the service a Captain, and by recognized merit alone rose to the prominent position of Brevet Brig. Gen., a rank of distinction which gallant bravery and faithful service on many a bloody field and positions of importance and trust justly entitled him to hold. He is also a gentleman whose companionship is sought on account of his many genial qualities and true worth which are hidden under a modest demeanor. An instance is given of General Carnahan and his coolness in the presence of danger. He was ordered to dismount his men and feel for the enemy whose strength and location were not fully known. He led his men for some time under a galling fire of musketry, and coming to an open space, the rebels fired on the little band with grape and canister. The soldiers halted, feeling that they were surrounded and overpowered, and that it would be certain death to advance. With a rare presence of mind, General Carnahan at this moment ordered the bugler to sound the charge, and a remnant of a Regt. springing forward drove out an entire brigade of the enemy. In recounting this incident the General says he would have lost more men in endeavoring to retreat than he did in making the charge.

General Carnahan was born in Cumberland Co., Pa., Sept. 21, 1823, and lived the greater part of his earlier years on a farm near Attica, Ind., obtaining his education in the public schools. His father, William Carnahan, a native of Cumberland Co., Pa., was of a family whose ancestors, of Scotch and Irish descent, came to America from the North of Ireland, in 1740, and settled on the Delaware River. The father's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and an uncle of the father served as a Colonel under Gen. Washington, and a brother accompanied Aaron Burr on his trip into La. The family are related to President Carnahan, who was at the head of Princeton College in 1830. General Carnahan's father married Mary Houstin (his first wife) by whom he had two children—Robert H., the subject of this memoir; Andrew McDowell, who graduated at Wabash College, became a lawyer and was elected to the Indiana Legislature, but died in the dawn of a promising career. By second marriage: Sarah, the wife of Mr. McGifford, who resides at Hudson, N. Y.; Mary, who married Dr. W. C. Cole, and resides at Attica, Ind., and Jane, who became the wife of Wm. Vandervolgin, resided in Newton, Fountain Co., Ind., and died in 1890. The mother died when Robert H., was two years old, and the father lived to the ripe old age of 84. General R. H. Carnahan was engaged in commission and mercantile business at Attica, Ind., at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion, and returning from the war he was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the 15th District of Ill., and continued until a new administration made a change necessary. He became engaged in mining in Vermillion Co., and after a number of years went to Joliet as storekeeper, and in 1888, he entered the Ill. Soldier's and Sailor's Home at Quincy, as Quartermaster and Commissary, when the institution was organized, and has retained that position to the present time.

General Carnahan was married in Attica, Ind., Jan. 1, 1850, to Eliza A. Davis of Newark, Ohio, and has two children: Clara, the wife of Thomas S. Parks, who is in charge of a division of the Treasury Department at Washington, in which he has charge of a large number of clerks; and William McDowell, born at Danville, Ill., in 1857, and married to a lady in Kansas City, Mo., who is of French extraction and well educated in that language, making teaching a profession until married. He re-

sides in Portland, Ore., and is a commercial traveler.

General Carnahan is a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was for two years Commander of the G. A. R. Post; in politics he is a Republican, and a gentleman actively interested in the progressive movements of the day, and benevolent enterprises that are practical and worthy of intelligent consideration.

CAPT. EDWARD BIGELOW, enlisted in the Union Army Aug, 1862, in Co. F, 130th Ill. Vol. Inf. His Regt. proceeded to Memphis, where it spent most of the winter, being at Fort Pickering for a time. In April, 1863, it moved to Milliken's Bend, where it was assigned to the 13th A. C., and was the first of the troops to arrive below the city of Vicksburg. It was actively engaged in the battle at Port Gibson, then at Champion Hills, and the following day at Big Black River. It then assisted in the assault upon the Rebel works at Vicksburg, on May 22, 1864, during which the men suffered severely from the Rebel fire, among the casualties sustained being their Captain, who was killed. It then joined in the siege, continuing to be employed in the trenches until the surrender of Vicksburg, then started for Jackson, which place they besieged for about ten days, returning to Vicksburg during the month of Aug. In Oct., Capt. Bigelow moved with the Regt. to New Orleans and from there crossed to Berwick Bay, thence up Bayou Teche, and on to New Siberia, where he continued until about Dec. 1. There our subject was transferred to the 93rd Ill. as Captain of Co. F, a position of honor, as none other than the brave would be selected to fill it. At Franklin, La., his Regt. was placed in charge of the Quartermaster's stores, his being the only Regt. at that place, the remainder of the army under Banks having gone on the Red River expedition. A few days after the main army had left all communication was cut off and reports came in that his Regt. would be attacked by Bailey Vincent, a great guerrilla leader. In Oct., 1864, Capt. Bigelow was appointed Provost Marshal in a Parish, in La., with headquarters at Tibbedeaux, where he remained for 9 months. Holding this responsible position, it became his duty to see that all colored people were honorably dealt with by their employers, and to make all needed repairs to the levees along the river protecting the plantations. On one occasion he called upon the civil authorities to make needed repairs, and they refusing, he had the work performed and a levy made to pay the expenses of the repairs. The Sheriff of the district holding an execution against a planter, levied upon the defendant's cotton, but as the colored help working upon the plantation had not been paid for their services, Capt. Bigelow prevented the sheriff from disposing of the goods. He was arrested for contempt, taken to New Orleans, where he pleaded his own case, and was acquitted. He rejoined his Regt. in June at Carrollton, near New Orleans. He was subsequently mustered out of the service July 29, 1865, at the last named place.

Capt. Bigelow was born at Geneseo, N. Y., May 14, 1837, where he lived until 18 years of age, then attended the State Normal school at Ypsilanti, Mich., for 18 months, graduating from that institution. He then moved to Ill., locating near Belleville, in 1858, and taught school for a time, afterwards going to Lebanon, where he accepted a position in the city schools. Subsequently he taught school for several terms in the vicinity of Greenville, and for another at Pocahontas, where he was engaged at the time of his enlistment. Soon after his discharge from the army he was married to Lucy H. Brown, by whom he had three children, namely: George F., Mary C. and Charles A. At the close of the war he went to reside in Greenville, Ill., where he spent several years in farming and fruit-raising. He was afterward appointed Principal of Troy schools, of Madison Co., Ill., then removed to Austin, Minn., where he held a similar position. Leaving there, he returned to Troy, where he resided seven years, during two of which he was principal of the McCreary Drawing Academy. He

was then appointed Principal of the High School at Champaign, where his family now reside. In 1890 he was appointed U. S. Store keeper, with headquarters at Pekin. When teaching at Troy the Blackburn University of this State conferred upon Captain Bigelow the degree of A. M.

He is a member of Post No. 146, G. A. R., and Odd Fellows. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. society; Knight's of Honor of Champaign.

DR. IRA B. CURTIS, Justice of the Peace, Decatur, Ill., was born in Delaware Co., Ohio, Oct., 1823. His father, whose name was Carlos, was a native of Conn., and a well-to-do farmer. The family of Curtis is of Scotch-Irish descent. His mother was May Sample, a native of Conn., of Irish descent. The early life of Ira B., up to the age of 12, was passed at his birth place in Ohio. In 1835, his father removed to Ill., settling in Sangamon Co., after two years locating in Coles Co. Ira B. attended school at Decatur, in 1842, being in the same class with Gov. Oglesby. This school was a private establishment conducted by Samuel Allen. After being a student for one year he returned to Coles Co. and taught a school at the place now known as Oakland, for a term of nine months. In the fall of 1844, he began the study of medicine in Decatur, reading under Dr. Joseph King, who (1891) is still living. After 18 months of this preparation he entered the State Medical College at St. Louis, and attended lectures during 1846–7, returning to Decatur and entering into an equal partnership with Dr. King, his former preceptor. He subsequently returned to College at St. Louis, graduating in March, 1849. In June of the same year he located at Taylorsville, Christian Co., where he practiced his profession until April 25, 1855, when he returned to Decatur, resuming practice which he continued until the spring of 1862, with lucrative results. In Feb., 1862, he was ordered by Gov. Yates to go to Fort Donelson to afford medical and surgical attention to the sick and wounded, which he did with consummate tact and skill. He labored faithfully at his post and in the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers to Cairo, sending to their homes all who were able to go, the others being placed in the hospitals at Cairo and Mound City. After this he sent to the Gov. a list of the soldiers from Ill. who had been killed or wounded, giving in each instance the nature of the wound and the probable results. This compilation required much time and careful research.

Returning to Decatur he resumed his practice, which he continued until ordered by the Gov. in person to proceed to Cairo, thence going on as far as Mound City, where he entered into a contract for duty as a Surgeon in the U. S. service. Soon after this a large number of wounded was brought in and the Doctor established a hospital in an old frame slaughter-house. Some of these wounded men had undergone surgical operations, while the others were yet to be attended to. A week later, the regular Surgeon, Dr. Groom, was taken sick and sent home. The hospital was now placed in charge of Dr. Curtis, who was invested with the care of 996 wounded men. Owing to the fact that there were here but few surgeons, the Dr. was on active duty for 22 hours each day for ten days. Before the end of this period of arduous and unremitting service the Doctor was afflicted with an irritation of the spine, which speedily growing worse, soon unfitted him for duty. He was paralyzed from the middle of his body to the lower extremities, and has since never been able to walk. He was attended by the most eminent physicians in the U. S., including Dr. Brown Sequard, the noted expert in nervous disorders, but received no permanent relief. He had sacrificed one of the best paying practices in the State, and gave up health and comfort for the cause of the Union. He came home May 10, 1862. At a council of five eminent physicians, a prescription was prepared for him, in compounding which the druggist made a mistake and gave

him corrosive sublimate, instead of proto-iodide of mercury, as ordered in the prescription. This so poisoned his system as to nearly bring on his death, the result being a rapid decline, during which he grew so emaciated as to cause his physicians to despair of his recovery. His recovery was indeed slow, and in Sept., 1863, he was able to sit and went in his own private carriage to Chicago, where he consulted Drs. N. S. Davis and Brainard, and returned home to Decatur. In the fall of 1863, he was a candidate for County Treasurer, and was elected by a handsome majority, although his opponent was the "wheel horse of the Democracy." He filled that office for 3 consecutive terms. After this a number of years he made the treatment of the diseases of the eye and ear a specialty, in which he was financially successful. He was elected a Justice of the Peace in the year 1877, and is now serving his fourth term, which expires in 1893. Included in his jurisdiction is also the office of Police Magistrate. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 8, of Decatur, Ill., and is a prominent Republican.

He was married July 10, 1849, at Decatur, to Jane Butler, a native of Ky., who had come to Ill. about 1835, or 1836. She is still living, being both deaf and blind. They have had five children—Lemar L., Otto E., William, Ida May, and Frank, of whom only Frank and Otto E., are living, now leading jewelers of Decatur. Dr. Curtis has enjoyed the acquaintance and esteem of many distinguished men, among whom was the martyr President, Abraham Lincoln. Among his legacies of the war, Dr. Curtis prizes none more highly than the order of Gov. Yates for his services in attending the sick and wounded of Ill.

To Dr. Curtis has been vouchsafed great talents, which he has well and wisely employed, and although in his declining years resting heavily under affliction, he can take the paliating consciousness of having faithfully and fearlessly met and discharged his responsibilities.

Since the above sketch was written, Dr. Curtis passed quietly away to that home beyond.

We beg to introduce to the observation of the reading public E. M. Helm, of Sidney Post, No. 317, G. A. R. Commander Helm, at the age of 16 years, became a member of Co. A, 154th. Ill. Vol. Inf., and doubtless he would have been in the Rebellion at an earlier period if he had been big enough to carry a gun. From Camp Butler he accompanied his Regt. to Louisville thence to Nashville and Murfreesboro, doing much hard marching, and suffering severely, from overwork and exposure to inclement weather.

During this period his resting place at night was generally upon the cold snow-covered ground, with his musket for a pillow, and the canopy of the heavens for a covering. Whilst Commander Helm survived those hardships, 102 men of his Regt., in the short space of 2 weeks, had "fallen by the way." At Murfreesboro, his Regt. was placed upon guard for a time, then marched across the country to Tullahoma Sept. 18th, 1865, he was mustered out, and discharged upon the 29th of the same month. Although his Regt. went to the front towards the close of the war, it did much valuable service pursuing the Rebel Hood, and his forces, from place to place, through Tenn. and Ala. It was composed largely of men who had seen service in other organizations, consequently, they soon became proficient in drill, commanded by the gallant Col. F. M. Wood, of Jacksonville, Ill., who died at Nashville, Tenn., in July, 1865, being in command of the Post. Mr. Helm, though sick and sore from hard marching and exposure, persistently refused to yield to his sickness, preferring to stay with his fellows and share in the glories of the war. He was not off duty, or absent from his Regt., during his time of service for even one day. Mr. Helm had 2 brothers in the same service, Benj. F., Capt. of Co. A., 26th Ill., who served for over 3 years, and J. W. Helm, who served in Co. I, 13th Mo. Cav. Commander Helm was born in Ind. in 1848—a son of James M., and Agnes (Carter) Helm. His grandfather served in the war of 1812. Our subject moved West with his parents in 1853, settling on the open prairies of Ill., in Champaign Co. Young Helm spent his

early days on his father's farm and in attending the common school of the place. After the war he attended the Bloomingdale Academy, Ind., for 3 years, from which he graduated. He then taught school for three years, then followed farming, but for the past 12 years he has been in the employ of the Govt. as Mail Agent, running the greater part of the time on the Wabash railroad. He is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post at Sidney, of which he has been commander for 2 years, having previously passed through several of the subordinate offices. In 1869, Mr. Helm married Beulah Stanley, of Park Co., Ind., a lady of culture and high attainments, and 10 children have been the fruits of that marriage. He received an excellent education, which he has supplimented by a liberal course of reading; is genial and affable in his manner, deservedly popular with his fellow citizens and comrades, and resides in his pleasant home surrounded by his wife and interesting family. He has been a life-long Republican.

HENRY BATTERMAN, of Elgin, Ill., is a native of Hesse, Germany, was born May 4, 1836. He became a soldier at the opening of the late rebellion, enlisting in Co. I, 52d Ill. Vol. Inf., Sept. 11, 1861, at Dundee, and was mustered in at Geneva, where the Regt. remained for two months, drilling and becoming acquainted with army movements. It then proceeded to St. Louis, thence to St. Joseph, Mo., then on to Fort Holt. Soon it moved to Fort Donelson, arriving in time to take charge of the prisoners there captured, and was detailed to accompany them to Springfield, Ill. Returning two weeks later to St. Louis, the command was again united and proceeded to Paducah, taking transports for Pittsburg Landing, where it camped until April 6. Then came the fearful battle of Shiloh, lasting two days, during which the 52d suffered severely in killed and wounded. The Regt. was in Col. Sweeney's Brig. (who was several times wounded), with Gen. Wallace as Div. Commander, who met his death during this bloody conflct. It then went skirmishing after the enemy, and on to Corinth, engaging him at Farmington, and Montreal, then went into camp at Corinth until Sept., having in the meantime several heavy skirmishes in the vicinity. The next engagement was Iuka, Sept. 19, then closely followed that of Corinth. Both were bloody encounters, and during the latter comrade Batterman was badly wounded in the right forearm. He was sent to the hospital at Mountain City, continued there until Dec. 4, 1862, and was mustered out and finally discharged at Cairo. Having recovered, he re-enlisted Feb. 12, 1863, at Elgin, in Co. K., 52d Ill. Vol. Inf., went to Louisville, Ky., then to Nashville, thence to Pulaski, on camp duty until about April of the same year, when he was detached for service on the Div. Ambulance Corps, and later transferred to the 57th, as ambulance driver for that Regt. He took part in the battle of Chickamauga, and in the following spring participated in the famous Atlanta campaign, and was in nearly all the leading battles of that expedition, of which Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, and Jonesboro were the principal ones. Subsequent to this expedition he was in the battle of Allatoona Pass, and was present when Gen. Sherman signaled Gen. Corse, who was about to surrender, to "hold the fort." Mr. Batterman after this assisted in taking the sick and wounded to the general hospital at Rome, returned to Atlanta, and moved with the army on the march to the sea, partaking in all the hardships and trials of that long and tedious march, resulting in the capture of Fort McAllister and Savannah. After eating his Christmas dinner at Savannah, he started upon the march through the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Lawtonville, Averysboro, Bentonville and Goldsboro, and at the conclusion of the war, set out for Washington, *via* Richmond and Petersburg. On arrival he camped upon Arlington Heights, now used as a National Cemetery, and as a final act of his soldier life, joined in the Grand Review.

He was then sent to Louisville, where, July 6, 1865, he was mustered out and discharged.

He had two brothers in the same war, one being in the 141st, and afterwards in the 153d Ill., until the war closed.

He married Henrietta Schroeder, and by this union were born the following children—Emma A., Mary L., John H., Etta M., Laura D., Henry W., and Lea—the third and fourth of whom are dead.

Comrade Batterman is a Republican in politics, and is a most worthy and respected citizen of his community.

SERGEANT HENRY M. AUSTIN, the subject of our present sketch, was born in Pa., July 16, 1846. When but 4 years of age he removed with his parents, T. D. and Susan Austin to Ind., settling in Waveland. When 17 years of age young Austin enlisted May 6, 1864, as a private in Co. G, 133rd Ind. Vol. Inf., for the 3 months' service. He served 4 months and was discharged Sept. 5. His Regt. continued to be engaged on post duty at Bridgeport, Ala., until his term had expired. He immediately re-enlisted for one year in Co. B, 142nd Ind, and was mustered in Oct. 29, 1864, then proceeded to Nashville and assisted in guarding the railroads in that vicinity. This was very hazardous employment, as that section of the country was infested with guerrillas, and as the boys were compelled to ride usually upon the tops of the cars many of them were shot and wounded without knowing an enemy was near by. At the time Hood drove Thomas back to Nashville, Mr. Austin was on a train at White Bluffs. The Rebel Cav. saw the train and made a dash upon it, killing four of the men upon the train, but the engineer put on full steam and soon was beyond their reach. The Regt. afterwards returned to Nashville, where it continued until July 14, 1865, where the boys were mustered out and discharged. Mr. Austin's Regt. was composed almost entirely of young boys, who had sought an entrance into the ranks and were finally accepted. He was promoted to Sergt. Jan. 29, 1865.

He returned to Waveland and commenced clerking for Davis & Hannah, dealers in general merchandise, remaining there for two years. Leaving there, he removed to Potomac, Ill., where he followed a similar business. In 1873 he married Sallie A. Rice, daughter of Woodward Rice, and the succeeding year moved to Ottertail Co., Minn., where he lived for two years, returning again to Potomac, Ill., where he continued until 1887. During that year he was elected Tax Collector of his township and has been elected at each succeeding election since that time. In Nov., 1891, he was appointed to the office of U. S. Storekeeper for 8th Dist. of Ill., with the headquarters at Pekin. He has six children, namely: Izora A., Harry M., Pearl, Theo. Woodard, Grace, and John B. He is a member of the G. A. R., No. 352, of Potomac, and a Republican in politics. He is also an Odd Fellow, being a member of the Middlefork Lodge, No. 111, of Potomac, as well as a member of the M. W. of A., Artisan Camp, No. 678, of Potomac. Mr. Austin had two brothers in the Rebellion, namely: Theron, who was a member of the 11th Ind. Inf., and Jerome, a younger brother, who served for a time in the 133rd, and afterwards in the 142nd Ind. Mr. Austin is recognized as a gentleman entertaining liberal views upon all questions, moral and political, and carries with him the respect and esteem of all who know him.

ROBERT CLINE, of Camp Point, Ill., was born in Canton, Ill., Dec. 23rd, 1834. His parents were Jesse and Sarah (Muier) Cline, both natives of Penn. His father died in this State when our subject was 2 years old, and his mother when he was 10. Being thus rendered an orphan, he grew to manhood among strangers. After his mother's death he lived 4 years with an uncle, who proved to be a rather hard taskmaster. He followed farm life till the date of his enlistment, Aug., 1862, in Co. I, 115th Ill. He went from Springfield to Cincinnati, and at once crossed the river to Covington, Ky., where he remained a month

or more. From here he went to Richmond, Ky. At this place suffered intensely from exposure to cold, it being now winter and accommodations not being the best. The water was also very bad, and many men incurred diseases and death from the use of it. At Danville, Co. I was detailed to guard Dix River Bridge, about 8 miles from camp, and our subject became prostrated with bilious fever, and was taken to a private house and cared for by a family, to whom he feels under lasting obligations. The family was that of J. P. Price. He was attended by Dr. Jones, a rebel physician, from Bryantsville, who asked him if he was not afraid to take his medicine, and he answered: "No, I have but once to die." He took the medicine and recovered. The Doctor refused recompense for his valuable service. The Regt. suffered terribly from measles while at Danville. Marched from Danville to Louisville, then to Nashville, on which trip Mr. Cline was taken sick and sent to Hospital at Nashville, to the Zollicoffer house—this being formerly the residence of the rebel Gen. of that name. He rejoined his Regt. at Franklin, Tenn., in the spring of 1863. Here a rebel Col. and Adjutant were hung, a portion of Co. I, 115th, being at "the party." Had a battle at Shelbyville, where the 6th Ky. Cav. had captured about 200 rebels, and almost every one of them was cut on the head with a Yankee sabre. Mr. Cline started on the Chickamauga campaign and was in that engagement. On Thursday Sept. 17th the 115th Ill. and 40th Ohio took position on the extreme left of Rosecrans' army, at McAffee Church, had a hard skirmish here on Saturday, next day took up position at about the centre of the army in the line of battle.

The Regt. was ordered to charge to the top of the hill. On reaching the summit they were ordered to retire, the 21st Mich. relieving them. This Regt. was all killed, captured, or wounded, except 21 men and 2 commissioned officers. The 115th rallied, reformed, and charged again to the top of the hill, a position which they held until compelled to retire. They formed again at the foot of the hill and while standing there Gen. Steadman, the Div. Commander, seized the colors of the 115th from the hands of the Color Sergeant and dashed to the front, the Regt. following his lead. Arrived near the top of the hill where the Gen. halted, and whilst standing in line with fixed bayonets and empty cartridge boxes, a piece of artillery was sent to the rescue. This gun took position at the centre of the 115th, and was charged with grape and canister. Our subject says this made the sweetest music he ever heard.

Gen. Steadman received a slight wound while leading this gallant charge. This was the turning point of the battle, and to the heroism of this gallant officer is largely due the fact that this position was held against such fearful odds. It was now dark and the battle was over, the 115th being among the last troops to leave the field. They next moved to Mission Ridge, where they lay one day; the next night crossed the Tenn., went into camp near Brown's Ferry, and remained there about 6 weeks. Here Bragg succeeded in cutting off the supplies, and the troops suffered intensely from want of rations. Artillery horses actually starved to death, and fell over while attached to the picket ropes. During his three years' service, Mr. Cline never suffered as much from hunger as here. On being relieved by Hooker's troops. he retired to Shell Mound, Tenn., where he spent the winter of '63-4, being unfit for active service by reason of the recent experiences at Brown's Ferry. In the spring of '64, he marched to Blue Springs, Tenn., then went on a reconnoissance in the vicinity of Dalton which occupied about a week. While at Blue Springs he was shot in the foot, was in hospital for 6 weeks and off duty on that acccount about 3 months, then went with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign, as far as Resaca, Ga., participating in the battle at Sugar Gap. Here the Regt. was detailed to guard the R. R. from Resaca to Nashville. Hood drove them away from Tunnel Hill, capturing one Co. of the Regt., when they retired to Nashville, joining the extreme left of Thomas' army at that place. He was then transferred to the centre of the army near Fort Negley and there rejoined the old brigade,

from whom they had been separated at Resaca, He participated in the battle at Nashville, where he received an injury from which he has never recovered and which prevented his further active service. From Nashville he went to Huntsville, Ala., and remained in camp for some time. Went from Huntsville to Bull's Gap, E. Tenn., and while there, news of Lincoln's assassination and of Lee's surrender reached the army. He returned to Nashville and remained about 3 months, came to Camp Butler, and was discharged, after 3 years service. He returned to his family in Ill., where he had been married March 15th, 1859, to Miss Julia Courtney. Four sons bless this Union, 2 living —William Henry and Joseph Edward. Mr. Cline had the misfortune to lose his excellent wife, she having died 14 years ago. He is a member of J. P. Lasley Post, No. 542, G. A. R., a member of the Christian Church, a pensioner by reason of army disability to engage in business, and a Prohibitionist in politics.

MAJOR GEORGE SMITH AVERY, of Galena, Ill., whose genealogy can be traced back to a family of Norman origin that came to England in the 11th century with William the Conqueror, was born April 16, 1835, at Avery, Jo Daviess Co., Ill. He is the eldest son of William and Phœbe (Reed) Avery, who were early pioneers in Ill., the father taking an active part in the Black Hawk War, and in all matters that pertained to the advantage and welfare of his locality.

George Smith Avery was born on a farm and educated in the common schools of the early days, and at the Seminary at Mt. Morris, Ill. In the spring of 1861, at the first call for volunteers, he left the field where he was sowing wheat and enlisted in the first company that was organized in Jo Daviess Co., and was made 1st Sergeant of Co. F, 12th Ill. Inf., for 90 days' service.

Co. F was recruited and organized at Galena and sent to Springfield to be mustered in, and soon after went to Casseyville, near St. Louis, then to Cairo, from which several expeditions were made, one into Mo. The term of enlistment was chiefly spent at Cairo in camp and garrison duty. Here Sergeant Avery re-enlisted, and went home on furlough and assisted his father in the harvest field. When ready to return he met his company at Mendota, Ill., where he became seriously ill, but boarded the train for Cairo, going at once to the hospital on arrival, he remained several weeks and was sent home on furlough. When he had recovered, a Co. of Cav. was organized in which his brother and many neighbor boys had enlisted, so he secured a discharge and joined in this service. There being no call for Cav. in Ill. the Co. was sent to St. Louis, from thence to Palmyra in Dec., 1861, and mustered in as Co. I, 3d Cav., Mo. Vol., U. S. A. In this organization Mr. Avery was soon commissioned 1st Lieut. Remained in this State until March, 1862, and was ordered from St. Louis to Rolla, which was made headquarters for several months, and from which numerous raids and expeditions were made. On July 5, 1862, Lieut. Avery was commissioned Captain, and the Regt. was afterward divided, the portion with which Captain Avery was connected being stationed at Houston, Mo., for a time until ordered to reinforce the Inf. under Col. Merrill, who Jan. 10, met and defeated a body of rebels about 8 miles south of Hartsville, Mo. Order then came for a march to Lebanon, about 30 miles distant. While the Battalion was stationed at Hartsville about half the company was sent to Rolla for supplies. When within 8 or 10 miles of Hartsville, at Beaver creek, this returning body was captured, and when the news of the fact reached Captain Avery he started with a force that night, found his men who had been paroled by the enemy and took them back with him. Early in May headquarters were removed to Pilot Knob, and soon after this force assisted in driving Price and his rebel hordes from Southeast Mo. On this expedition the cavalrymen were in the saddle for eight days and nights without unsaddling their horses. While at Pilot Knob Captain Avery was sent as a witness in a Court Martial case to St. Louis, and from that place

made a visit home and was married, but soon returned to Pilot Knob.

Early in July a movement was made to join Gen. Steele at Clarendon, Ark., and the whole march was a continual skirmish. Then proceeded toward Little Rock, meeting the enemy at Bayou Meto, where a severe battle was fought. Little Rock surrendered after a severe engagement at the crossing of the Arkansas river, Sept. 23, 1863, and soon after the Third Mo. Cav. made an extended expedition into Northern Ark., spending several weeks at Jacksonport, from which a raid of 50 or 60 miles was executed into the mountains of Northern Ark. During this trip Capt. Avery was accompanied by his wife, who shared his lot in camp and field for a few months in the winter of 1863–4.

Sept. 2, 1864, Captain Avery was promoted to the rank of Major. In Oct., 1864, he was sent out with about 500 men to Princeton, Ark., where he defeated 1,200 or 1,500 rebels, drove them some miles further south, captured about 50 prisoners, and then turning toward Little Rock, met no opposition until within 20 miles of Little Rock. At Hurricane Creek he was attacked by a force of rebels under Col. Logan, numbering 1,000, which was routed, after having suffered a loss of four killed and 11 wounded. Major Avery then went home in charge of the remains of one of the men killed.

Previous to the Princeton expedition the Regt. accompanied the 7th Corps on the Camden raid, on which it was absent some four weeks, and was engaged in the battles of Jenkins' Ferry and Marks' Mill. At one time during the stay at Little Rock Major Avery was sent to Mo. on recruiting service for a few weeks. At Little Rock he was discharged with his Regt. Mar. 18, 1865. In the Western Army, serving in the 7th Corps, Major Avery participated in all the engagements of that command, and bears honorable wounds received in battles fought for the honor of his country's flag, and during his three years' service had three horses wounded and one killed under him on the field. At the close of the war he returned to the old homestead in Jo Daviess Co., and continued his occupation of farming until 1876, then he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and so acceptable were his services that he held the office until 1888. He is at the present time Secretary and Manager of the Galena Axle Grease Co.; an active member in the E. D. Kiltoe Post, No. 502, G. A. R., in which he has served two terms as P. C., and is a charter member. He maintains his interest in all that concerns the welfare of the State and Nation.

Major Avery was married June 7, 1863, at Big Rock, Ill., to Elizabeth Little, a lady of Scotch parentage, and the children born are: Wm. Cuyler, who was married to Mary Evans in Sept., 1890, and resides in Portland, Ore., George Wynne, Agnes Rae, who married Benj. F. Felt, Jr., Oct. 27, 1887, and resides near Everly, Iowa; Florence Elizabeth, Alexander and Marie Ione.

With a military record of which he may well be proud, and the prominent and long-continued service since he became a civilian, Major Avery has good reason to regard the position which he has attained with satisfaction, as it evinces rare qualities of energy and ability, together with a high character for honesty and integrity.

G. W. Fenimore, of Sidney, Ill., enlisted in the Union Army, in Oct., 1864, and became attached to Battery A., 4th Ind. Light Art. He participated in the battle of Nashville, fought Dec. 15th and 16th, 1864, which was one of the most desperate and bloody conflicts of the Rebellion. After this he was in many small engagements and skirmishes. At the close of the battle of Nashville, Mr. Fenimore was detailed to assist caring for the wounded soldiers, helping the Surgeon in his duties of amputating limbs, and dressing the wounds of his comrades, that fell in that terrible struggle. The remainder of his service was put in upon detached and guard duty,

in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the close of the war.

Mr. Fenimore had five cousins in the same war, one of whom was starved to death in Libby Prison; whilst another was shot by a guard for having crawled beyond the dead line; two others were killed in battle; whilst the fifth died of disease during his army service. Our subject contracted diabetes, caused by cold and exposure. Night after night he lay upon the snow-covered ground, without covering, except the garments he wore, to protect him from snow and rain.

Mr. Fenimore was born near Richmond, Ind., Feb. 22, 1842, son of P. and Eliza (Turner) Fenimore. The father was a contractor on public works, and Comrade Fenimore grew up in that business and was thus engaged up to the time of his enlistment. Soon after the first call for troops our subject tendered his services, but owing to his delicate state of health, he was not accepted. He subsequently appealed for admission to the ranks and was thrice rejected for similar reasons. Having somewhat improved in physical appearances, he was mustered in upon his fourth attempt at enlistment. He was mustered out and discharged in Aug., 1865, some months after the war had closed.

After the Rebellion, Mr. Fenimore removed to Ill. and engaged in farming, near Sidney, which he operated until about four years ago, when he moved to Sidney and embarked in the hotel business, which he has since conducted. He was a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at Sidney, and one of its first officers. He is at present an Alderman of his adopted town. Mr. Fenimore was married in 1866, to Catherine Morgan, a native of Ohio, and seven children have resulted from the marriage, six of whom are living, viz.: Alice, May and Minnie (twins), Lizzie, Anna, Ottis, and Charles. His maternal grandfather was in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Fenimore has by his industry and good business methods made a success of every undertaking in which he has embarked, and commands the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Our present subject, Henry Miller, of Gifford, Ill., was born in Indiana in 1842, son of George and Mary (McElroy) Miller, the former a native of Md., the latter of Pa. He was reared on a farm, receiving at the same time, such an education as was then obtainable in a country school. In 1857 he removed to Ill., where he located upon a farm at Urbana, where he continued until he entered the army. He enlisted at Urbana on June 1st, 1861, in Co. K, 25th Ill. Vol. Inf. He proceeded first to St. Louis, thence to Jefferson City, Mo., and was engaged in pursuit of the rebel Price, following him to Sedalia, Springfield and Rolla, where his Regt. wintered. In March, 1862, he proceeded to Pea Ridge where he participated in the desperate battle of the same name, then moved across the Ozark Mts. to Batesville, thence to Cape Girardeau, thence by boat to Hamburg Landing and there disembarked and moved to Corinth. He assisted in the siege of that rebel stronghold until its evacuation, then started upon a long and tedious march through the swamps, finally bringing up at Iuka, Miss., where the Regt. went into camp to obtain a much-needed rest. It continued here about 2 months, scouting however in the meantime, into the surrounding country, watching the enemy's movements, then moved through Ala. to Nashville, where after a delay of one month, it moved to Louisville, Ky. The Regt. was ordered to Perryville but did not reach that place in time to participate in the battle of that name. It returned to Nashville, and later moved to Murfreesboro, and there took part in the desperate conflict of Stone River. Here Mr. Miller was severely injured by being run over by a runaway team, leaving him unconscious, and in the opinion of his comrades, dead. After being in this state for a few hours, he regained consciousness, and besides a general shaking up had sustained a bone fracture of the thigh. He was placed in a hospital where he was compelled to remain for 3 months, during which period he suffered excruciating pain, and for a time was not expected to live. When permitted to leave the hospital, he was detailed to a battery at Murfrees-

boro, and it was not until Feb., 1864, that he was sufficiently recovered to take his place among the boys, in the ranks of his Regt. Leaving Strawberry Plains, he moved to Cleveland, Tenn., where his Regt. was assigned to the 4th A. C., then at Kingston, Ga., and with it proceeded upon the Atlanta Campaign. He was engaged in many of the battles of that expedition, among the number being Atlanta, during which he was struck in the forehead with a rebel bullet, knocking him down and causing his blood to flow freely. Its force was spent however, otherwise comrade Miller would not now be giving his army experiences. About this time his period of enlistment had expired; therefore he was ordered to Springfield, where he was mustered out and discharged Sept. 5, 1864, after a faithful service of over 3 years.

He has been a prominent figure in G. A. R. circles, and has held the position of Chaplain, Jr. Vice Commander, Sr. Vice Commander, and is at the present time Officer of the Day, of the G. A. R. Post of Gifford. His grandfather was in the war of 1812, serving his country with distinction, and his brother John was in the late Rebellion, and was severely wounded at the battle of Nashville. After the war Mr. Miller resumed farming, until 12 years ago, when he located in Gifford, where he has since resided and been engaged in the teaming and transfer business.

In the fall of 1864, he married Mary A. Cuthbertson, by whom he had 7 children; George William, Mary E., wife of Reuben Pence, Maggie May, Jane G., Rachel E., John H. and James B., who died two years ago. In politics Mr. Miller is a strong Republican.

JOHN M. NEAL, of Dewey, Ill., was born in Ohio in 1845, a son of Lemuel and Jane (Kenney) Neal. His parents, in 1852, removed to Ill., settled on a farm in Livingston Co., where John grew up working upon the farm and attending school. His studies, however, abruptly terminated at the outbreak of the war, as young Neal became too anxious to enter the army to devote such time in perfecting his education. He enlisted for the rebellion Aug. 8, 1862 in Co. K, 107th Ill. Vol. Inf. His Regt. soon set out for the scenes of war and became employed on the chase of Morgan, who was raiding Ohio, encountering him at Elizabethtown, and drove him out of the state. His Regt. continued to be employed for several months upon guard and garrison duty, and in the spring of 1863, crossed the Cumberland Mts. to Loudon in pursuit of the rebel leader Buckner, and at the latter point, engaged Longstreeet's forces in a sanguinary battle. The victory obtained at Loudon was followed up by the pursuit of the rebels to Knoxville, and at Connel's Station the enemy was again engaged. The Regt. was subsequently besieged at Knoxville for 2 weeks, but finally the besieging army was defeated and forced to retreat into Va., where it was pursued as far as Blain's Cross Roads. Mr. Neal spent the winter of 1864 at Strawberry Plains, with the exception of a few weeks when, he was home on veteran furlough.

In the following spring he joined Sherman's army in his Atlanta campaign, and was under the rebel fire in all the important battles of that expedition—Dallas, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mt., Lost Mt., Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. The rebels, now under Hood, started northward, and Mr. Neal's Regt. was one of those sent to keep that wily rebel in subjection. He was pursued through Ga., Ala., and on to Columbus, Tenn., where he was again defeated, and forced to seek safety in Franklin. It became apparent that Gen. Hood intended to make a determined stand at Franklin, therefore both parties prepared for a bloody conflict. It soon came, and, after a desperate struggle, this rebel stronghold was yielded up, after the lives of many brave soldiers on both sides had been sacrificed. Again the pursuit of the fleeing army was the order of the day. He had moved on toward Nashville, whither the pursuing army had closely followed, and there, on Dec. 15th, opened one of the most sanguinary and hotly-contested battles of the Rebellion, considering the number engaged. Here, again,

Mr. Neal's Regt. displayed that courage and those good, soldier-like qualities so often before exhibited on many a blood-stained battlefield. Soon after this the 107th moved to Washington City, thence by boat to Fort Fisher, then on to Fort Saunders, where again they met the enemy in open conflict, and formed a junction with Sherman's army at Goldsboro. They then moved to Raleigh, N. C., and on to Greensboro, where they received Johnston's surrender, and where Mr. Neal remained until June 21st, 1865, when he was mustered out and sent to Springfield for final discharge, after a service of 3 years. Notwithstanding Mr. Neal's many marches, sieges, raids, skirmishes and battles, he returned without having received a mark upon his body to indicate that he had been in the army.

After the war he farmed in Livingston Co. until 1869, when he removed to Kan., where his five years' experience with grasshoppers induced him to abandon that State and return to Ill., where he again resumed farming, which he has continued to the present time. He married, in 1870, Josephine Hall, by whom he had 3 children—Lucian D. (deceased), Daniel A. and Archibald C. Mr. Neal is man of more than ordinary ability, a very pleasant gentleman, and decidedly Republican when he talks politics. He is a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS. This gallant soldier was born in Pa., in 1820. When about 17 years of age he was appointed a cadet to the West Point military academy where he graduated in 1841. He received the appointment of brevet Second Lieut. in the 3rd Regt. and was assigned to garrison duty until the Mexican war. During this war he served with General Taylor. He was engaged at Fort Brown and participated in the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, where he distinguished himself for gallant conduct and military qualities, and was twice promoted, receiving the brevets of Captain and Major. Subsequently he was engaged in Utah in the campaign against the Mormons. When the Rebellion broke out he was appointed Lieut.-Col. in the infantry service. The following August he was made a Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers and assigned to a Brig. of Pa. Reserve Corps, which he commanded in the Peninsula campaign of Gen. McClellan. He was in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, and Glendale, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. In August he was exchanged in time to take part in the second battle of Bull Run where he commanded a Div. He was in the Md. campaign and actively engaged in the battles of South Mt. and Antietam. In Nov., 1862 he was made a Major General, and placed in command of the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac. His first heavy action was at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th, when the main army under Burnside was defeated. At the battle of Chancellorsville, which opened May 1, 1863, his corps, with the 5th, was held in reserve, very much against his wishes. His next great move was with the army to the field of Gettysburg, which was destined to be his last battle in this world. This battle which was really inaugurated at Chancellorsville, opened on the 1st of July, and Gen. Reynolds was then at the head of the 1st A. C., to take active part in the first fighting under Gen. Meade who had only assumed command of the Potomac Army. July 1, 1863, Gen. Reynolds had disposed of his troops with military skill and had addressed them with inspiring words. While witnessing their successful charge he was hit by a rifle ball from which he died almost instantly. His untimely death was a great loss to the Union army, not only in that memorable battle, but during the remainder of the war.

Gen. Reynolds had military ability of the highest order. He was a natural leader and was loved by his soldiers. It was generally concluded that had his services been spared to the country until the close of the war, he would have taken front rank with the great Commanders.

CAPT. THOMAS ALEXANDER enlisted in the army for the late war immediately upon the call of President Lincoln for troops,

going in as a private in Co. I., 11th Ill. Vol. Inf. His term of enlistment was passed doing guard duty, principally at Bird Point, Mo., where he immediately enlisted for the three years' service. The succeeding months were passed at field and garrison duty and in participating in the following expeditions, namely: Expedition towards New Madrid; to Charleston, Mo.; to Bloomfield, via Commerce, returning via Cape Girardeau; a second to Charleston, where it skirmished with a portion of Jeff Davis' command; reconnoissance to Columbus, Ky.; under Gen. Grant to Sikestown, Mo., and on Feb. 2, 1862, he embarked on transports for Fort Henry, participating in the campaign against that place. In the investment and battle of Fort Donelson, Mr. Alexander's Regt. suffered very severely. It was engaged five hours on the last day of that battle and lost 329 men killed, wounded and missing out of 500 engaged, 72 being killed and 182 being wounded. The gallant 11th Ill. was in the advance, and, being unable to withstand the rebel fire, the Union army fell back, with the exception of the 11th Ill., and before the regiment became aware of that fact it was completely surrounded by rebel troops. Only two courses were open, the one to surrender, the other that desperate expedient of cutting its way out. Choosing the latter, a desperate and bloody encounter ensued, resulting in a portion of the regiment escaping, but many suffered the terrible penalty of being killed, wounded or captured. Out of Mr. Alexander's Co. only three men escaped being wounded, killed or captured. He received two wounds, one in the arm, the other in the head. The following day 74 of his brave comrades found a common grave on that terrible battle field. March 5th the shattered army arrived at Savannah, there taking transports for Pittsburgh Landing, where, April 6th and 7th, it was an active participant on the bloody field of Shiloh, where again it lost 37 killed and wounded out of 150 men engaged. During this engagement Mr. Alexander had been promoted to 1st Sergt. and led his Co. throughout the battle. He started upon the siege of Corinth, but became too ill to accompany his Regt., therefore was sent home on furlough. On recovering he rejoined it, accompanying it to Paducah, Ky., and operated against the rebels up the river. In the meantime Morgan had taken Clarksville and to retake it the 11th was assigned to that particular duty, which they accomplished after an artillery fight, driving the rebels beyond the borders, then returning to Paducah. The Regt. was with Grant in his expedition to Oxford; then guarded the railway, and subsequently Mr. Alexander was detailed with 40 men on special duty, later joining his Regt. at Milliken's Bend. It assisted on the Butler canal and in all the operations having for its object the capture of Vicksburg until the consolidation of the 109th with the 11th, when the consolidated Regt. had more officers than necessary. Mr. Alexander resigned and came home.

He was born near Pekin, Dec. 8, 1829, and is one of the oldest inhabitants now living who was born in that county. His grandfather, John Alexander, a resident of Md. was in the Revolutionary War, he died in Tazewell Co. at the age of 90 years, he and his son James having been the first settlers of that county. During the cholera scourge in 1834, our subject's grandfather, aunt, uncle and father, all fell victims to its ravages and lay dead in the house at one time.

Mr. Alexander married Mary Kinsey in 1858, a daughter of Nathan Kinsey. After the war he returned to his home at Washburn, where he continued to live till 1871, then moved to Lacon, and engaged in the planing mill business, which he continued there and at Chillicothe until the year 1886, when he moved to Kansas City. Subsequently he returned to Pekin, became an employe at the Hodges Header Works as pattern maker, where he continued to be employed. He was appointed Govt. Store-keeper in 1890, for the 8th District of Ill. and still discharges his duties at that office. He has seven children, namely, Harriet A., Nellie, Carrie the wife of Geo. Hanson; Phœbe, Estella; Sabin, wife of S. B. Wilmot, of Spirit Lake, Ia. and Ura S. He was twice elected to the office of Justice of the Peace; he is a Republican, a Free Mason, a member of Peoria Commandery, also of Pekin

Chapter and a member of the G. A. R. He is also prominent in the Odd Fellow's order and has about attained to its highest Degree, and is a prominent member of the M. E. Church. He joined the Masonic and Odd Fellow's orders in the year 1854 and is now the oldest member of the former society in his county. For gallant and meritorious conduct on the field, Mr. Alexander was promoted to be 2nd Lieut. of his Co. Sep. 4th 1862.

PETER FINA, a native of Austria, who served in the Union Army during the Rebellion, was born April 26, 1841, and emigrated with his parents in 1853 to the U. S. His father and mother were Peter and Mary Fina, who had 3 children—Peter, John, and Dora, of whom Peter alone survives. The mother also died at Kankakee, Ill., where the family located on coming to this country.

Mr. Fina enlisted Dec., 1861, in Co. G, 20th Ill. Inf., and going to the front took part in the battles at Fort Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, and the siege of Corinth. Then marched to Jackson, Tenn., making a number of expeditions and continuing to Holly Springs, to the Tallahatchie River and Oxford. For 3 days at Tallahatchie the men were without rations and depended upon such food as could be procured, which was neither great in quantity or particularly good in quality. The Regt. then returned to Oxford and was on duty there for a short time, while a raid was made by another portion of the command. It went to Memphis, after further service, and took boats for Milliken's Bend, then to Young's Point to assist in digging a ditch, and moved to the rear of Vicksburg. At the battle of Raymond, May 12, 1863, Mr. Nelson, a comrade, was shot, and Mr. Fina carried him from the field. The battle of Champion Hills also was a severe one for his Regt., and its losses were heavy. After this battle Mr. Fina was taken sick, and joined the Regt. in the rear of Vicksburg. From Vicksburg went to Black River Bridge, where the Regt. performed guard duty, then moved to Jackson and returned to Vicksburg. Was in the battle of Kenesaw Mt., and while on detail service, Mr. Fina was shot through both legs.

After the war Mr. Fina returned to his home in Kankakee, and later worked three years on the great bridge at St. Louis, and while working here one day, 60 feet above the water, a cyclone passed, which blew the men into the river and a comrade was lost, but he escaped. Since his return to Kankakee, he has taken some interest in politics, in which he is liberal, casting his votes where he thinks best. He has held the office of constable for 12 years, and was a candidate for sheriff, but did not secure the nomination in the Convention.

Mr. Fina was married in Kankakee, in 1873, to Louisa Seyforth, a native of Germany, and has three children, Minnie, Peter and John. Peter is a student in the Commercial College at Kankakee, John is at home, attending school. Peter Fina is a gentleman who takes a great interest in the improvement of his city, and has done much in many ways to secure advantages for the public good. By strict attention to business, and a reputation for highest integrity, he has amassed a good property, and lives in comfortable circumstances.

CAPTAIN KETCHAM S. CONKLIN, of Pekin, Ill., was born Oct. 22, 1841, at Green Point, Long Island, a son of Alekana and Charity Conklin, the latter dying when the son was three years of age, and the former when he had attained the age of 90 years. The Captain when 3 years of age went to Brooklyn, N. Y., to live and continued there until 1858, when he removed to Champaign, Ill., and afterwards to Pekin. On the first call for troops he was the sixth man of his county to enroll his name in response to the President's proclamation, and was accordingly mustered into the service, April 25, 1861. Subsequently he re-enlisted for the three years' service and was appointed 4th Sergeant in Co. F, 8th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was one of the gallant squad that assisted in the capture of a Rebel flag at Colum-

bus, one of the first captured during the war. The Regt.'s first heavy march was from Cape Girardeau to Bloomfield, and afterward at Norfolk, Co. F. was on picket duty, and Mr. Conklin with 14 others were attacked on their post and had a heavy skirmish; but one of his party was wounded, while 4 of the rebels were killed.

They then moved to the rear of Columbus, thence to Fort Henry and on to Fort Donelson, and were on the right when the Rebels attempted to cut through the lines at that point. This attempt on the enemy's part was made at midnight, when the snow was falling heavily, and amidst universal discomfort to those who were exposed to the inclement weather. The regiment bravely resisted the attack until morning when the ammunition gave out and the "boys" were obliged to fall back. Co. F suffered the terrible loss of about one-half of their number, including the Captain, 2nd Lieut. and 4 Sergts., who were killed. Shortly after this they moved onward, having Pittsburg Landing as the objective point, and later, were there engaged in that ever-memorable and sanguinary battle of Shiloh. After this engagement Mr. Conklin was promoted to be Orderly Sergeant. Afterwards we find him at the siege of Corinth, then on to Jackson, Tenn., subsequently joining an expedition to Oxford.

The regiment next participated in the operations against Vicksburg, taking active part in a continual round of skirmishes and heavy battles in the rear of that Rebel stronghold, among the number being Port Gibson, Clinton, Jackson, Champion Hills, Baker Creek, and Big Black River. On the day following the last mentioned battle the Regt. took its place in the lines around Vicksburg in front of Fort Hill, and there participated in the bloody assaults upon that city on the 19th and 22nd days of May, respectively. They then joined in the long and memorable siege, continuing in the trenches until its final surrender, and were among the first troops to march into Vicksburg on the morning of July 4th. A few days before the surrender, Mr. Conklin, in recognition of his gallant and meritorious services was appointed 2nd Lieut., to date from April 18, 1863. Aug. 1st, 1864, he was mustered out of service, returned to Pekin and resumed his trade as a sash, door, and blind maker. Whilst in the army he was always actively engaged, never shrunk from duty, was in every fight of his Regt., never absent from duty, and never on an ambulance or in a hospital during his term of service.

Since the war he has become the senior partner in that well and most favorably known firm of Conklin, Schurman & Hippen, lumber dealers, Sash and Door Manufacturers, Builders and Contractors,—it having the largest and most extensive trade of any firm in the county. Mr. Conklin was married April, 1864, to Martha Doolittle, one of the daughters of that flourishing town of Pekin. They have five children, namely: Henry, Charley, Eugene, Edgar and Mary. Mr. Conklin is a Republican in politics, and whilst he does not seek political honor, he was by his party selected as Chairman of the County Republican Central Committee. He is a Free Mason and a member of Jo Hanna Post, G. A. R. The worldly success attending Mr. Conklin's business transactions and the large business which he now controls testify louder than words can express the universal esteem which is entertained for him by the entire community in which he lives.

JOHN G. COLLEPS, of Minooka, Ill., is a native of N. Y. State, having been born in Buffalo, March 16, 1848. His parents were, respectively, John and Margaret (Schroder) Calleps, and were of German descent. In 1855, they removed to the West and located in Minooka, where young Colleps enjoyed the benefits of the common school system of education until he entered the army. He had had patriotic aspirations for some time to do something for his country in her struggle to preserve the unity of States, but was unable on account of his age to render any physical aid until 1864. At this period his efforts were rewarded, and in April, he was mustered into the U. S. service

Co. G., 64th Ill. Inf., which was widely known as "Yate's Sharp Shooters," joining the Regt. at Decatur, Ala. Mr. Colleps had hardly became initiated into military life when an order was received for a move to Chattanooga, where the command arrived May 4th, and joined Sherman's army. His first experience in battle was at Buzzard's Roost. Our young hero had selected a very opportune time, if to fight hard and all the time for his country was his ambition. No sooner was one battle fought than another in portentous aspect loomed up before him. He fought next at Resaca, then in the series of operations known as the battle of Dallas. Then followed the battles at various points known under the name of Kenesaw Mt., in which Mr. Colleps, with his Regt., took an active part. During one of these actions the troops were so far above the clouds that they did not feel the heavy thunder storm that was going on below them. The Regt. moved forward with the army toward Atlanta, crossing the Chattahoochie, having several slight actions on the way. July 22, the 64th took an active part in the battle of Atlanta. It marched to the support of the 17th A. C., and was heavily engaged, charging the enemy three times, capturing quite a number of prisoners, one battle flag, and recaptured the field glass and papers of Gen. McPherson, soon after he was killed. The loss of the 64th in this fight was severe.

On the march to Atlanta his command was fired upon by a masked battery. The men were ordered to fall, then rise, and with fixed bayonets charge the battery. As they rose to make the charge, a comrade of Mr. Colleps, Robt. Watson, immediately on his left, was struck with a piece of shell, blowing off the upper part of his head. The rebels fell back and made their escape.

During one of the last charges of the command, the rebels made a sudden flank movement, capturing a good many men, among whom was the subject of this sketch. Mr. Colleps, with the other prisoners, was taken through Atlanta to East Point. They were then loaded into cars and taken to Andersonville, where they were held until the spring of 1865. Mr. Collep's prison life, though terrible to endure, had its exciting and interesting features. Many efforts were made to escape. One time they sunk a shaft and then run a a tunnel out to the open air. Their tools for digging were an old knife and a piece of an old canteen. The soil there was soft and muddy and they could dig easily. The dirt they would hoist up in a sack made of rags, which would be concealed through the day under a tent cover, and at night they would carry it out and dump it in the slough. Just about the time they were ready to connect their little tunnel with the outer world and secure their liberty, one of their comrades gave them away, and their hope of escape from that infamous den must needs be abandoned. The water they had to drink came from a run which passed through their camp and sinks.

Mr. Colleps was present at one time when a prisoner asked Wirtz, the keeper of the prison, for a drink of water. This fiend, in human shape, knocked down and kicked this soldier, remarking as he exercised his brutality, "That is the kind of water I'll give you." On another occasion Wirtz shot to death a prisoner for making a similar request. He was so brutal that the Union soldiers made up their minds that they would kill him the first opportunity offered, even at the expense of their own lives. It was determined among them that when he entered the stockade again they would attack him. Soon after he was seen to enter, but the poor soldiers were over anxious and made their attack too early, and Wirtz made his escape. For this attempt, however, the whole camp had even the miserable rations they had been getting cut off for three days. The guards were composed of old men and boys from 10 years up. The old men were inclined to be humane and fair, the boys were ever on the alert to kill a "Yankee" whenever the slightest opportunity occurred. A reward of a 30 days' furlough was offered them by some of the authorities to the guards for every Yankee prisoner they shot. The boy guards would throw loaves of bread out within a few feet of the "dead line," and when the poor, starving

prisoners would stagger out to get the bread, the guards would fire at them. One of the old guards told Mr. Colleps that one of the boy-guards received a furlough of 60 days for killing two of the prisoners.

The subject of this sketch, with some other prisoners, made their escape through a tunnel which they had dug, each one taking a different course. Mr. Colleps was in the swamp three weeks, traveling by night, guided by the North star, and resting through the day, assisted along in his flight by friendly negroes. He was finally betrayed by a negro, and when within 10 miles of the Union lines the blood-hounds brought him to bay, and he was taken back and once more incarcerated within the dungeons of Andersonville, where he remained until the spring (March) of 1865.

One hot afternoon a black cloud suddenly came up, and soon after a heavy rain and thunderstorm opened. The rain fell in torrents, and washed the pen out, carrying away a part of the stockade. After the storm was over a beautiful spring was discovered by the prisoners, which they at once called "Providence Spring." It was a great gift to them from Nature, and they might well think the hand of Providence had something to do with sending them this blessing.

Its capacity was sufficient to furnish 30,000 prisoners with drinking and cooking water. It continued to dispense its pure waters up to the time Mr. Colleps was exchanged. In March he was taken to Black Run Bridge, near Vicksburg, where he was when the Confederacy collapsed. From there he was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where, about the middle of May, 1865, he was discharged.

At the time he was taken prisoner a shell burst within a short distance, a fragment of which struck the pupil of his left eye, destroying its sight, and not having it properly treated, it affected the other eye. After leaving the army he had the injured eye treated by a surgeon in Chicago, which saved his right eye.

Returning home, he resumed his studies for awhile at the public school, and then went to Chicago, where he took a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, and graduated from that institute, in 1867. He returned to Minooka and secured a position as book-keeper which he filled for some time to the satisfaction of his employer. He then opened business for himself in the hardware line, forming a partnership with W. A. Worthing under the firm name of Worthing & Colleps. This partnership continued for three years, when Mr. Colleps sold out to his partner and returned to his former employer, Mr. Smith. Subsequently he formed a partnership under the name of Smith & Colleps and carried on the grocery business. Later he sold out his interest and was employed by his successor as a clerk. He has been for many years the trusted accountant of A. K. Knapp, who is a grain and coal dealer, and also engaged in the banking, exchange and insurance business.

Mr. Colleps was married in Sept., 1869, to Rachel J., daughter of John and Martha Van Horne, of N. J. By this union four children have been born—Edward; Mattie D., George W., and Bessie, the baby. Edward is dead.

Mr. Colleps is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Lodge, and a Knight Templar. He was among the youngest of the soldiers who enlisted in the Union army in the defense of his country, and although his time of service was short, it was active and it was hard. He suffered much for the cause he had espoused. Any one who endured the untold horrors of Andersonville the length of time he did ought to be forever afterward placed in a position where he would at least be freed from the care and struggles of life; he should have a competence by which he could take as much comfort and enjoyment of this world as possible.

Mr. Colleps is an excellent man of business, takes an active part in all public matters, and has the confidence of the people with whom he has been so long associated. He has filled the office of Collector, and for many years past has held the position of Treasurer of his village. He is a member of the Darvean Post of Morris, No. 329 G. A. R.

DANIEL FLETCHER HITT. There are few men in La Salle Co., better or more favorably known than the man whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Bourbon Co., Ky., June 13, 1810, and is the son of Martin and Margaret (Smith) Hitt, who were married Feb. 2, 1794. Martin Hitt was a native of Loudoun Co., Va., where he was born Dec. 29, 1763. Margaret, his wife, was a native of Washington Co., Md., near Antietam River, just above the battlefield of that name. Mr. Hitt's maternal grandfather, Robert Smith, served all through the war of the Revolution. His father and two of his father's brothers were ministers of the Methodist Church, which Col. Hitt believes has something to do with his extreme piety. Martin and Margaret Hitt were the parents of 9 children: Elizabeth, born March 2, 1796; Thomas and Sarah (twins) were born Feb. 14, 1797; Samuel Merit, born Jan. 22, 1795; Willis W., Feb. 11, 1801; John W., March 8, 1803; Caleb, May 23, 1805; Maria, Nov. 19, 1807, and Daniel F. Parents are dead. Maria, now in her 84th year, is a missionary of the M. E. Church in South America, and is the wife of a Methodist minister. Caleb was mortally wounded in a fight with the Indians and was brought home just before he died. The family removed from Ky. in the fall of 1814 and settled among the Shawnee Indians in Champaign Co., Ohio. It was there among these wild, rural scenes, with the children of the native American as his companions and playmates, that young Daniel was raised; nor was he adverse to their society, for he would often stroll away from home that he might have a gala day with these children of the forest. He looks back to those days now with sweet remembrances. When he was of sufficient age, he was sent to the Oxford University, Ohio, where he studied mathematics, geography, astronomy, English grammar and Latin. Subsequently he attended Patridge's Military school. In 1830, he secured a position with the Govt. Engineers, and subsequently with the Govt. surveyors, in both of which he served with credit to himself. He left the latter position to take a hand in the Black Hawk war. That over, he rejoined the Govt. surveying party, and was employed in surveying land for nearly 20 years, most of which time was spent in camp.

When the Rebellion broke out, it was not to be expected Colonel Hitt, with his love of country, his spirit of adventure, and his acquaintance with military matters, would remain at home or inactive. He was active in raising volunteers, and especially for the 53rd Ill. Inf., in which he enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service Nov. 11, 1861. The Regt. was organized at Ottawa, by the election of Wm. H. W. Cushman as Colonel, the subject of this sketch as Lieut. Colonel, and T. C. Gibson as Major. Feb. 27, 1862, it was ordered to Chicago to complete its organization, and to assist in guarding the prisoners captured at Fort Donelson. It had besides its Inf. one Co. of Art. and one of Cav. It was ordered to the front *via* St. Louis, March 23, and from there to Savannah, Tenn. April 6, it was ordered to the field of Shiloh, but owing to insufficiency of transportation, it did not move until the afternoon of the 7th. It was assigned to the 1st Brig., 4th Div., in which it remained until the close of the war. The Div. was commanded by that brave and gallant officer, Stephen A. Hurlbut.

The next engagement was the siege of Corinth, where the Regt. was distinguished for its efficiency in the skirmish line, and was rewarded with new Springfield rifles. Col. Hitt, with his command was put through a series of very hard marches to Grand Junction, La Grange, Holly Springs, and Memphis, where, after much suffering from heat and scarcity of water, the footsore troops arrived July 21, 1862. During the latter part of this march Col. Hitt's horse fell down a steep embankment, injuring him very seriously in the spine. He received a furlough until he was able to rejoin his Regt., Sept. 3rd. Col. Cushman having resigned, Lieut.-Col. Hitt was promoted to the Colonelcy of the Regt. The next move was to Bolivar, Tenn., where it arrived Sept. 13; from there the command was ordered to La Grange. On the way, meeting the enemy in force, it returned

to Bolivar. Oct. 4, the Regt. moved toward Hatchie River, and while marching on the 5th they engaged four times their number of the enemy, who were retreating from Corinth. The next important action of the 53rd, was at Davis' Bridge on the "Hatchie," where it was hotly engaged with the enemy for over two hours, and until reinforcements came up. The Regt. lost in this engagement, 16 killed and 49 wounded, and was complimented by Gen. Hurlbut for its efficient service. After this fight the command moved back to Bolivar, and later on to La Grange. In the latter part of Nov. the Div. joined Grant's army and moved to Holly Springs, thence to Oxford. From there they moved to Yocona Creek, and on Dec. 22, the army commenced its march northward to Tallahatchie River. Jan. 1, 1863, the Regt. was placed in the 1st Brig., 4th Div., 17th A. C. Jan. 4, Col. Hitt feeling that he was not physically able to continue longer in command of the Regt., tendered his resignation, which being accepted, he returned to his home and family at Ottawa, Ill.

After he returned from the war, he engaged in his old profession, which he understood so well, and which he has since been engaged. He is at present County Surveyor and has held this position for many years. He has held during his long period of public life, many other important positions, among which may be mentioned that of City Engineer, Supervisor, member of the City Council, School Trustee, President of the Academy of Natural Science, and President of the County Association; yet, notwithstanding he has discharged these several trusts in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself, Col. Hitt says that if he had his life to live over again he would never accept office. He has taken an active and prominent part as a member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds the 32d degree. Before the Rebellion he was a Democrat, but since the war he has supported the Republican party. Colonel Hitt was united in marriage at Peoria, Ill., May 1, 1848, to Phœbe, daughter of James and Nancy (Burrows) Smith, who were natives of Westmoreland Co., Pa. Their children are—Andrew Jackson, born Jan. 31, 1849; Houghton H., born March 26, 1850; Ella, born Sept. 12, 1854; Rector Cass, born Aug. 14, 1856.

LIEUT. W. C. CUSTER, of Homer, Ill., was born near Washington Court House, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1841, a son of Jacob M. and Elizabeth (Ocheltree) Custer, natives of Va. The family can be traced to old Colonial days, and although the connection has never been followed there is little doubt but the father, and the great and gallant Gen. Custer, who sacrificed his life in the service of his country, sprang from the same ancestors. In 1843, the parents removed to Ill., settling upon a farm in the neighborhood of the present town of Homer, where they became heavily engaged in farming and stock raising until 1856, when they removed to Homer and engaged in the hotel business, but soon again returned to the farm, where the father died in 1865. Upon the farm the early life of Lieut. Custer was passed, where he received a liberal school education in the district school as also in those of Homer. His studies however were suddenly ended, almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the war. He enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, in Co. F, 26th Ill. Vol. Inf., upon its organization, and became one of the non-commissioned officers, receiving promotion from time to time until Oct., 1864, when he was appointed 2nd Lieut. and subsequently commissioned as such.

With his Regt. he proceeded to Quincy, where he drilled, and in Oct. moved to Hannibal, Mo.; went into winter quarters and guarded the Miss. River. In Feb., 1862, was transferred to St. Joseph, Mo., thence to St. Charles, St. Louis, and by transport to Cape Girardeau, where the Regt. was assigned to the command of Gen. Pope, and marched across the country to New Madrid, where after a ten days' rest, it proceeded to Point Pleasant and was there engaged guarding the river. It continued there until after the fall of Fort Donelson, when it returned to New Madrid, thence to near Fort Pillow, and thence to Pittsburg Landing, where

it arrived just after the battle of Shiloh. The military record of Lieut. Custer and his Regt. is an illustrious one, he having fought in many of the great and bloody battles of the late rebellion, and was only absent from duty during the engagement of Corinth, on account of sore eyes. He participated in the memorable Atlanta campaign, the March to the Sea, the expedition through the Carolinas, and was ever present upon duty rendering his country good service, and exerted a potent influence in saving the Republic from disintegration.

He marched, during the service, 6,931 miles, and as the closing act of a brilliant war record participated in the grand review at Washington. He was mustered out at Louisville, and discharged at Springfield, June 28, 1865, after a continuous service of a little over four years. He fought in many of the great battles of the war, made many of the severest marches known to military men, and returned to his home in comparatively good health and without a scar from a rebel hand or weapon. He was once in hospital, detained with measles. Whilst in the ranks, however, he suffered considerable pain, and endured great inconveniences from his eyes, being frequently almost blind. It is related of him that on one occasion, upon a long and heavy march, he became, by loss of sight, unable to pick his steps, as he moved along with his comrades, as a guide he seized the tail of Col. Tinkham's horse, who then kindly assisted him. Many times his friends and comrades desired him to go into hospital, but Lieut. Custer was composed of sterner stuff, and could not consider the proposition of laying down his arms until the last Southern Rebel had sued for peace, and the Republic and the flag which waved over him were safe.

In the composition of our subject there is a vein of humor, always present, which tends to keep his associates, even in the face of hardships and danger, in good cheer. This characteristic, he had ample opportunity to cultivate during his army life, and which produced such satisfactory results when judiciously applied to his comrades around him. He was always, when off duty, the central figure of a group, cheering his auditors and inspiring them to deeds of daring. On entering Savannah he captured a small mule, upon which he rode into the vanquished city, with a portly comrade also sitting on behind, causing more merriment and cheering by the soldiers and citizens, as they trudged along, than has been seen there since. There is a certain book which gives the details of an individual riding into Jerusalem upon an Ass, but it remains for this book to proclaim that Lieut. Custer did likewise, after the capture of the rebel city of Savannah. On the march to the sea, Lieut. Custer observed a bright-eyed youth, unquestionably a son of Africa, in whom he became interested and took him along as his servant. This boy became a faithful servant and accompanied the Lieut. home where the latter educated him. His name is Wiley Jones, and now resides at Homer, having married one of his own race, and has a good, comfortable home. Our subject veteranized at Scottsboro, Ala., Jan. 1., 1864. His brother James F. went to enlist, but was taken sick and died. And his brother, John M. enlisted, but served only a short time as he was taken sick and compelled to take his discharge.

Lieut. Custer is a prominent G. A. R. figure, one of the charter members of Homer Post, and for five years its Commander, and has been Inspector of Post for Champaign Co., and evinces much interest in all organizations growing out of the war. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and very much a Republican in politics. He was married in 1870, to Maria L. Noble. He is Aid-de-Camp in the staff of the Department Commander. Brave and courageous as a soldier, liberal and enterprising as a business man, and affable as a gentleman, we have few men in the State of Ill., better known or more universally respected than Lieut. Custer.

JOHN F. MAYBACK, of Quincy, Ill., was born at Williamsburgh, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1844. He was a son of Michael and Magdalena (Hoffman) Mayback, who were both of Ger-

man ancestry. Our subject, John F. Mayback, being their only child. He grew to manhood at his own native place, receiving as he grew up, a good, liberal education. Immediately when the war broke out young Mayback's daring and adventurous spirit began to show manifestations of unrest; therefore the stirring and exciting scenes of actual warfare, he determined to see. His young mind fired with patriotism, he enlisted in May, 1861, at Staten Island, N Y., for two years, and became a member of Co. E, 32nd N. Y. Vol. Inf. Besides many hard marches and desperate skirmishes, Mr. Mayback participated in the following battles, viz.: The first Bull Run, Fairfax, Yorktown, White Oak Swamp, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, South Mt., Chickahominy Swamp, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He entered the army as a private—was soon promoted to Corporal, then a Duty Sergeant, and finally an Orderly Sergeant, and was mustered out as such at N. Y. City, May 16th, 1863, at the completion of his full term of service. At the battle of Antietam, which was certainly one of the most sanguinary engagements of the war, Mr. Mayback was slightly wounded, but with consummate courage fought through the battle and did not seek a respite from his hazardous occupation by allowing himself to be placed in a hospital.

Subsequent to his discharge he removed to Quincy, Ill., which city he has adopted as his home, growing up with it, and where now all his financial and other interests are centered. He embarked in the grocery business at Quincy, in which he was prosperous and successful, but subsequently engaged in the transfer business, which has steadily grown and been extended by him, necessitating the employment of five teams continuously and being one of the principal and most popular lines in the city. On Oct. 11, 1864, he married Nannie E. Conyers, a daughter of John and Matilda Conyers, and five children now living, have resulted from that union, namely, Maggie, Lillie, Rosa, Addie and Arthur. Mrs. Maynard is now deceased.

Mr. Maynard is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., in which he has held the offices of Adjt. and Q. M. Sergeant. He is also a member of Robt. Brooker Lodge, No. 406, I. O. O. F.; Red Cross Lodge, No. 44, K. of P. and Shawnee Tribe, No. 6, I. O. R. M. He is a P. G. in his Odd Fellows Lodge; Past Chancellor in the K. of P., and is Captain of the Uniform Rank in Quincy, and also Past Lt.-Col. of the Uniform Rank in Ill. In politics Mr. Maynard is a Republican.

WM. H. WAGENSELLER, of Pekin, Ill., one of that town's most popular and independent merchants, was born there Feb. 1, 1845. His father was Joshua Wagenseller, who was a native of Holland, emigrating to the U. S. many years ago, and settled in Pa. William received a good common school education, fitting him for the practical business transactions of life. In his young days he was of a delicate constitution, and subject to an affection of the throat which proved very troublesome with the slightest exposure.

After the outbreak of the Rebellion, his elder brother enlisted and served in the Union army, consequently when young William proposed also to enter the service, his parents positively refused his doing so, on account of ill-health. After some parley, however, he broke through all restraints and enlisted, May 4, 1864, in Co. C, 139th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in at Peoria. Soon after, he moved with his Regt. to St. Louis, thence to Cairo, where he was engaged upon guard duty. The Regt. was only enlisted for 100 days' service and before the men had an opportunity of engaging in active battle, their term had expired. They returned to Peoria, and were about to be discharged, when President Lincoln telegraphed the Colonel that Price was threatening St. Louis and asked the assistance of the Regt. for its protection. Mr. Wagenseller, as did all his comrades, volunteered to return to St. Lonis. They went thither by train, then marched to the Merrimac River, and there boarded a train for Franklin where it was expected Price would be encountered. The Rebel General had precipitantly fled,

abandoning the town after destroying the railroad and depot as also considerable other property. Price, having abandoned his movement against St. Louis, the Regt. again returned to Peoria, where Mr. Wagenseller was mustered out and discharged after a service of three months beyond the term of enlistment.

He returned to Pekin, and in 1865 engaged in the bus business with his father, the firm being known as J. Wagenseller & Son, which continued until the old gentleman's death, in the year 1882. He then associated his brother and continued the same business until 1887, when they dissolved partnership. Our subject then commenced business for himself in the same line, which he has since followed, having built up a large and prosperous trade. He is also interested in the book business in Peoria.

He was married in 1866, to Ophelia McKinnie, daughter of Louis McKinnie, and by whom he has five children, viz.: Fatuna, wife of Louis Toel; Fannie, Joshua Eugene, Wm. Henry, and George Raymond. He is the commander elect of the Joe Hanna Post (called by that name after the first soldier from Pekin killed in the Rebellion). He was previously Adjutant of the same post for five years, and previously held the office of Junior Vice. In politics he is a Republican.

L. E. Ijams, a veteran of the Union army, was born in Hopewell Township, Muskingum Co. O., Nov. 21, 1841. His father, Lewis Ijams, born in Md. in 1797, of Welsh descent, was a Quartermaster and Colonel in the Ohio Militia, who moved to Ill. in 1851, and became an extensive stockraiser near Bloomington. The mother's family name was Eliza Rodman, a native of Pa., descended from old Quaker ancestry, in Ireland. The family of Lewis and Eliza Ijams consisted of 11 children, two of whom were soldiers in the war against secession. One son, Rodman, serving in the 94th Ill. Inf., and L. E., whose army history will be given more fully.

The early life of L. E. Ijams, after the 9th year, was spent on an Ill. farm with such educational advantages as the public schools afforded until he began a course in the Wesleyan University, which was terminated by his enlistment at Bloomington; about May 10, 1862, in Co. F, 68th Ill. Inf., for 3 months' service. The Regt. was mustered in at Camp Butler, at Springfield, and after receiving equipment and instruction, was ordered to Alexandria, Va., for provost duty until the expiration of its enlistment, when it returned to Springfield to be mustered out, Oct., 1862. Returning to Bloomington, Mr. Ijams, after a short time, enlisted about April 1, 1863, in Co. M, 16th Ill. Cav., and again spent some time in Camp Butler in drill and camp duty, but was soon sent by cars to Cincinnati to march to Nashville, Cumberland Gap, and Knoxville, where, until Jan. 3, 1864, its time was spent in skirmishing with Longstreet's Cav. On the above date a movement was made to Jonesville where a regular battle ensued with Longstreet's Cav., which was the first real fighting the new soldiers had experienced. In this battle Mr. Ijams was an Orderly Sergt., was in command of his company in repulsing a charge in a hand-to-hand encounter, and met with heavy loss.

The Co. was supporting a battery which the enemy made a strong effort to take, and the fight was sharp and decisive, but the result was the capture of the entire command in the evening by the rebels. In this battle Sergt. Ijams, in addition to being made a prisoner, received a very serious wound from a bullet, which entered the abdomen near the navel, passed through the body and emerged through the hip bone near the spine. The hip bone was shattered, and from this wound 20 or 30 pieces of bone were extracted by the surgeon, and all the contents of the bowels for more than four weeks were discharged through the opening made by the bullet in the hip. The battlefield was on the farm of Mr. Milburn, and the field hospital was located in his house. Here all the captured wounded were gathered by the rebels and placed in charge of the Union surgeons, who were also prisoners of war, and all under guard. Sergt. Ijams remained in this house as prisoner and invalid about three

months, with his comrades, the supplies for whom were furnished by Mr. Milburn, who, professing neutrality, was discovered to be a strong Unionist. At the expiration of three months, although crippled and going on crutches, Sergt. Ijams escaped at night with six comrades, by watching the guard and walking out when he had stepped inside. They had a colored man for a guide, who conducted them to the foot of the mountains. The men marched that night in a snow storm until about one o'clock in the morning, when they rested for a time, without blankets, overcoats or provisions. Mr. Milburn had provided them with directions for their guidance, and names of people on whom they could safely call for assistance. This march continued for 70 miles, and Sergt. Ijams could not touch his foot, on the wounded side, to the ground during all this long march on crutches, which required about eight days and nights. At last they came to the Union lines at Cumberland Gap, and he reported to the hospital, remaining there a short time, when he was allowed to report to his Regt., as there was not sufficient provision at Cumberland Gap. To reach the Regt., which was at Mount Sterling, Ky., he secured an old worn-out horse, and in company with a citizen rode over the roughest and muddiest roads that can be imagined. His wound was still suppurating, and while riding the pus would pass down his leg into his shoe. On this journey he removed some pieces of bone from his wound with his own hands, as he also did on subsequent occasions.

A few days after reaching his Regt. he was granted a furlough for 30 days, and started for home, and at the expiration of this time he returned to the Regt. at Nicholasville, Ky., where he was placed in charge of the Post mail, remaining in this duty until the Regt. returned from the Atlanta campaign, when he went with it to Florence, Miss., and was with the Union army that fought Gen. Hood, as he forced the Union army back to Nashville, participating in the battles of Columbia, Duck River and Franklin. At Duck River, where there was an engagement lasting five or six hours, part of the Brigade in which Sergt. Ijams was, was surrounded and cut off from the main body, but instead of surrendering, it made a night charge and cut its way through the enemy's lines. The Div. was then commanded by Gen. Johnson, and the Corps by Gen. J. H. Wilson, under whom a march was made to Spring Hill, where the cavalry was on the skirmish line only; then to Franklin, where it was held in reserve, although at first on the skirmish line, and assisted in opening the battle. During a part of the time Sergt. Ijams was in command of his Co. and also the battalion, although not a commissioned officer. At Nashville, where the next battle was fought, he was in the line of battle two days, a part of this time in a severe storm, and the exposure made it necessary for him to go to the hospital. When sufficiently recovered he went with the Regiment to Mount Pulaski and Cortland, returning to Nashville to make up the muster rolls, preparatory to mustering out. At the end of his service Sergt. Ijams was discharged at Chicago, Oct. 11, 1865, receiving a commission as Captain, and drawing one month's pay as a commissioned officer, although he had been practically in command of the Co. for a year. This Co., L, lost 33 men in Andersonville and other Southern prisons. Capt. Ijams returned to Bloomington, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, serving as a clerk for about five years, when he was elected County Treasurer, serving two years, and then entered the real estate business, until he was appointed transfer clerk in the mail department at the depot in Bloomington, which position he held for two years. In 1886, he was again elected County Treasurer, and served four years, and for the past year had acted as deputy County Treasurer.

Capt. Ijams is a Republican, a member of W. T. Sherman Post, No. 146, G. A. R., and a gentleman who bears an honorable record among his fellow men.

MAJOR GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK was born at Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 13, 1813; educated at West Point, and graduated in

1837. Entered military service as 2nd Lieutenant in 2nd Regt., U. S. Art. Served in Florida against the Seminole Indians in 1837 and in 1838. Was promoted to 1st Lieut. in 1837; to Captain in 1839; to Major in 1855; to Brig. Gen. Aug. 31, 1861; and to Major Gen. July 4, 1862.

Served in the Florida and Mexican wars, and in all the campaigns of the great Army of the Potomac. Participated in the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Wilderness. Commanded the 6th A. C. at Gettysburg, on the left wing of the Union army, where some of the most terrible fighting was done; on that memorable and bloody field Sedgwick's corps was a tower of strength, ever in the front, and by noble deeds it carved out a record imperishable in the annals of war. In last campaign against Richmond, while making a personal reconnoissance and placing a battery, he was shot and killed by a Rebel sharpshooter on May 9, 1864, at Spotsylvania, Va. Among the noblest among the leaders of the Union army, Gen. Sedgwick died at his post loved, honored, and regretted. He died May 6, 1864.

WARREN A. HALL, of Rock Falls, Ill., was born at Natchez, Miss., Aug. 16, 1840, and is the son of Chauncey and Minerva (Plant) Hall. His father, a native of N. Y., was descended from English progenitors, who were among the early settlers in the American Colonies, and his mother, a native of Litchfield, Conn., belonged to one of the old notable New England families. Chauncey Hall died in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., Sept. 15, 1888. His widow still survives, in her 76th year, and is residing at Griffin, Ga. He was by profession a millwright. Warren A. Hall, the subject of this memoir, was their only child, and was kept at home until his 14th year, when his parents removing to the South, he was sent to live with his grandfather in Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he still was when the war came on. He enlisted as a private in Co. F, 5th N. Y. Cav., Sept. 9, 1861, at Sheldon, N. Y., and was mustered in in N. Y. City. This Co. was known as the "Ira Harris Guards." The Regt. was encamped primarily at Staten Island, after which they removed to Baltimore, where they were uniformed and mounted.

They were for two months at Annapolis, where they were armed and fully equipped for field service, and ordered to Harper's Ferry, where they had their first skirmish with Ashby's Cav., in which they drove them across the river, through Harper's Ferry and as far as Bolivar Heights. The next day, pushing on, they captured Halltown and the supplies stored there. In this engagement Mr. Hall was slightly wounded in the shoulder. They moved forward to Charlestown, Va. where they encountered Ashby's guerrillas and a detachment of Inf. In the skirmish which followed, they were driven back, Mr. Hall being wounded in the right leg just below the knee joint, from which he suffered much pain, but did not for a moment relinquish his duties. The command retired to Harper's Ferry, where they remained in camp for about a week, when they were relieved by the 28th N. Y., 3rd Wis. and the 5th Conn. Inf. The 5th N. Y. led the advance to Mt. Jackson, where they met the enemy and drove him back. It was there that a Vt. Cavelryman riding up to the bridge which a rebel was preparing to set on fire, evidently forgetting his possession of sabre and pistol, dismounted and engaged in a regular fisticuff with the man, to whom he gave a good whipping and led into camp a prisoner. The bridge was saved, the enemy routed, and about 300 prisoners captured.

The command moved on the next day to Winchester, where they were again in action, compelling the retreat of the enemy, and capturing about 100 prisoners. Here the Regt. went into Camp, Co. F acting as patrol guard. Their colors were displayed over the sidewalk, and they noticed that the aristocratic people of the town would walk around, even to the extent of going through the mud, to avoid passing under the U. S. flag. Orders were issued to shoot any one refusing to walk under

the flag. One day there came along a man who attempted to avoid passing under the flag by going around it, when he was halted and peremptorily ordered to walk under it or be shot. He concluded to adopt the former alternative and complied with the order. From Winchester they moved to Middletown, where they were engaged in a fierce cavalry charge against Stuart, in which Mr. Hall was captured and placed in charge of two men back in the timber. He told them that there was another man in a certain direction which he gave them, and one of his guards hastened to find him, when he turned upon the remaining guard, siezed his carbine, knocked him down and escaped, rejoining his command within two hours from the time of his capture. The Regt. was again in action on the following day at Strausburg. It was here that Mr. Hall took his first prisoner, whom he was conducting to the rear, when he observed another rebel in the act of escaping. He called upon him to surrender, but was answered by six shots, which the man fired at him in rapid succession. Spurring on their horses they came to a contest with their sabres. The rebel was a heavier man than his opponent, and was getting the advantage, but just as Hall was about to surrender, the rebel fell from his horse, having been shot dead by Hall's comrade, who had come up during the encounter. Moving on to New Market, he participated in a battle in which were captured several prisoners. Among the arms falling into their possession here, was an old Kentucky rifle. The men were examining this curious, old firearm to ascertain if it was loaded; they decided it was not, and Mr. McDonald taking it up, asked one of the corporals if he should shoot his horse. The reply was, "The gun is not loaded. You can shoot nothing. Shoot at me," he said finally. McDonald turning to one of the men near him asked for a cap, adjusted it, and fired at the man, shooting him dead. As an expiation for this sad accident they secured a casket for the remains, which were sent to the soldier's home.

The command remained at New Market to recruit for about three weeks, and then moved on to Harrisonburg, where they engaged the 1st Va. Cav. The order was received in the morning and Major Vokes remarked that he would lead in a charge against the enemy, and called upon the men to follow him, but at the very outset of the charge, the Major became demoralized and abandoned his command to seek a retreat where he could be in safety. Lieutenant Curtis of Co. F., seized this opportunity to lead them to a splendid victory. Learning from their scouts that the enemy was advancing with a strong force, they fell back upon Winchester, where they were reinforced by the 8th and 9th N. Y. and 8th Ill. Cav. After two days at Winchester, an advance was ordered on Fisher's Hill, which was led by the 5th N. Y., and in which they met and easily dispersed a small force of the enemy. Going on to New Market, they there went into camp for about a week.

The weather was very hot and they were short of rations. Mr. Hall while lying in his tent was surprised to see Col. De Forrest, who peeped in, said he was hungry, and asked him if he couldn't get something to eat by going on a foraging expedition. Mr. Hall was anxious to try, and choosing five men started out. After proceeding about nine miles without attaining their object they changed their course, and coming out into a turnpike, ran across an old planter guarding his sheep, which numbered about forty. They inquired if he would sell any of them, and his reply was, "No, I will sell nothing to Yankees." They hastened to secure four of the sheep and with them started for camp. As they were proceeding briskly along the road they observed a cloud of dust their rear, and soon knew that they were pursued by Mosby and his gang of guerrillas. They spurred up their horses and succeeded in reaching camp with their booty. The next day they received an order not to molest a certain planter in that vicinity. But this did not deter Hall from again going on foraging expedition. He secured a pass from the Col. and proceeded, accompanied by several of his comrades to the house of the old farmer, where they obtained some geese and a fat pig. Re-

turning to camp they passed by the tent of the Col., who pretended not to see them and turned his back. The old farmer came into the camp in quest of his property, and Hall was called up and asked if he had been out. His reply was that he had been resting, and the Col. verified his statement. The pig and geese had been concealed, and after the old farmer's departure, were cooked. Of course the Col. came in for a goodly share of these palatable provisions. Hall's next venture was to find some hams, which he succeeded in doing at the house of an Irish woman. Having nothing in which to carry them, he spied hanging on a clothesline with other female garments the woman's chemise which he converted into a receptacle for the hams by tieing it up at one end. This was the occasion of a joke on Hall, much enjoyed by his comrades. Breaking camp, the command moved on to Harrisonburg, where they had a skirmish with the enemy, in which Mr. Hall was shot in the head, the ball entering the skin and passing around and out. For the moment he was stupefied, but managed to keep his seat in the saddle, and was soon able to move on.

They went into camp at Fisher's Hill with the 1st Vt. Cav. and a battery of Art. Here they remained about a week. They were cut off at Strausberg by Jackson's army, but managed to get around it and proceeded to Middletown, where they encountered the enemy in considerable force. Mr. Hall's Co. was in the advance. The enemy opened on them with artillery, and Gen. Hatch ordered his men to charge, a movement by which they succeeded in reaching the timber and escaping. Co. M. of the 5th did not hear the order to charge, and in the clouds of dust arising, did not see the movement. The consequence was that they rode right into the enemy, with the loss in killed and captured of all but nine of their number. The 5th now moved around, succeeded in joining the main force, and was then ordered to guard the rear. The night which followed was very dark, and the rebels, who were in front, threw out some rockets, when the 5th began firing, bringing on a sharp fight, in which Co. F lost 29 men. A general battle now took place. Mr. Hall had his horse shot from under him and was taken prisoner, but making some sign (he never knew what) one of the rebels came up, told his captor to let him go, and set him free. He did not find his command that night, but rejoined it in the morning, and later on rejoined his Co. at Winchester. In the battle at Winchester his horse was shot in the neck and fell backward upon him. He was released in an unconscious condition and taken to a private house at Harper's Ferry, where he received attention from a resident physician. It was discovered he had sustained serious injuries to his hip, kidneys and spine.

Remaining at Harper's Ferry for over a month, he was sent to Baltimore where he was discharged on account of physical disability, July 3, 1863. For a long time he was incapable of walking. Having partially recovered, he went to Camp Curtin, Pa., to drill recruits, a service which engaged him for a month. Subsequently disposing of his property in N. Y., he came to Sterling, Ill., where he acquired the trade of a machinist, being employed in that capacity by the Empire Co. for 9 years, five of which he served as foreman. After this he was connected with the Sterling Mfg. Co. for three years, and then became associated with the Keystone Co. as a machinist, a relation he still holds.

He was married Feb. 17, 1858, in Wyoming Co., N. Y., to Helen R., daughter of David and Ellen Scott, of Syracuse, N. Y. They have had 7 children, of whom all but one are living: Minnie (Mrs. Charles Rockwell), Mary (Mrs. Warren Rock, dead), George S., Alice (Mrs. George La Salle, of Chicago), Nettie (Mrs. Frank Reigle, of Sterling), Warren G., and Guy, the youngest, aged 17 years. Mr. Hall is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 3, of Sterling; No. 12, A. P. A., of Rock Falls, and the Will Robinson Post, G. A. R., of Sterling. He is in politics a Republican, and a member of the M. E. church. He was a brave and faithful soldier, and as a citizen, has no less merited the high position he holds in the estimation of all who know him.

MATTHEW BUSEY, of Sidney, Ill., enlisted in the Union army, July 28, 1862, and became a member of Co. F, 71st Ill. Vol. Inf., serving until the 28th Oct., 1862. when his term of enlistment expired. He was stationed principally at Cairo, and had many sharp skirmishes and did much raiding during that short period. He re-enlisted Jan 5, 1864, for 3 years in Co. I; 10th Ill. Cav., going in as a private. He went with his command to Nashville, thence to Little Rock, where he was employed skirmishing and scouting during the winter. The following spring he moved to New Orleans, and was there when the rebel Ram "Webb" ran the blockade, being down at the river, watering his horse as she passed. Little did the troops know regarding this craft, as they assumed she was a Union ship, observing her fly the Union Colors. She swept up the river with almost the speed of an engine, and had her "Nationality" been known, would have been blown into kindling wood by the Union boats, lying at the time in the river, but the Rebels succeeded in destroying the telegraph lines along the river, so that those above who recognized it as a rebel boat were unable to speedily communicate with the gun boats, and forces at New Orleans. The naval officers, however, became suspicious, and sent their fastest ship in pursuit, which was finally overtaken, and by a well-aimed shot struck the ram about the wheel-house, disabling her. The Rebels headed the ship up the banks, set fire to the hull and made good their escape.

Mr. Busey remained at New Orleans for some time then moved to Mobile, but the place had been surrendered before his arrival. After a stay there of a few weeks he marched across the country to Baton Rouge, La., with Gen. Bailey in command, carrying a pontoon bridge to cross the rivers upon, which required 100 men to draw and take up. He was encamped at Baton Rouge for about three weeks, then returned to New Orleans by boat, afterwards up the river to the Red River, going up the latter to Shreveport, and there went into camp, where he was engaged in scouting and detached duty until July 8, 1865, when he started across the country to San Antonio, Tex., a distance of 500 miles, arriving there Aug. 3rd. On arrival the Regt. was divided into small squads and placed upon detached duty through that part of the country, at which Mr. Busey remained employed until Nov. 22, 1865, when he was mustered out, placed *en route* for Springfield and there discharged and paid off Jan. 6, 1866, after a service of two years and three months.

Mr. Busey was born in Champaign Co., Ill., 8 miles west of the City of Champaign, Oct. 12, 1842, a son of E. J. and Maria (Shephard) Busey, and the eldest of the family of ten children, seven of whom are still living. His family were among the very early settlers of Champaign Co., and the family name has always been identified and interchangeably woven with the history of the Co., and it certainly represents its full share of the wealth and material prosperity of the county. Many of the family have attained to prominence in politics and military matters, of the number being Col. Busey, of Urbana, a prominent banker and present member of Congress, who is a cousin of our subject. When an infant Mr. Busey's parents moved to a farm near Sidney, where he was brought up, getting his education in the public school. He adopted farming as his life work, which he continued until about three years ago, when he retired from active work and removed to the town of Sidney where he is leading a retired life with his only daughter, who is being educated.

Mr. Busey is the owner of much valuable property, but has never sought or accepted a public position, prefering to rely upon his own exertions. He is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post at Sidney, No. 317, and as the family have always been Democrats, he is no exception to the rule. Mr. Busey was married in Dec., 1869, to Jennie Bowman, also a native of the State of Ill., and a most estimable and cultured lady.—She died in 1890, leaving her suviving husband and one child, Carrie, a bright and sprightly young girl of 14, now entering upon the higher branches of her education.

Mature in judgment, and rich in resources, Mr. Busey has made a success of his life, an

succeeded in accumulating around him ample property and means to enable him to spend the evening of his days in comparative ease and leisure. He has always been admired for his gentle, amiable manners and universally respected for his sterling worth as well as by reason of the family name he bears.

HERMAN F. A. ROEDELL, of Pekin, Ill., was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, Dec. 11, 1837, where his parents died when he was quite young, he being the youngest of ten children. With his brother and two sisters he immigrated to America in May, 1852, settling for a short time in Detroit, Mich., but soon proceeded West, remaining in Cincinnati, O., where he engaged in the printing business. He was there when the Rebellion broke out, and on the first call for troops, enlisted in the army in Co. A, 6th Ohio Vol. Inf., on April 17th, 1861. His Regt. remained at Camp Dennison, and in June he was mustered in for 3 year's service in the same Co. and Regt. The Regt. moved to West Va., where it was employed until Dec., then to Louisville and Camp Wickliffe, Ky., where Mr. Roedell while standing on guard over provisions under a heavy rain and sleet, which froze as it struck his body, contracted a cold which settled upon his lungs. He continued at his post until unable to walk, was then placed in a field hospital, and later in a convalescent camp at Nelson's Furnace, Ky. He recovered and rejoined his Regt. then under Halleck, in the advance upon Corinth, where he was actively engaged under the rebel's fire, during the siege of said stronghold. After the evacuation of Corinth his Regt. was ordered to Murfreesboro, Tenn., with part of Gen. Nelson's Div. He became too ill to longer continue, consequently was sent to Nashville and after a time was attached to the 1st Tenn., which was chosen as guard for Gov. A. Johnson. Our comrade continued thus engaged until he was sent to the Zollicoffer House, where he took charge as Captain of a company of convalescents. In Feb., 1863, he was discharged by reason of his continued disability. He was then sent to Louisville, then on to Cincinnati, where he remained a short time. He continued ill, but having an opportunity of joining a German colony in Mich., at Wild Fowl Bay, he did so, thinking that a change might be beneficial to his health. He remained there until 1864, when his name was drawn, and although not liable, he having already served, he gallantly returned to the army. At the muster, however, he was rejected, owing to disability. He returned to the colony in the spring of 1865, was sent as an agent to Cincinnati, and while there enlisted in Co. F, 195th Ohio, as 1st Corporal. His Regt. moved to the Shenandoah Valley, as a reinforcement to Gen. Sheridan. Lee having soon surrendered, it was sent to Alexandria as city guard, and continued there until Dec. 23, 1865. Here Mr. Roedell acted as Ordnance Sergeant for the regiment, and then was detailed as Clerk in Gen. Augur's Headquarters at Washington, and later, was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1865.

He then returned to the Colony in Mich., and was appointed Postmaster and Secretary for the colony. The following spring he married Miss Amelia E. Froebe. They removed to East Saginaw, Mich., where he clerked for a time, and then went to Chelsea, where the next spring he purchased one section of land near the colony and there remained for nine years, teaching in a District School for several terms, and holding office as Commissioner and Tax Collector for the township for several years. His next change was to Logan Co., Ill., where he was engaged in farming for five years, which he was forced to abandon, his wife having become paralyzed, and removed to Pekin. They had seven children of whom are living Edwin, William, Henry, Carrie, Mary, and Joseph. Francis, the oldest son, died in Pekin at the age of 16 years, March 20th, 1881. On removing to Pekin, Mr. Roedell engaged with the Pekin plow works, but failling health compelled him to abandon that calling, therefore, he left his family at Pekin, and in 1881, went to Cal. He soon met with an accident and whilst



F. A. FREER.

on his bed was offered the position as Bookkeeper with the Pekin Plow Co., which he accepted, remaining in their employ for four years. He was afterward employed in the printing office of the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, O., where he had learned his trade, until 1889, when he was appointed Deputy Collector of the Stamp Department of the 3rd Div., 8th Dist. of Ill., with the headquarters at Pekin, and which office he still holds.

He is a Republican, a member of the German M. E. Church, a member of the G. A. R., in which he has served for three years as Adjutant, and holds this office at present, and of the Knights of Honor, and Mutual Protection for Insurance. A true and loyal soldier, he is likewise a respected and most worthy citizen.

FRANCIS A. FREER, of Galesburg, Ill., was born in Butler Co., Pa., April 6, 1843. His parents were Abram and Mary Freer. His mother was a daughter of Michael McKimmons, who descended from North Ireland ancestry. Abram Freer, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the son of William, who was descended from a Hugenot family seeking religious tolerance in America after the edict of Nantes and settling in this country during its Colonial period. They served as soldiers in the war of the Revolution, and Michael, a brother, of Abram, was a soldier of the Mexican War, meeting his death at the battle of Palo Alto.

The subject of this sketch, Francis A. Freer, came with his parents to Ellisville, Fulton Co., Ill., April 6, 1857. It was here that he was prepared by home training and a common school education for the encounter of life. Although but a slender youth and unable to endure the varied privations of a soldier's life in the field, his great desire to serve his country could not be suppressed, so he went to Peoria to enlist in Co. A, 47th Ill. Inf., but after reaching there the mustering officer, on account of delicate appearance, refused to take him, and sent him back to his home. In 1862, he again offered to enlist in Co. D, 70th Ill. Inf., and went with the Regt. as fas as Springfield, but the State quota having been filled before they entered the field, they were after five months discharged and the patriotism of young Freer again subdued. He remained at home until the spring of 1864, when he enlisted in Co. D, 137th Ill. Inf., under the command of Cap. J. B. Johnson, of Topeka, Kan., and this, the third attempt to enter the army was successful. After going to Quincy, Ill., for their equipment, they were sent on to join the Regt. at Memphis. Here they were assigned to the duty of moving and guarding trains from that point to La Grange and Holly Springs, Miss. This was placing them under very trying circumstances, as the country through which these trains passed swarmed with guerrillas who were continually firing into them and a day seldom passed that several of the soldiers were not either thus killed or wounded.

Gen. Washburne after some time took command, and by his orders compelling prominent citizens of Memphis to travel by each train, and thus the infamous practice of the guerrillas was effectually stopped. Subsequently the Regt. was in camp 4 miles from Memphis on the Hernardo road, when Forrest made his raid on that city. Mr. Freer was at the time of the attack upon the camp asleep, having but a short time before come off of picket duty. The rebels had captured the outpost and riding up close to the camp opened fire on it. The night was very dark and the situation one of great peril to the men attacked. Mr. Freer's first intimation of danger was given by his comrade, who was in the tent with him, crying out that he was shot. Mr. Freer's idea was that the firing had proceeded from Gen. Smith's men returning from the picket line. The man, Henry Hull by name, who had said he was shot, told Mr. Freer to put his hand on his thigh when he discovered that a ball had passed entirely through it. Hastily leaving his tent he found the whole camp in confusion; then returning he got Hull out and they fell into the ranks which were being formed by Major Payne. Hull remained with him throughout the fight, which lasted until 9 o'clock in the morning,

when from loss of blood he was obliged to go to the hospital, but still holding on to his gun and carrying it away with him. The rebels brought up a piece of artillery during the action and poured into the camp round after round of grape shot, resulting in the killing of 107 of the Regt. and the wounding of a great many.

The 3rd Ill. Cav., whose term had expired, but who were still in the camp, though having given up their arms, nobly fell in with the troops, and, whenever a man was shot down, took his place and gun, and rendered gallant and effective service. Soon after the Regt. was formed in line of battle, and while it was still dark, a squad of Cav. rode up to them, and an officer called out, "Colonel, part of my command are cut off, and I wish you to go to their relief." Major Payne called upon his men to fire upon them, as they were d—d rebels, and they rode off under a heavy fire from the Regt.

About daylight, as Mr. Freer and Corporal Tunnehill were moving along, they observed, at a little distance, two rebels riding away on a mule—one holding the other in front of him. Tunnehill remarked to Freer that they shoot the mule. They fired, and the mule came to the ground, one of the riders lying still, the other escaping. Going up to the fallen foe, they discovered him to be a rebel Col., who had been wounded. Seeing them approach, he besought them not to permit the negroes to get hold of him, it being then soon after the terrible massacre at Fort Pillow. The answer of Tunnehill was, "We have a good notion to turn you over to them." The rebel Col. lay partially under the dead mule, and when they extricated him from his perious position he was very grateful, making them presents of his revolvers and fine felt hat. He was taken to headquarters and delivered into custody.

James Tunnehill is now living at Walnut Grove, McDonough Co., Ill. They continued to perform duty around Memphis being occasionally called out to repel guerrillas until Dec. Their term of service having now expired, they were mustered out, and returned to Ill. They were not paid off, as they had expected, at Memphis, and, going to Springfield, Ill., with out their pay, had to depend upon the kindness of the citizens for accommodation, which they fully met when they finally received their money.

Returning home, Mr. Freer again resumed his studies; attended school for one year, afterwards working at carpentering for a time. He then taught school for about two years, and in 1867, entered Hedding College, at Abingdon, from which he was graduated with the honors of his class, in 1871. He continued to teach up to 1889, being principal of schools in Wautauga and Henderson, when he removed to Galesburg. Subsequently he was engaged with A. S. Barnes in the sale of schoolbooks.

April 1, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster at Galesburg, which position he now creditably fills. In 1871 he married Jennie E. Christie, of Toulon, Ill., daughter of Alex. Christie. Five children have blessed their union Lizzie Irene, Howard A., Charles F., Mary A. and Morton Christy, Lizzie Irene and Howard A. are students at Knox College. Mr. Freer is a member of the G. A. R., Post, No. 45, and was chosen Commander in 1890. In 1891 he was appointed by Department Commander Distin on his staff, with the rank of Major. He is a Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican, and a prominent and zealous worker for the interests of that party.

At the time of the memorable canvass of Gen. John A. Logan for the U. S. Senate, in 1885, Mr. Freer was Sergeant-at-Arms of the Ill. State Senate, and became well acquainted with the great military hero and statesman, whom he ardently supported in that memorable contest. Mr. Freer has displayed in his career, both as a soldier and citizen, many eminent qualities, which have placed him high in the estimation of his countrymen, and by his happy, social dispostion he has endeared to him an extensive circle of friends.

ANDREW H. HERSHEY, Mayor of Sterling, Ill., is the son of Dr. Andrew and Fannie (Nase) Hershey, and was born at Mari

etta, Pa., Jan. 3, 1840. Both of the parents of Andrew H. Hershey were born at Marietta, Pa., the father Jan. 15, 1802, and the mother in Nov. 1814. The progenitors of the Hershey family in America were from Switzerland. The Nase family is of German ancestry, its representatives in this country having come over at an early period. The father of Andrew H. Hershey was a physician, and practiced his profession at Marietta, where he died Dec. 30, 1839, his widow surviving him until Feb. 1883, when she died at Savannah, Ill. There were but two children born to this union—one dying in infancy, the other the subject of this memoir.

Young Hershey passed his early years with his parents. Some years after his father's death his mother married Mr. William Macken, and the family came West, locating at Free, port, and finally at Savannah, Ill. After a rudimentary education in the common schools. young Hershey entered the Mt. Carroll Seminary, where he continued his attendance for four terms. He enlisted at Savannah, Ill., Sept. 12, 1861, in Co. K, 15th Ill. Inf., joining the Regt. at Rolla, Mo. After remaining here for some weeks he went forward to Tipton, and thence to Springfield. Returning to Tipton, the regiment moved on to Otterville, and then to Lamine River, where they went into winter quarters. After performing efficient service in various directions, the Regt. finally formed a part of the grand contingent that accompanied Grant's victorious army in the Southern campaigns. At the reorganization the 15th was placed in the 2d Brig., 4th Div., under the command of Gen. Hurlbut. This was the first Div. to arrive at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. In the battle which ensued the Regt. and Co. K suffered heavily, all the field officers being killed, the Capt. of Co. K taken prisoner, and seven men killed—the total casualties numbering 49. In this engagement Mr. Hershey received a ball under the ear, which he carries, where it lodged, to this day. After the siege of Corinth the regiment moved forward to Grand Junction, Tenn., thence to Holly Springs, and on to La Grange, Tenn., and to Memphis, arriving at that place July 22d Here they remained during the summer, occasionally making a reconnoisance, and otherwise protecting the positions around them.

Sept. 6, they removed to Bolivar, Tenn., and some time in Oct., the Div. was ordered to Corinth, and coming up with the retreating enemy at Hatchie River, brought them to battle and discomfiture, taking about 800 prisoners, and five pieces of artillery. This brilliant achievement was due to the genius and gallantry of Gen. Hurlbut and the inflexible courage of this splendid soldiery. Returning to Bolivar and La Grange, and accompanying Grant through Miss. to Oxford, the 15th was cut off at Holly Springs and ordered back to La Grange, and subsequently to Lafayette, where they performed duty in guarding the Memphis and Charleston R. R. About the beginning of March they reported at Memphis, serving until May 1, when the division was ordered to reinforce Grant's army, then just about to begin the campaign leading to the surrender of Vicksburg. The Regt. landed at Young's Point and was thence transported to Haynes' Bluff, finally taking its position on the extreme left of Grant's line, and serving with becoming zeal and gallantry throughout the siege of Vicksburg. The Div. was finally ordered to Natchez and then back to Vicksburg. July 20, 1864, the 15th and 14th Ill. Regts. were consolidated and thenceforward known as the Veteran Battalion of the 14th and 15th Ill. Inf. Mr. Hershey, as Sergt.-Major and acting Adjutant, was mustered out at Atlanta, Oct. 3, 1864. He arrived at his home during the latter part of October, and in Dec. was commisioned Adjutant of the Veteran Battalion to date from July 20, 1864. He rejoined his Regt. in Feb., 1865, going *via* New York and Savannah. Feb. 22, 1865, he was duly mustered in as Adjutant of the Veteran Battalion of the 14th and 15th Ill. Proceeding to Raleigh, N. C., where the 14th and 15th Ill. were reorganized, he was by general order transferred as Adjutant to the 15th Regt., being in the 2nd Brig., 4th Div., 17th A. C. Adjutant Hershey accompanied Sherman's Army through Petersburg and Richmond to Washington, taking part in the magnificent

review and military parade on May 24, 1865. Having been ordered on duty at the West, he went to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he received promotion as Captain of Co. C. He was for some time stationed at Fort Kearney, but was ordered to report at Fort Leavenworth to be sent home to be discharged with his Regt., which was done at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 15, 1865. Returning to his home at Savannah, Ill., he became interested in the lumber, grain and mercantile business up to 1873, when he was appointed a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 3rd District of Ill., retaining that position until Oct. 1, 1885. During his occupancy of this office he had removed to Sterling. In the fall of 1886, as the Republican candidate, he was elected County Treasurer, serving in that relation until Dec., 1890. He was elected Mayor of Sterling in April, 1891, and is the present incumbent of that office. He was an Alderman from 1884 to 1885.

He married, March 25, 1868, Hattie E., daughter of Luther and Elizabeth D. (Chamberlain) Bowen Her father was the founder of Savannah. They have three bright and interesting children. Mayor Hershey is a member of No. 274 G. A. R.; the Masonic Fraternity, and the Sterling Commandery. He is a Republican in politics, and a firm and true disciple of unswerving allegiance to whatever constitues man's highest and noblest estate.

HARRISON H. HAKES, of Belvidere, Ill., is a son of Chauncey J. and Mary C. (Crosby) Hakes. The father, a native of Vt., was of English descent, while the mother was of German ancestry. He was born in Cotton Co., N. Y., Feb. 2, 1841, was reared upon a farm, attending district school, and when 13 years of age removed with his parents to Waupaca Co., Wis., where he again attended school, and received a good business education. He continued there for two years, then removed to Belvidere, April 1, 1857, where he was employed at farming for 3 years, then went to Texas, but returning early the following spring, resumed farming until Aug. 27, 1861, when he concluded to join the army. He enlisted at Sycamore, and was mustered in at St. Charles, Ill., as a private in Co. B, 8th Ill. Cav., Sept. 18, 1861.

Oct. 13th the Regt. moved to Washington, D. C., where it remained two months, then proceeded to Alexandria, Va. The following March it joined the general advance upon Manassas, remaining at Warrenton until the middle of April; in the meantime having driven the enemy over the Rappahanock, on four different occasions. In the early days of May it proceeded to Williamsburg, and was in the battle at that place, as also all those which took place during the Peninsular campaign.

June 26, 1862, it met the advancing enemy, under Jackson, at Mechanicsville, and did important duty in the change of base which followed the action at Gaines' Mill, Dispatch Station, and Malvern Hill, covering the extreme rear of the army, and continually skirmishing with the enemy's Cav. It led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern Hill, bearing the brunt of the fight, afterwards passed on its way to the front through Yorktown, and Alexandria, crossed into Md., engaged the rebels at Poolsville, and at Monocacy Church, captured their colors. Again at Barnesville it captured several prisoners, was engaged at Sugar Loaf Mt., Middleton, South Mt., and Boonsboro, where it captured two guns, killing and wounding 67, and taking 200 prisoners. Previous to this Mr. Hakes, as a reward for gallant conduct, had been appointed Corporal. He was next engaged with his Regt. in the battle of Antietam, and again as it reconnoitered Martinsburg. It then moved in advance of the army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy's Cav. at Philemonte, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbee's Cross Roads, Little Washington, and Ametsville, arriving at Falmouth Nov. 23. The 8th, continued on the left flank of the army, across the Peninsula, and up the Rappahanock to Port Conway, where it was removed to the right flank, near Dumfries. In the engagement at Barbee's Cross Roads Mr. Hakes was wounded by a grape shot, taking effect in his arm, and by a pistol ball in the chin and shoulder, neither

of them however incapacitated him from service for any length of time. Starting out in the spring of 1863, Mr. Hakes' Regt. was always on the move, and besides many heavy skirmishes, marches and raids, participated during that year in the following engagements: April 14, Sulphur Springs; near Warrington, April 17; Rapidan Station, May 1; Northern Neck, May 14; Beverly Ford, June 9; Upperville, June 21; Farville, Penn., June 29; Gettysburg, July 1-3; Williamsburg, Md., July 6; Boonsboro, July 8; Funktown, July 10; Falling Water, July 14, and Chester Gap, July 21.

In the battle of Gettysburg, he was near Gen. Reynolds when he was shot, and saw him fall from his horse. About the time of the Chester Gap engagement, Mr. Hakes was taken very ill, and sent to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, but on the same day his illness was somewhat soothed by his being appointed 1st Sergt. Having recovered from his illness he rejoined his Regt. as 1st Sergt. at Culpeper, and remained in camp there for a time, and in Nov. the Regt. veteranized and the men were granted a furlough. He then returned home, remaining until about March 1, then proceeded to Washington, where he continued until about July 4, was then ordered to Frederick City, afterwards to Monocacy Junction, then to Baltimore, next to Muddy Branch, and then to Fairfax Court house, where the regiment went into winter quarters. Whilst at Muddy Branch, our subject was appointed 1st Lieut. as a recognition for gallant conduct. He continued in winter quarters until after the close of the war, then returned to Washington June 25, 1865, thence to St. Louis, where he was mustered out July 17, and subsequently received his pay and discharge at Chicago. Mr. Hakes returned to Belvidere and engaged in farming, following that occupation until the year 1882, when he started a confectionary store in Belvidere, which he continued until 1887, when he sold out and was elected to a position in the department of Justice, for his county, which office he still holds.

He married Jan. 16. 1866, Ann Davis, daughter of Joel and Eleanor Davis. She died Oct. 22, 1882, leaving three children, viz.: Eleanor L., Mary L., and George H. He married a second time Aug. 11, 1886, Elizabeth Pratt, and by her had two children, Florence E., and Francis; the latter of whom died. He is a member of Post No. 164, G. A. R., and of the Kights of Pythias, and is a most worthy citizen.



JOHN EDWARDS, engineer of the Electric Light Works, Galena, Ill., was born in that city in 1843. His parents were James and Elizabeth (McAlwaine) Edwards, natives of Australia and the North of Ireland. The father was the son of a British officer serving in Australia, and was born in 1811. Marrying in Ireland in 1832, the father of John, came alone to the U. S., and later returned for his family, with whom he again crossed the sea, and settled at Galena, where he spent the rest of his life. He was by trade a wood turner and died in 1881. He enlisted in 1862, as a private in Co. I, 96th Ill. Inf., and served for about two years in the Army of the Tenn., when he was discharged for physical disability, Dec. 1864. He was on the police force of Galena. He was twice married, his first wife, by whom he had eight children, dying in 1845, and his second wife, by whom he had five children, dying in 1856. His elder brother, James served in the navy during the Rebellion for about two years. He was drowned in the Ohio River in 1883. John Edwards received his early education at Galena, later began to labor in the mines, being thus employed until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted Sept. 3, 1861, in Co. D, 45th Ill. Inf. The Regt. was encamped at Galena, later ordered to camp Douglas, Chicago, and in Jan. to Cairo, from there going with Grant to Fort Henry and Donelson. He was engaged with his command at Shiloh, where Capt. T. D. Connors was killed, with other losses in killed and wounded.

After participating in the siege of Corinth, the next move was to Jackson, Tenn. While

here the Regt. was divided, four companies being sent to Meadow Station, where they engaged in a severe encounter. Mr. Edwards escaped capture from a mounted rebel by taking a road along which, being barefooted, he could proceed, but which was impassable to the horse of his pursuer. During this chase he was repeatedly fired at by the rebel, but was not struck. In the ensuing fall the command figured conspicuously in the Tullahoma campaign. At Holly Springs the Regt. was detailed for duty at the front and held the advance until their arrival at Yockna, when they fell back toward Memphis, arriving there in January. In Feb. they moved down the river to Lake Providence, La., where they cut the levee to flood the country in order to float transports below Vicksburg. Failing to accomplish their purpose in this, they moved to Milliken's Bend and thence across the Louisiana bottoms to a point below Vicksburg, and going on double quick to take part in the battle of Port Gibson. From here they went to Raymond to guard prisoners, the rest of the command moving on and capturing Jackson, after which they again united and participated in the battle of Champion Hills. Soon after the command came up to within 100 yards of the enemy's lines at Vicksburg, and were subsequently engaged there throughout that memorable siege. The 45th Ill. was the first company to enter Vicksburg and display the stars and stripes from the court house building. Remaining here some months on provost duty, they advanced on Canton, Miss., and thence returned to Black River, there going into camp.

In Jan., 1864, the Regt. re-enlisted and Mr. Edwards went home for six weeks on furlough. He rejoined his command at Black River and then joined the march for Cairo. In view of an anticipated attack by Forrest upon Belmont, they remained at that point for about two weeks, rejoining the command at Cairo, thence up the Tennessee River to Clifton, and from there uniting with Sherman's army. Reaching Ga., they were left to guard the bridge at Etowah until after the battle of Kenesaw Mt Moving on with Sherman's army they were detailed again for provost duty at Henrietta for over a month, after which they returned to Marietta to assist in repelling Hood's advance. Going on to Atlanta and Savannah, and thence by sea to Beaufort, S. C., the 45th engaged in a severe battle in that vicinity. The next move was to Orangeburg, and the last battle in which they were engaged was at Bentonville. Then began the most arduous march of the war to Washington, where they took part in the grand review, May 24, 1865. Remaining in camp for a few days at Georgetown, they proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where they were mustered out, after nearly four years of active service. During the whole period of his military service, Mr. Edwards was neither wounded, taken prisoner, nor in a hospital. He never missed a roll call and never rode in an ambulance. Nineteen of the original members of his Co. veteranized, and five of them went through their whole term of service under as fortunate conditions as Mr. Edwards.

Returning home to Galena after being mustered out, Mr. Edwards, for the ensuing six years was engaged in mining, and for 13 years subsequently was an engineer on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. His health failing, he was for some time employed at the round house, and since then has been connected with the Galena Electric Light Company, of which he is the incumbent engineer.

He was married in 1867, to Carrie, daughter of Charles and Roxanna Potts, natives of Pa., and early settlers at Galena. They have one son, Charles, a gentlemanly young man. Mr. Edwards is a charter member of E. D. Kittoe Post, G. A. R., having been Officer of the Day and Junior Vice Commander; is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of Division No. 72 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. In the many years of an eventful existence, Mr. Edwards has shown his remarkable adhesion to duty, which he has ever well and faithfully performed, and which is the noblest tribute history can pay him.

ALBY GEORGE WELLS, Sergeant of Cottage No. 4,—the "receiving cottage," of the Ill. S. & S. Home, Quincy, Ill., hails from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he was born Dec. 25, 1841, the son of Ransom and Almeda (Gates) Wells. Mr. Wells never enjoyed the counsel of a loving mother and a tender father. The former died when Alby was but an infant, and the latter departed to the other shore 5 years later. Alby attended the district school of his native county and made his home with a family named Blossom, whose memory he reveres, with the kindliest recollections. He commenced life as a sailor on the Great Lakes. Subsequently he was engaged in the hotel business in Illinois, and finally as extra conductor on the C., B. & Q. R. R. He was so employed when he rallied to the support of the grand "old flag," enlisting Apr. 1, 1861, at Burlington, Ia.—Co.—, 1st Iowa Art. For 4 months he was thoroughly drilled by Capt. Fletcher, a West Point cadet, who had spent 3 years in educating himself to meanness and baseness. Aug 17, 1861, the "boys" moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., thence to Rolla, and then onward to Springfield, Mo., where comrade Wells was initiated under the enemy's fire. After this conflict they followed the rebels under Price into Ark., and later went into winter quarters at Cross Hollows. During this time Capt. Fletcher, who was a most severe disciplinarian, was dismissed and succeeded by J. A. Jones. March 6-8, 1862, the command participated in the bloody battle of Pea Ridge. A half day's duty in this conflict satisfied the new captain. He was wounded by a "spent" cannon-ball, showed the "white feather," left the battery and never returned. Capt. H. H. Griffith then took charge, and proved himself a valiant officer and a brave soldier.

During this engagement Sergt. Wells was severely injured by the horses running away with a caisson. He was knocked off and a wheel evidently run over his right leg, bruising it severely, which has since caused varicose veins. This runaway team ran against the gun wagon, on which our subject was riding, and from there directly toward the rebel lines. When uncomfortably close to the enemy, the team was stopped and the infantry "boys" unscrewed the lids, fired the blankets, and thus blew up the caisson. The enemy was deceived by this and directed their fire toward the smoke, thus the Union forces were saved from the galling fire. Sergt. Wells thinks this explosion was the real cause of the victory. He remained with his command throughout the battle, and went with it to Helena, Ark., where he had to leave the "boys." He was furloughed from the hospital boat and discharged at Carondelet, Sept. 4, 1862, on account of disability. He returned to Springfield, Ill., and June, 1863, engaged as freight conductor on the Wabash, a position he held for 6 years, was with the Chicago & Alton one year, and then engaged as passenger conductor with the Jacksonville & South Eastern. This entrusted position he held for 17 years. Failing health compelled his retirement. He was confined to one room for two and a half years, and the only wonder is that he did not leave it as a corpse. In 1888 he resumed his former position, but his disabilities were too much—he had to "surrender" and finally came to the "Home" in Feb., 1890. He has not been a steady inmate since, but makes this his home. Sergt. Wells was married in 1864 to to Anna Bingham, who died 3 years later. He is Sr. V. C. elect of the Col. Shepherd Post, No. 628, located at the Home, and in politics is a Republican, with decidedly prohibition inclinations. A true soldier and a genial and whole-souled citizen, he is popular with all who know him.

MAJ.-GEN. E. O. C. ORD, was born at Cumberland, Md., in 1819. Educated at West Point Military Academy, where he graduated in 1839. Entered military service as Second Lieut. of 3d U. S. Art., July 1, 1839. Served in the Florida and Mexican wars, in the Indian wars in California, Oregon, and Washington Territories. Continued in the regular army until the breaking out of the late

rebellion, when he was placed in command of volunteers, and on the 2nd of March, 1862, was made a General, in which capacity he served till the close of the war. Participated in the battles of Iuka and Jackson,Miss., siege and capture of Vicksburg, accompanied Gen. Grant in his last great campaign against Richmond, commanded at the capture of Fort Hudson, Va., and attacked Lee previous to the final surrender of the Rebel army. At the close of the war he was placed in command of the Department of the James, headquarters at Richmond, Va.

In person, Gen. Ord was tall and slender, dark complexion, hair and eyes black. Spoke quickly, moved rapidly, and had the military appearance of a regularly-trained professional soldier. Wore his hair short, whiskers closely trimmed, and a heavy black moustache. He died Jan. 22, 1883.

AGUSTUS N. ROLOFSON, of Pekin, Ill., was born at Freemont in the same State, April 3, 1846. With his parents he removed to DeWitt Co., where he was engaged upon the farm until the year 1860, when he returned to Tazewell Co. When 17 years of age he enlisted for the army in Co. E, 7th Ill. Inf., joining his Regt. at Pulaski, Tenn., where it was almost daily engaged in marching and skirmishing with the enemy. Nov. 17th and 19th, it scouted to and beyond Lawrenceburg, capturing 30 prisoners. On the 21st it moved towards Corinth, and on this occasion captured 25 prisoners and then returned to Pulaski. In the early days of Dec. it went on a scouting expedition to Shrieve Creek and Florence, Ala. Dec. 22d, the 7th re-enlisted as veterans and started for Ill., to receive their 30-day furlough. The Regt. re-assembled at Pulaski on Feb. 27, 1864, where the men were mounted and started for Florence, Ala., 90 miles distant to patrol the Tenn. River, and watch Forrest's command, who was then started on the memorable raid upon Paducah and Fort Pillow. The Regt. was engaged at Florence, where it was obliged to retire, having been attacked by infinitely superior numbers. It was then engaged in patroling the Tenn. River, until June 14, when it was dismounted and proceeded to Rome, Ga. It then guarded the railroad from Dalton to Resaca which was being threatened by the Rebel Cav., then returned to Rome, where it went into camp. Oct. 3, 1864, the 4th Div., 15th A. C., to which the 7th was attached commanded by Gen. Corse, was ordered to Allatoona, Pass to assist in its defence, then threatened by Hood's army. The 3rd Brig. consisting of the 7th, 50th, and 57th Ill., and 39th Ia., reached the Pass on the morning of Oct. 4. The railroad being destroyed after the passage of this Brig., the rest of the Div. failed to reach its destination.

Oct. 5th, the Pass was attacked by a Rebel division of 6,000 men. Mr. Rolofson's Regt. did gallant and fearful work, successfully repelling four separate charges made by the desperate and hungry enemy, and its torn and bleeding ranks told at what a fearful cost. Before this assault Co. E was sent out to occupy the skirmish line, and whilst there the attack was commenced, and, being pressed sorely on all sides, was compelled to cut its way through the Rebel ranks in order to rejoin the Regt. Mr. Rolofson, as a protection, dodged behind a stump where a Rebel with gun in hand and ten paces distant called upon him to surrender. Instead of doing so, however, he emptied his gun into his body where it lay until the next day. Co. E sustained more losses than any other engaged. It entered the conflict with 63 men, of whom 16 were killed and 21 severely wounded, many of whom died from their injuries. In this engagement the enemy lost 600 men killed besides a proportionate number wounded. Just at the close of the battle Mr. Rolofson and his chum were standing near each other when a stray Rebel bullet pierced the latter's neck causing his death that same night. He was buried close to the stump which had shielded our subject at an earlier part of the day. Gen. Sherman afterwards, in speaking of the gallant defense made by this brave band, said, "For the numbers engaged, they stood

upon the bloodiest battle field ever known upon the American Continent." The Regt. was subsequently mounted, some on mules, others on horses, and joined Sherman in his march to the sea. The 7th Ill. always occupied a position in front of the Div. and became known as Logan's pets. Skirmishes were of daily occurence, but soon the Rebels concluded it was dangerous to come within range of those gallant leaders. It continued with Sherman's army until after the capture of Savannah, then turned northward, participated in the campaign through the Carolinas and took part in the battles of Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia. After the surrender of Johnston it started for Richmond, arriving at Washington and took part in the grand review, then was ordered to Louisville, where the men were mustered out July 9th, and set out for Springfield, where they were paid off and discharged. Mr. Rolofson returned to Hopedale, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until 1873, then began to learn the telegraphing business, at which he continued to be employed until the year, 1883, when his failing health compelled him to resign. Recovering his health he was similarly employed at Gordon for two years, then removed to Pekin and entered the employment of the Big Four Railroad as Operator and Bill Clerk, which he resigned some time ago to enter the employ of J. and G. Hugett as Superintendent of their property at Pekin.

He was married in 1874 to Sarah E. Myers, by whom he has four boys, namely: Charles, Augustus, Robert and Eddie. He is a Republican, and upon that ticke twas elected Town Trustee. He is a Free Mason, a member of the G. A. R., as also of the A. O. U. W.

SAMUEL MARSH, of Elgin, Ill., enlisted in the Union Army for the War of the Rebellion, at Batavia, Ill., Aug. 1, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in Co. I, 42nd Ill. Vol. Inf. This Regt. participated in the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Corinth, Kenesaw Mt., Dalton, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta; in the march through Mo. in 1861; at the bombardment of Island No. 10, and at the battle of Lookout Mt. In the spring of 1862 his Regt. proceeded to St. Louis, and then to Shiloh, and on to Corinth; from here they proceeded through Atlanta, after which they repaired to Chattanooga. At the battle of Stone River he was Wagon Master, and was repeatedly fired upon by the rebels. As the wagon train was almost surrounded by rebels, and to avoid being captured, he was ordered back to Murfreesboro Pike. While awaiting orders he rode toward the army into a clump of bushes, to observe the movement of the troops, and, while quietly resting on his horse, he heard the footsteps of horses approaching him, whereupon he put spurs to his horse and rode back within a few rods of reaching the wagon train, with the rebels in hot pursuit, and, coming to a stream about twelve feet wide and ten feet deep, urged forward his horse, which responded, clearing it with a desperate bound. He was discharged Dec. 31, 1863, at Chickamauga, and immediately re-enlisted the same day. He continued as Wagon Master, and was taken prisoner at Anderson's Cross Roads, Sequeschey Valley, Tenn., and, after being marched with the enemy for two days and nights, was paroled in the Cumberland Mts. He rejoined his Regt. at Chattanooga, having been absent about three weeks. Subsequently he was actively engaged in the long and momorable Atlanta campaign, and, after the fall of Atlanta, returned to Chattanooga, where he was transferred to the 1st U. S. Engineer Corps, in which he served until he was finally mustered out, Sept. 27, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., where he was paid off, and immediately returned home to Ill.

Mr. Marsh was born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., April 11, 1836, and is a son of Oliver and Harriet Marsh. He married Elizabeth R. Elmore, at St. Charles, Ill., March 23, 1864, she being the daughter of Rev. David W. and Mary Elmore. They have two children—Eugene S. and Gracie. He is a member of Post No. 49, G. A. R., at Elgin, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

E. M. WHITZELL, of St. Joseph, Champaign Co., Ill., was born April 30th, 1832, in Ohio, a son of Thomas and Effie (Drake) Whitzell, who were both of Pa. Dutch ancestry, they having been among the early settlers in the State of Ohio. Our subject was brought up to farm life, but received a good education, which he completed at the Sandusky High School, qualifying him for a teacher. In 1857, he removed to Ill., settling upon a farm near St. Joseph, where he was employed in farming during the summer months, and teaching school in the winter season. In the early days of the late Rebellion he concluded to assist the Govt. in its suppression, therefore enlisted in the army June 28th, 1862, as Sergt. of Co. B, 51st Ill. Vol. Inf. He joined his Regt. at Nashville, where he continued some 3 months on provost duty, then proceeded to Murfreesboro,where he engaged in the desperately fought battle of Stone River, receiving therein his first baptism of fire. In the midst thereof young Whitzell had his cartridge box shot off by a grape shot, at the same time knocking him down. At the time of this occurrence his Regt. was falling back, consequently was passed over by the rebel troops who were in pursuit. The tables however were soon turned, and the Union soldiers forced the enemy back, and as they were passing over the first battle ground, Sergt. Whitzell showed signs of returning consciousness. His injuries were slight, hence he was soon in the ranks again. In March, 1863, with his Regt., he went by forced marches to Spring Hill to reinforce the Union troops at that point, but soon retraced their steps by similar marches to Murfreesboro. This heavy marching and exposure completely prostrated our subject, hence he was sent to the hospital, where he lay for 3 weeks, when he rejoined his command and started upon that long wearisome tramp to Tullahoma. This however exhausted his strength; he was taken sick and returned to Murfreesboro, where he continued some 2 months. Recovering, he went to Bridgeport, where he remained until Sept. 15th, when he moved to Rome, Ga., and thence to the Chickamauga battle field, where he participated in the first day's fight. Sickness again compelled him to go to Bridgeport for a time, and from thence he was sent to a hospital at Nashville, where he continued until June, 1864. Having somewhat improved, he, with 200 others, was detailed to guard a drove of cattle from Nashville to the Chattahoochee River, and on arrival joined his Regt. in the battle of Peach Tree Creek. He next participated in the siege and battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, and Lovejoy's Station.

He rested in the vicinity of Atlanta for about one month, then moved to Chattanooga and Athens, in pursuit of Hood, whom they followed to Spring Hill, where was fought the desperate battle of that name. Hood being defeated, Sergt. Whitzell joined in his pursuit to Franklin, thence to Nashville, at both of which places were fought two of the most hotly-contested and deadly struggles of the late war ; at the latter of which Hood's forces were completely cut to pieces and disastrously defeated. After pursuing the surviving rebels to the Tenn. River, Sergt. Whitzell went to Decatur, Ala., remained there until March, when he moved to Ball's Gap, E. Tenn., and after Lee's surrender he marched to Nashville, where he was mustered out, July 16, 1865. Of his 53 comrades, who entered the 51st Regt. from St. Joseph, only 11 remained to be mustered out, all the others having "fallen by the way." With the exception of a slight wound, caused by the bursting of a shell at the battle of Stone River, Sergt. Whitzell passed his army life without any serious casualty, but much broken in health, from hard marching, exposure and hunger.

Sergt. Whitzell returned to St. Joseph, where he resumed teaching and farming, which he continued for several years, but for the past seven years he has been engaged in the lumber trade at St. Joseph. He was married in 1866 to Mary J. Cross, by whom he had 5 children, 4 of whom are living—Effie, Jennie E., Mattie and Thomas Elmer. Mr. Whitzell is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 220, at St. Joseph, of which he was for 3 years its Commander ; two terms as Quartermaster and is now serving his 2d term as Adjutant.

R. B. Hayes was born in Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822, graduated from Kenyon College in 1842 and the Law School of Harvard University in 1845. He opened a law office at Fremont, and subsequently moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced his profession. He entered the military service of the Union army in June, 1861, was appointed Major of the 23rd Ohio, Rosecrans' Regt. and served in the campaign of West Va. In Oct. he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel. From the campaign in Va. his Regt. was ordered to Washington, arriving there Aug. 24. 1862. A few days later, he was with McClellan's forces, after the invading enemy in Maryland. He was in the fight of South Mt. where he was wounded, when he was compelled to quit. Nov. 15, 1862, he was appointed Colonel, subsequently he was placed in command of the first Brigade of the Kanawha divisions, where he served until Sept., 1864, when he succeeded to the command of the division, having previously been brevetted Major General. In the summer of 1863, he was in pursuit of Morgan, who had invaded Ohio. In the spring of 1864, he was with Gen. Crook in his raid on the Va. and Tenn. railroad. He participated also in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley. After the battle of Cedar Creek he received intelligence that he had been elected by the Republicans to represent the 20th District of Ohio in Congress. He resigned from the army in June, 1865, and in Dec. he took his seat in Congress. In 1866 he was re-elected, but resigned to accept the gubernatorial chair in 1867, to which he had been elected in 1866. He was re-elected in 1869. In 1872, he ran for Congress and was defeated. In 1875, he became a candidate again for governor and was elected. At the National Convention which convened in Cincinnati, June 10, 1876, Mr. Hayes was brought out by his State as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and after a severe and protracted contest among the leading candidates, he was chosen as a compromise on the seventh ballot. The election was a very exciting and close one, the electorial votes of the States of South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and one elector from Oregon being claimed by both parties. To settle the question as to which of the candidates, Hayes or Tilden, had received the majority of the electoral votes cast, a commission was formed called the Presidential Electoral Commission, which after a protracted sitting and reviewing all the evidence presented, declared that Hayes had received the majority of votes, and was duly elected President. He was inaugurated March 4, 1877. His administration was uneventful, and marked by no special feature that will make it memorable in history.



Joseph Conn, the chief cook at the Ill. S. and S. Home, Quincy, Ill., was born in the historic city of Vicksburg, Miss., June 17, 1844, the son of James and Elizabeth (Walker) Conn. His father, who died before the war, was a native of Alsace, France, and his mother was born in the old Dominion State. When Joseph was but a child his parents removed to Louisville, Ky., where he was educated in the public schools and learned to revere the grand old flag from the lips of his teachers. To this fact he greatly attributes his Union sentiments, which were strong indeed, for when only 17 years of age, he enlisted on the gunboat "Lexington." Here he served as a powder boy for some time, but was soon promoted to a full fledged seaman, in which capacity he served for three years and 3 months. He participated in the bombardment of Fort Henry, Shiloh, Island No. 10, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and in the taking of Fort St. Charles. Was actively engaged in the expeditions up the Red River under General Banks, and up the Yazoo River to the rear of Vicksburg. While on the Red River expedition the "Lexington," a wooden vessel, was struck 63 times, and while they were up, the water receded so much that it became necessary to dam the river in order to float the heavy draught vessels, the "Lexington" being the first to pass over the dam. Relative to the capture of Fort Henry, comrade Conn feels disposed to contradict the historic statement that General Grant took the place. He says

that Commodore Foote had taken the fort before any portion of Grant's army reached there. Also that the navy on two other occasions saved Grant's army either from disastrous defeat or capture. At Belmont the army under Grant was completely surprised and retreated to the river bank, and must needs have been annihilated but for the timely aid of the gunboats. At Shiloh, he says, Gen. Grant was ten miles below the scene of the battle, and was brought up on the little transport "Rob Roy."

His army was again surprised and completely defeated in the first day's battle, and but for the arrival of the squadron must have suffered an ignominious defeat. When Commodore Foote was succeeded by Admiral Porter, the "Lexington" still remained with squadron. During the siege of Vicksburg we frequently found our soldier boy on the perilous voyages when men were detailed from the gun boats to man the mortar-boats, which were fitted out with heavy mortar guns and ammunition, and were floated up under the bank of the river where they continued throwing shells into the besieged city. The Iron clad Cincinnati was sunk near the shore, and afterwards details from the other gunboats were sent down there nights to stand guard to prevent the rebels boarding her and spiking her guns. Not only was this a most perilous task, but frequently in passing up and down, comrade Conn and his comrades had to go in small boats right under the fire of the enemy's guns, both large and small, and remove the torpedoes planted in the stream to blow up the recreant gunboats. At Arkansas Post the commandant refused to surrender to the army. They said there were not enough Yankees to capture the fort, but said they could not withstand the naval attack, and so surrendered to the navy. One particularly sad experience of our subject is the fact that he left his mother on his enlistment, at Louisville, Ky., and has never heard from her since, though he has made every effort possible. No tidings whether she is living or dead, has ever reached him. Mr. Conn is a Cook by trade, and after his discharge from service, in Sept., 1864, he traveled extensively through the South on a double mission—seeking employment and seeking tidings of his missing mother, the only near relative he had in the world, and she was lost to him forever. The tragic scenes of the war still linger in the memory of comrade Conn, and he says he cannot grasp the hand of an ex-confederate without thinking, "We were deadly enemies."

Mr. Conn was married in Chicago to Nellie O'Brien, who bore him one child, which died in infancy. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Independent Order of Foresters, a benevolent association. He came to the I. S. and S. H. as cook June, 17, 1891. He has a good position with a good salary, and is a true soldier and a good citizen.

EDWIN V. SUMNER was born in Mass., Jan., 1796. He was educated at the West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1815. He entered service immediately with the rank of 3d Lieut., and was assigned to duty in the Infantry Regt. In 1826 he was promoted to 1st Lieut., Captain in 1833, and Major in 1840. He served in the Mexican war with marked military skill and bravery. He led the charge at Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded, and where for gallant conduct he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Col. At the battle of Molino del Rey he commanded the cavalry, which he made very effective against the enemy, and for which he received the brevet of Colonel. In 1851 he was appointed Governor of New Mexico, which he held until 1853. During the troubles in the Territory of Kan., in 1856, he was sent out in command of the cavalry, troops, to protect the citizens in that land of rapine and murder. By judicious management of all the conflicting and turbulent elements, he avoided a collision, and finally succeeded in suppressing the disturbances and restoring order. For able discharge of his duties there he won the approbation of all law-abiding citizens of the country. He remained in the West until about the time of the inauguration

of Abraham Lincoln, when he was appointed one of the military escorts to conduct the President-elect from Springfield to Washington.

On the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was made a Brig. Gen., serving first under Gen. McDowell. He commanded the 1st Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in the Virginia campaign of 1862, and was twice wounded. July 11, 1862, he was appointed Maj. Gen. of Volunteers, and placed in command of the 2d Corps. He was with Burnside in the battle of Fredericksburg, was inaugurated Dec. 13, and where, after a successful attack, the Union troops withdrew across the Rappahannock. June 25, 1863, he made a request to be relieved from his Eastern command, which was granted, and he was assigned to the Department of Mo. Before reaching his command he was taken ill and died at Syracuse, N. Y., March 21, 1863, having been in the service of his country nearly half a century.

Though not so brilliant as some of the generals that were in the late Rebellion, yet he could always be relied on for his devotion to the flag, and for the fruitful and able discharge of all military duties imposed upon him.

OUR present subject, John H. Bristol, of Peoria, Ill., was born in the County in which he now resides, Feb. 17, 1846. With his parents, Morton and Elizabeth (Martin) Bristol, he removed to Henry Co., Ill., in the year 1854. His father's people immigrated from England in the early days of the last century. His father served as a soldier in the late war in the 2nd Col. Cav. for a period of four years, and died shortly after its close, leaving a wife and six children surviving, of whom our subject was the eldest child. He was brought up upon the farm in Henry Co., and in 1865 enlisted in Co. A, 9th Ill. Cav., joining his Regt. at Eastport, Miss., where Forrest surrendered his army. In May he was sent to Ala. and kept on provost duty all summer. Later, his Regt. started upon the march, visited Corinth, Iuka, Decatur, Selma and Demopolis, Ala.

From the time he joined the army up to his discharge, he had marched upwards of 3,000 miles, and had many skirmishes with the enemy. On several occasions he was detailed for special service in the capture of rebels, and on one of those expeditions his position was both dangerous and exciting. With others of the command he was sent to capture fifteen rebels who were intrenched behind cotton bales and refused to surrender. Fire was opened upon both sides, but seeing resistance was useless, the rebels surrendered. At another time Mr. Bristol was detailed in charge of two men to go to Utah, about 35 miles distant, where he remained about three weeks. Returning to Gainsville, he found the Regt. gone, thereupon he returned for his men and reported to the Provost Marshal at Livingston. Whilst at Utah he was in charge of $100,000 worth of cotton, which he might have sold and put the money in his pocket, but this he refrained from doing.

He was mustered out at Selma, Oct. 27, 1865, then returned to Springfield, where he was discharged, and set out for home.

In 1868, he married Sarah J. Cady, of Munson, Henry Co., then settled upon a farm near Geneseo, where he lived until 1882, when he rented his farm and moved to Peoria in order that his children might obtain the benefits of a good education. He had learned the carpenter trade in his young days, and this he follows in Peoria. In 1888 he built a comfortable home at the foot of the bluff, on Saratoga and 7th Sts., where he now lives with his family. He has four children, Ralph W., John W., Charles M., and Lyman T.

Mr. Bristol takes an active interest in the welfare of working men, and has filled, for some time, the position of Secretary of the Carpenter's Union, No. 245, of Peoria. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Democrat in politics.

DR. GEORGE W. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Quincy, Ill., is a native of Ohio, born in Athens Co., Oct. 14, 1842, son of John W. and Nancy A (Sheilds) Thompson. The

family is of Scotch-Irish descent. The father was a farmer by occupation, to whom two sons and four daughters were born, and of whom our subject was the eldest son and fourth child. His early life was spent on a farm and in attendance at the district school, coming to Quincy when the country was new, he entered Quincy College prior to the war, and afterwards taught school in Hancock Co., Ill., during the winter of 1860-1. On the 5th of August he volunteered his service to his country and became a member of Co. G, 89th Vol. Inf., having enlisted in a Camp Point company, being appointed a Corporal. He was mustered into the service at Quincy, where the regiment remained and drilled until late in Sept., then went to Jeffersonville, Ind., and from there to Ky., and guarded the Louisville and Nashville Ry., during the winter of 1862-3. In Feb. following, the regiment embarked on transport at Louisville and went to Nashville, where it was assigned to the 2nd Brig., 3rd Div., 14th A. C., entering field service under command of Gen. Jeff C. Davis. The Regt took an active part in all the principal battles in which the Army of the Cumberland was engaged. Our subject accompanied his Regt. as far as Bridgeport, Ala., and here he was returned to Nashville and assigned to detached duty, in consequence of poor health. At Nashville he had charge of the Commissary Department, remaining there until the end of the war, when he was mustered out at that place, June 30, 1865.

He returned to Quincy and spent a portion of the first year recuperating his health and assisting on his father's farm. Following this, he received the appointment of Assistant P. M., at Hannibal, Mo., where he remained about four years. Leaving the P. O. he began the study of dentistry, continued his studies three years; he went to Chicago in 1873 where he remained about a year, going from there to Barry, Ill., where he practiced eight years, and in 1882 removed to Quincy. There he has a fine suite of rooms and an excellent practice in his chosen profession. He is a gentleman of unassuming manners, having the confidence and esteem of all who know him, both in a professional and social sense.

On Sept. 6th, 1871, he was united in marriage with Belle Edminster, a daughter of Charles and Minerva (Clark) Edminster, of Hamilton, Mo. She received her education in Grand Rapids, Wis., and is an acomplished and educated lady. To this union six children have been born, only two of whom are living. Rollie, the eldest of the living children is now 15 years of age, a bright and intelligent lad now attending school. Carrie is the pride of affectionate and loving parents, and attends the city schools. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson are worthy members of the M. E. Church. The Dr. is a member of the A. U. O. W. and M. W. of A., beneficial or insurance orders, and of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R. He has represented both the former orders in their respective Grand Lodges. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and is now the second officer in his lodge, in which he has also served two terms as Treasurer. Politically the Doctor is a Democrat, although he cast his first Presidential vote for General Grant, not having previously taken sufficient interest in politics to attend the elections.



James Hook Sands, of Tolono, Ill., was born at Green Castle, Ind., July 23, 1835, and was a son of Col. Louis H. and Julia M. (Lucas) Sands. His father, Col. Sands, was a representative of an old Me. family, which he was able to trace back to a period anterior to the Revolutionary war. The father, many years ago, moved to Ky., and soon after to Ind., where he conducted a trading business on the Indian frontier, now the site of the town of Green Castle. His customers were principally the Indians, and also the few white settlers who had imigrated to that lonely region about the same time as himself. He was soon after appointed by the Govt. as Indian agent and subsequently assisted it in removing the Indians from Ind., to their new reservation on the banks of the Miss. Being a well educated and representa-

tive business man, he was in 1834, elected to the Legislature, of his adopted State, and became a close and intimate friend of Gen. Lew. Wallace and Col. Dick Thompson. At the outbreak of the late civil war, Col. Sands was called to Indianopolis by Gov. Morton, and commissioned to enlist and drill soldiers for service at the front. He had only been engaged in this laudable undertaking for a few days, when he was smitten with a deadly sickness, cutting short a useful and prominent life, on May 6, 1861. His brother, Benj. F. Sands, was a commodore in the U. S. Navy, and did splendid service for his country throughout the war, having subsequently been commissioned as Admiral, remaining in active service until 1885, when he was retired upon half pay, and died in 1888. His son James H. followed in the footsteps of his father, and is now commander of the U. S. war ship Monongahela and is a son-in-law of Commodore Meade, also of the U. S. Navy, who was a brother of the late Gen. Geo. G. Meade and father of Capt. Richard Meade, of the U. S. Navy. George H. Sands, another son of Admiral Sands, is a Lieut. in the 6th U. S. Cav. regiment. The wife of Admiral Sands is a sister of Gen. Wm. H. French, who commanded a Div. in the Rebellion. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Maj. Joshua Lucas, a woman of liberal education and a typical American patriot. After the death of her husband, she did much to assist in the Union cause; threw the doors of her beautiful home open to the sick and wounded soldiers, many of whom received a motherly care by her sympathetic hands. This noble woman after a useful and exemplary life passed peacefully away at Neosha, Mo., in 1875. Although Col. Sands was compelled to lay down his weapons, he left behind him four brave and courageous sons, each of whom efficiently sustained the family name and reputation. Lloyd A. served in a Cal. Regt. during the war; Henry also served as a private for 3 years in the 43d Ind., then re-enlisted in the 6th Ind. Cav., serving until the close of the war; William served in Co. C, 6th Ind. Cav., and was wounded in the Stoneman raid near Macon, Ga.

Capt. Sands, our subject, at the age of 13 received an appointment as midshipman in the U. S. Navy, went before the examining board at Annapolis, Md., for examination, when, after a rigid examination an enlargement of one of the blood vessels in the left leg was discovered, and after a long debate by the members of the board, he was finally rejected. This was the greatest disappointment in Capt. Sands' life. Disconsolate he returned home, helped his father in his store and prosecuted his studies at Asbury University, Green Castle.

On June 20th, 1862, he entered the ranks of the Army as a private in Co. C, 6th Ind. Cav., and promotions came thick and fast, until he became Capt. of his Co. This Co. was composed of splendid material and embraced such honorable names as Col. C. C. Mattson, who subsequently was a candidate for Gov. of Ind. It rendezvoused at camp Dick Thompson and was then sent to the front, encountering the enemy for the first time at Richmond, Ky. After a fierce struggle, he with his Regt. was taken prisoner, by Gen. Kirby Smith, but was immediately paroled and returned to Indianapolis, where the men were soon exchanged and the Regt. again took the field. He joined in the campaign through East Tenn., and at the siege of Knoxville, where he was upon detached duty. In the spring of 1864, he led his company throughout the Atlanta campaign and participated in all the battles of that bloody yet successful military expedition. After the fall of Atlanta he joined in the pursuit of Gen. Hood's forces, and subsequently he was in the action at Muldroy's Hill, Ky., where he was again taken prisoner by the Rebel, John Morgan, together with many others of his regiment. As he was ranking officer at the time of his capture, the Rebel leader came to his tent door and asked for the officer in command, when Capt. Sands intimated that he was in command. Morgan then said that his supplies were in the rear and if the Capt. had no objections he would take supper in his tent. As our subject was a prisoner no other course was open, even if he had felt adversely disposed, but to consent. The two commanders sat down and par-

took of their evening meal together. Soon after this he was paroled and exchanged and again joined his command in the pursuit of Hood and participated in the terrible battle of Nashville, which occurred on Dec. 15 and 16th, 1864, it being the last heavy battle he took part in. He was also actively engaged at Pulaski, Tenn., where he continued to be employed until June 20th, 1865, when he was mustered out of the Vol. service.

In the following Sept. he received a commission as Lieut. in the 6th U. S. Cav., and was assigned to duty in the department of Texas. Being placed in command of a post in East Texas, he established authority in that locality, as also at a post at Pilot Grove, for the purpose of capturing the noted outlaw, Bob Lee, who, with a band of raiders, was keeping that section of the country in constant terror and excitement. This desperado was finally killed by Capt. Sand's men. At Sulphur Springs, Capt. Tolman was left in command of the Post with his Co. Capt. Sands being 60 miles distant received news that Tolman was being besieged by some 200 desperadoes, and without a moment's delay he set out in the evening for the former's relief. Galloping across the country he reached his destination early in the morning, just in time to save the lives of Capt. Tolman and his little band. Shortly after this he was assigned to Waco, Texas, and appointed disbursing quartermaster, under Col. John Johnson, who was authorized to offer a reward of $1,000 for the head of the outlaw Bigerstaff. Later on, he was in the northwestern part of Texas, keeping the then hostile Indians in subjection. Whilst there, the town marshal sought his assistance in the arrest of some outlaws. He and five of his men mounted and started in pursuit of the two men who were wanted. His men preceeded him, and before knowing it, the two outlaws had fired upon them, wounding two of his men. Capt. Sands ordered his men to charge among the timber, where the fugitives were concealed, and after some sharp firing the two men fell dead, pierced by Capt. Sands' bullets. That portion of the country contained many desperate characters, and all the settlers were opposed to military rule. They summoned a grand jury, who, without the testimony of Capt. Sands, or any of his men, and in fact without his knowledge, found he and his men guilty of murder. Col. Johnson, however, received instructions to suppress all civil proceedings and establish martial law. It is needless to say that the Government exonerated Capt. Sands and his men from all wrongdoing, at the same time commending them for their gallant and heroic conduct. In 1871, he was ordered to the plains of Kansas and stationed at Fort Hayes, where three years later he was appointed Adj. of the 6th Cav., and from 1871 until 1879, was in the department of Arizona.

Having served his country long and faithfully, and being a great sufferer by reason of the hardships endured, without the physical powers longer to continue therein, he asked to be relieved, which request was granted, at the same time he was placed upon the retired list with a pension of $140 per month for life. Thus it can be seen that the brave Col. Sands left behind him a brother, son, grandsons, who have built a monument to the name of Sands that will not soon be forgotten and that time will not destroy. Since the Capt.'s retirement he has resided in Tolono, Ill., where he had previously made many investments, and where his daughter was being educated. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 334, of which he has been commander; he is also Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Department Commander Horace S. Clark. In politics is a Republican.

Capt. Sands was married June 20th, 1861, to Sibel R. Gillmore, who is of old Virginian ancestry, and whose family for many generations have been prominent in the social, political and military history of the country. Mrs. Sands is a lady of education and refinement, and presides with becoming grace and womanly affection over the household of Capt. Sands, within which there is every indication of absolute harmony and much felicity.

Capt. Sands has four children—Nina, the eldest, is a young lady who has finished her education; Frank G., a bright and promising young man, holding a responsible government

position; Alice, and Lloyd. Capt. Sands has by his good business methods succeeded in accumulating a modest fortune, and now holds an enviable position among the society of his adopted home.

WE FIND among the prominent enterprising and successful business men of Quincy, Ill., GEO. W. WARD, a most respected resident and native of that city. He was born in Fanquier Co., Va., April 19, 1829, and owes his parentage to Thomas and Maria (Whittaker) Ward, the former born in about 1796, in the District of Columbia, and the latter in 1802 in Virginia. The father was of English ancestry, whilst the mother was a true representative of that gem of the British Isles known among Irishmen as "Erin." There was in his parents' family besides our subject, the following brothers and sisters: Jane, Thos. W., Mary Elizabeth, Jas. E., Lewis Bushrod and Anna Maria. The father died Jan. 1st, 1861, and the mother in Quincy, Ill., in 1878. Lewis Bushrod our subject's brother, served in the late war in Co. C, 10th Ill., from Aug., 1861, until the close of the Rebellion. He was discharged July 4th, 1863.

Immediately after the issuing of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, young Ward, inspired by a feeling of patriotism, determined to respond to his country's call and assist in suppressing a rebellion which at one time threatened the autonomy of this Republic. He therefore, on the 20th of April, 1861, enlisted for service in the Union Army, and became a member of Co. D, 10th Ill. Vol. Inf., with Jas. D. Morgan as Col. of the Regt., at Cairo, Ill. He started with his regiment for the scene of active operations. He assisted in capturing the steamboat Hillman, on the Miss. river, which was laden with supplies intended for the rebels. His enlistment was for a term of three months, and about the time it expired met with an accident resulting in a physical disability and unfitting him for further service in the army. Hence he was necessarily mustered out at Cairo, Ill., July 20th, 1861. Upon being discharged, Mr. Ward returned to his home at Quincy, where he has since resided, having, when quite a child, removed to that city, with his parents, and of which town he has been a resident for 56 years. In early life, Mr. Ward learned the plastering business, which he has followed, and in which calling he has achieved financial success, thus testifying to his energy, business ability and general fair dealing. He was married May 23, 1855, at Warsaw, Ill., to A. S. Wilson, a daughter of Valentine and Adeline S. Wilson. Her father was of Scotch descent and her mother of English, the latter living to the extraordinary old age of 91 years. Among the fruits of Mr. Wards' marriage has been two children—Lizzie Bella, and Thaddeus W., the former of whom was snatched from the loving embrace of her parents, and whose spirit has gone to swell the ever increasing multitude of those who have crossed the vale, and who are happily freed from further suffering and sorrow of this life. Thaddeus W. is a resident of Quincy and engaged in the news and stationery business.

Mr. Ward has never identified himself or become a member of any secret organization, and in matters of politics he maintains a like position, never having allied himself with any party, but votes as occasion demands, independently, as his fancy and conscience dictates. He is a true representative of our American manhood, honest and straightforward in his dealings, living with becoming respect to his comfortable surroundings and always at peace with his countrymen and acquaintances.

EDWARD M. WILCOX, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Rock Island, Ill., was born June 28, 1839, at Postville, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., a son of Edward and Christiana (Boyer) Wilcox. His mother was born Oct. 1, 1813, was of German descent, and at present is living with her daughter, Mrs. Ira Peck, of Rock Island. The Wilcox family in this country

traces their origin back to Randolph Wilcox, who was born on the Island of Santa Cruz, and among whose descendants we find sea captains, generals in the late rebellion, noted politicians, professors of colleges and physicians. The father of our subject was born at Philadelphia, May 20, 1800. He enlisted in the regular army when not 19 years old, being discharged after ten years of service. Subsequently he established himself as a merchant tailor, which calling he followed successfully both at Hinsdale, N. Y., and Mt. Vernon, Ohio. At the latter place the Hon. William Windom, late Secretary of Treasury, was in his employ up to the time he took up the study of law. Mr. Wilcox was a member of the old-line Whig party, taking very active interest in politics and being an orator of some repute. When the news of secession came, his patriotic blood rose high, and notwithstanding he was 62 years old, he enlisted in the great army, serving in the 125th Ohio Inf., taking active part in the Atlanta campaign, during which he contracted the disease of chronic diarrhœa, from the effects of which he died, May 20, 1863, while still in the service of his country. Such a patriotic father would naturally beget a patriotic offspring. Thus it was that George L. and Jonathan J. D., brothers of our subject, both enlisted. The former faithfully served three years by the side of Edward, and was wounded at Gettysburg. The latter served in the 45th Ohio, and died from the effects of a wound received in the war. Edward, our subject, was the second of a family of eleven children. When 7 years old he moved with his parents to Mt. Vernon, Ohio. There he attended school—a schoolmate of the Hon. Frank Hurd, Hon. W. F. Sapp, and other noted men. When the bombardment of Fort Sumter threatened the destruction of the stars and stripes, we find Mr. Wilcox clerking in a clothing store at Lima, Ohio. Forward he went in response to the very first call, and enlisted April 18, 1861, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, Co. B, Capt. H. B. Banning, it being the first to be accepted by the Governor.

At Columbus they were organized into the 4th Ohio Volunteers, under Col. Lorain Andrews. After remaining 5 weeks at Camp Dennison, they re-enlisted, June 4, 1861, for three years under the same organization. Shortly, they went to the front under Gen. McClellan, and soon were put under fire at Buchanan. They next proceeded to Rich Mt., W. Va., where, July 11, 1861, they encountered the enemy early in the morning, in a very spirited battle, which resulted in the defeat of the enemy, Col. Pegram, the rebel commander, being wounded and taken prisoner, together with about 1,400 of his men. After the battle, commenced the digging of a hole about six by sixty feet, in which were deposited in one solid mass, the remains of about sixty dead rebels, and thus the "boys" designated the conflict the "battle of Death Shades." Following the retreating enemy, they captured the entire command at Beverly. After building Fort Pendleton, Md., and participating in frequent skirmishes, they had a bloody battle at Romney, W. Va., Wilcox's Co. losing 12 in killed and wounded. The next active engagement was near Winchester, where, March 23, 1862, they gallantly fought and conquered Stonewall Jackson, who now for the first time was defeated. Many prisoners were captured, with a total loss on both sides of about 800. After constant marching and countermarching they had another engagement at Luray, thence moved down the Shenandoah Valley, encountering almost constant skirmishes, and when they reached Port Pepublic fought one of the bloodiest and most stubbornly fought battles in the history of the war, heroically attempting to hold the bridge with a force of only 4,500, against the enemy about 20,000 strong. Finally the gallant "boys" had to retreat, losing their entire artillery and an immense number in killed and wounded.

Two days' rest, and we find them on a forced march to Manassas Junction, from whence they proceeded to Harrison's Landing to reinforce McClellan. On arrival Wilcox's command was immediately assigned to the outposts, and July 4, 1862, succeeded in establishing their line in a hard-fought battle. After spending weeks in burying the dead who died from diarrhœa con-

tracted through poisoned water, they tramped onward and participated in the 2nd battle of Gaines' Mill. Thence forward to reinforce Pope at Centerville, and here it was that Fitz John Porter refused to obey the command of Gen. Pope, and lay back with his entire army of 70,000, while Pope's army was being defeated only thirty miles off, at the second battle of Bull Run. Subsequently our subject was actively engaged in four of the bloodiest battles of the war, namely: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. An idea of the magnitude of these four battles can be better formed when we realize that the Union forces alone suffered a loss of 65,351 in killed, wounded and missing. In the last named battle comrade Wilcox was engaged in the famous Hancock's Corps, being right in the front, facing volley upon volley of the enemy's hot fire. But, ah! the gallant "boys" truly had the love of the grand "old flag" at heart, and onward they pressed, the regiment loosing 180 in killed and wounded. During the engagement both our subject and his brother were wounded, and his immediate comrade, poor John Diebald, had his head cut entirely off by a cannon ball, the brains spattering all over our subject's clothes. After the battle comrade Wilcox received a furlough, to return home on account of general disability. Returning after a stay of about 60 days he met his former Col. at Columbus, Ohio, who insisted that our subject was not fit for field service. Accordingly he was made orderly for Gen. Heintzleman, and on June 4, 1864, the regiment of whom there sadly remained but 290 out of an original total of 1800, was mustered out. Thus after three years of loyal, gallant service, Mr. Wilcox returned home.

May 8, 1867, he located at Rock Island, resuming the merchant tailoring business, which he successfully continued for five years, and then accepted the position of railway postal clerk, which he still holds, having been removed only at the time of President Cleveland's administration.

By Mr. Wilcox's first marriage there is living but one child, Homer. Jan. 8, 1871, he was united a second time in the holy bonds of matrimony. This time to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, the amiable and ladylike daughter of James and E. Thompson. To them were born seven bright and loving children of whom are living, Luella, Gertrude, Grace, Bessie, Cora and Florence. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Good Templars, and in politics is an uncompromising Republican, having an extensive acquaintance among leading politicians in the State and U. S. The family are all members of the First M. E. Church, and as for comrade Wilcox, he is a popular fellowlike and excellent citizen.

SOON after the breaking out of the Rebellion, our present subject, Josiah Miller, inspired with a spirit of patriotism, concluded to aid in the suppression of a war. He enlisted in the army, Aug. 12, 1862, Co. F, 125th Ill. Vol. Inf., as a private. With his Regt. he went to Covington, Ky., then on to Louisville, where it remained three weeks, then joined in the Nashville campaign. The Regt. participated in the bloody battle of Perryville where the men had the first opportunity of hearing a whistle of a minie ball and the fierce shriek of shot and shell. Marched to Nashville, thence to Mill Creek, then returning to Nashville, where it remained as part of the post forces until Aug., 1863, doing the various duties incident to post service. The service at Nashville had afforded an opportunity to the men of becoming thoroughly conversant with drill and military tactics, and realizing their strength, felt anxious to be in pursuit of the rebels. They moved to Murfreesboro, remained there two months, then started upon the Chattanooga campaign, their route taking them through Franklin, Columbia, Athens, Huntsville, Bridgeport and over Lookout Mt. to the battle field of Chickamauga, where, on the morning of Sept. 19, the whole brigade came near being drawn in an ambush and surrounded at Reed's Bridge. On the 20th the Regt. supporting Thomas' left was under fire all Sunday afternoon and also on Monday at Rossville Gap. Crossing the Tenn. on Sher-

man's pontoon, Nov. 24, it engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, fought on the two following days, then pursued the enemy as far as Ringgold Station. Gen. Burnside, at this time, was being besieged at Knoxville, and for his relief the 125th was ordered thither, but before arrival Burnside received relief; therefore the regiment, after a long and tiresome march, with many of the men without foot wear and otherwise scantily clothed, returned to Chattanooga.

On Feb. 24, 1864, Mr. Miller went with his Regt. on the reconnoissance to Buzzard's Roost Gap, and returning camped at Gordon's Mills, May 3, making preparations for the Atlantic campaign. Sherman put the Union forces in motion on May 3, and the enemy's resistance began at once. Mr. Miller participated in the battles of Dalton, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., where he had the closest call of his long service, having had his cartridge box shot off by a rebel bullet. The loss to the Regt. in the last named battle was 120 killed and wounded in the short space of 20 minutes. He was also engaged in the battles of Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, which practically terminated the campaign and threw the city of Atlanta into the possession of the Union forces. After a short rest at Atlanta the regiment made a long and laborious raid as far as Florence in pursuit of Forrest's Cav., and returning, started Nov. 16, with Sherman's army on its famous march to the sea, in which it did its full share of duty, and procured and consumed its full share of subsistence. Another short rest at Savannah, and Sherman's avenging hosts were turned loose on the sacred soil of S. Ca., and in subjugating that State, the 125th was behind no other Regt. March 16, 1865, its progress was checked at Averysboro, where a sharp, hot contest took place, which was quickly followed by the battle of Bentonville, fought on the 19th, 20th and 21st days of March. The fighting at the latter place was very severe, a full share of which fell on the regiment, when it not only sustained its past reputation for courage, but justly added new laurels to its victorious crown. After leaving Savannah, Mr. Miller was detached from his regiment, and with about 400 other men, was sent upon a scouting expedition, their instructions being to save Winchester from being burned by the rebel forces. They were drawn into ambush, suddenly attacked and 40 of their number taken prisoners. Following close upon this came the surrender of the rebel army and the close of the war, whereupon, the Regt. set out for Washington, where it took part in the grand review. The men were mustered out at Washington, June 9, 1865, and immediately started for Chicago, where they were paid off and discharged. Mr. Miller's brother Alfred, was also a soldier at the same period, having also served in the 125th. His grandfather, John Miller, was in the Revolutionary war, and his maternal grandfather, Richard Warefield, fought in the war of 1812.

Our subject was born in Mercer Co., Ohio, March 9, 1840, where he was reared upon a farm. In 1859 he removed to Ill., where he engaged in farming until the outbreak of the war. At the close of the war he returned to the same calling, but fifteen years ago was compelled to give up that occupation by reason of declining health, resulting from his many hardships and privations during his army life. For the last few years he has been engaged in the barber business at Fisher and Rantoul. Mr. Miller was one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post at Fisher, Ill., as also one of its officers. He married in 1885, Fannie Harper, a native of Columbus, Ohio. In politics he is decidedly a Democrat.

BENNETT OSBORN, of Sidney, Ill., enlisted for service in the late rebellion, Feb. 15, 1862, in Co. D, 63d Ind. Vol. Inf., at Reynolds, Ind. With his Regt. he first moved to Washington, thence to Alexandria, where he was on parole duty until Gen. McClellan returned from his unsuccessful demonstration against Richmond, when he was sent to the front and into the battle of second Bull Run,

Aug. 30, 1862. Here he was wounded, by being struck with a bullet in the left hand, whilst in the act of loading his gun. The ball first struck his gun, and glancing off, lodged in his hand, shattering the bones and necessitating the amputation of his fore finger. He was then sent to the hospital at Washington, where he remained for about one month, and then was placed in a similar situation at Indianapolis where he continued until Nov. 18, 1862, when under an order of the President he was discharged. His wound finally healed, and as it did a feeling of revenge appeared and gained in strength as the weeks passed by, strongly stimulating him to again enter the service on behalf of his threatened country. He accordingly re-enlisted Dec. 5, 1863, in Co. F, 128th Ind. Vol. Inf., in which he was mustered in as Sergeant and was at once sent to the front at Nashville, Tenn. He next moved to Chattanooga and on to Ringgold, where his Regt. was attached to the 23d A. C.

After a winter of much suffering from hunger and exposure in the vicinity of Chattanooga, he set out in the spring, upon the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the heavy battles of that expedition, until the city of his destination had been captured. Among the heavy battles in which he was engaged may be mentioned, Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Adairsville, Dallas, Marietta, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. He then went with his command in pursuit of the rebel Hood and his forces and engaged them at Decatur, Franklin, and again at Nashville, where one of the most determined and destructive battles of the war was fought, considering the number of men engaged, but resulted in a complete overthrow of, and breaking up of Hood's army. Of the horrors of war his next experience was at Fort Fisher, and following it, that at Kingston, soon after which the rebel armies surrendered, and he was present at the surrender of Gen. Johnston.

For several months Mr. Osborn was almost continually exposed to the rebel fire, and never beyond the reach of rebel bullets. He was made to endure much suffering during the fall of 1864, being kept constantly upon the move, and upon long and heavy marches, resting by times at night upon the snow-clad ground, without covering, and which was much preferable to the wet ground upon which he was compelled many a night to make his bed, and that under a drenching rain. He contracted a terrible cough, which has clung to him ever since. After the surrender of Johnston he was kept engaged looking after the ordnance until mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865, when he was discharged and paid off. Mr. Osborn served his country for 33 months, surrounded by great dangers, and was always recognized for his brave and gallant conduct. The greater part of his service was in the 1st Brig., 1st Div., 23d A. C. Following the fall of Atlanta, he was overtaken with illness, sent to the hospital, and afterwards obtained a furlough, and returned home to vote for President Lincoln, but rejoined his command during the battle at Columbia, and took part in that action.

Mr. Osborn was born in Owen Co., Ky., June 25, 1832, a son of Bartholomew and Frances (Woodruth) Osborn. His ancestors settled in S. C. anterior to the Revolution. His two uncles were in the army during the war of 1812, assisting their country agaist the British foe. In 1850 Mr. Osborn moved to Ind., and in 1874, to Ill., locating at Hoopestown, where he was employed in the milling business, a trade which he had previously learned.

Subsequently he moved to Uurbana, and to Sidney in 1885, where he has lived a comparatively quiet and retired life surrounded by every luxury that a gentleman of modest aspirations and honorable ways desires. He has been identified with the G. A. R. for many years and is at present a member of Sidney Post; a truly consistent and exemplary member of the Christian Church, as is also his estimable wife, to whom he was married Aug. 5, 1851, her maiden name being Baldwin. Eight children have been born to them, four of whom are dead, viz.: Carrie, Quincy, Alfred and Albert—the last two being twins. Those living are, Charles, now of Chicago; Alice, the wife of William

Fleming, of Chicago; Pollard, of Hoopeston; and Susan, wife of H. C. Green. Mrs. Osborn also has reason to be proud of her country as her grandfather Baldwin was one of those who served in the Revolutionary war and hazarded his life to build up a new Nation, and her father inherited the soldier spirit and imitated his ancestors by becoming a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of Mrs. Osborn is still living in Ind. and is one of the surviving pensioners of the war of 1812.

Mr. Osborn had two brothers in the late war —Aaron was in the 7th Ind. Inf., taken prisoner at Port Republic, and confined in rebel prisons in Belle Island for 7 months. Later he served in the 11th Ind. Cav. until the war closed, and died Dec. 31, 1891. His brother Hiram served in the 19th Ind. and 16th Ky until the Rebellion faded out. His brother-in-law James Hamens was in the Rebel army, and whilst on a scouting expedition went home to visit his family, when he was captured by Union forces, who mistook him for the famous rebel guerrilla of the same name, and notwithstanding his protestations, was sentenced to death and shot.

Retiring and unassuming in his manners, kind and genial in his temperament, honorable to a fault in all his dealings and intercourse with his fellows, we have in Mr. Osborn all the characteristics which go to make up an ideal character and worthy Christian gentleman.

LEWIS D. SIMMONDS, who is now employed in the Postoffice at Quincy, Ill., is a native of Ohio, born Nov. 21, 1838, the only child born to William M. and Mahala (Dickinson) Simmonds. The father had been previously married, by which union he had five children, two of whom were in the Rebellion, one was the Captain of the Simmonds Battery. Lewis' mother died when he was six weeks old. The father then removed to Cleveland, O., and engaged as a commercial traveler. Our subject was denied the love and counsel of a mother, and grew to manhood among strangers. He attended school in Cleveland, then Herron's Seminary, Cincinnati. In 1852 he went to Wis., and lived with his half-brother, George, for about 4 years. There he commenced the carpenter trade, which he completed in Chicago, and followed that business principally as a theatrical and stage carpenter. He was married in Sept., 1861, to Harriet N. Dixon, daughter of John and Harriet N. Dixon, of Indianapolis.

He enlisted in Co. B, 11th Ind. Vol. Inf., Gen. Lew. Wallace's old Regt., on April 16, 1861, for the 3 months' service. He served under Gen. Patterson, who so successfully kept his army out of the battle of Bull Run. He did duty principally at Cumberland, Md., and was discharged from the service Aug. 6, 1861, at Indianapolis. On March 30, 1862, he again enrolled his name in the defense of the old flag, and became a member of the Simmonds 1st Ky. Battery, serving as Serg. and Ordnance Serg., until his transfer to the navy. Whilst in the battery he participated in the battle of Camp Flat Top Mt., in Western Va. This was a sharp, decisive little fight, the only thing remarkable about it being that the battery "double quicked" fifteen miles to reach it, and in getting into line ran directly through the enemy's line of battle. His next engagement was at Newbern Station, and New River Bridge, W. Va. This was a point of great importance to the enemy, the railroad bridge over New River being of vast importance to them. They made a stubborn resistance from behind their fortifications, the batteries occupied a position in front with the object of drawing the enemy's fire while the Inf. operated on the flanks. The enemy was flanked out of his fortifications, therefor it became necessary for the battery to change position. In doing so guns No. 1 and 6 became detached and ran into an ambush. A regiment of raw recruits was sent out to protect these guns on the advanced position, and fired one volley and "skeedaddled" for the rear. Gen. Crook's old regiment, the 36th Ohio, pushed forward to protect the guns.

Gen. Crook said, "Boys, give it to them, but don't let them capture those guns." Our subject had command of gun No. 6, and the Gunner of Gun No. 1, had six bullet holes through

his clothing, but not a scratch. The second day's fighting was at New River Bridge. The defeat of the Rebels on the first day was so complete that they had not time to destroy their stores, therefore they fell into our hands. In this day's battle the battery was ordered to the extreme right, a position that was suffering terribly from the enemy's gun's. General Crook sent orders to silence a certain gun. The cannoneer took his bearings and elevations, and gave the "time" of fuse required, Sergt. Simmonds cut it to his orders. The gun was fired and the axle to the rebel gun carriage was struck, thus most effectually silencing it. Another rebel gun was doing terrible execution in defending the bridge below and preventing the crossing of the U. S. Inf. Gen. Crook again gave orders to silence it. This time planting a shell squarely in the muzzle, faithfully carrying out his superior's orders. The battle resulted in the capture and destruction of the railroad bridge, thus crippling the enemy's line of communication. Some time previous to this, Mr. Simmonds had re-enlisted as a veteran. He continued with his battery until Aug., 1864, when he was transferred to the navy upon the gunboat Victory, where he served as an ordinary seaman and gunner's mate, filling these various positions to the satisfaction of those in authority. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of Yeoman, and afterwards as Master's Mate, a position equivalent in rank to that of 2nd Lieut. He was then ordered on board the "Gen. Thomas," on the upper Tenn., where he did patrol duty from Decatur, Ala., to Chattanooga, Tenn. He was in conflict with Hood in his attempt to cross the river at Decatur, and ran past 23 pieces of Art. stationed at different points to prevent the "Gen. Thomas" from coming down the river to Gen. Granger's assistance. His conflict with Hood's land forces and batteries was one of the most desperate contests in which the navy was engaged. On the same occasion as the "Gen. Thomas" passed down the river, she blew up a Rebel caisson, wounding and killing 50 Rebels. The Boat arrived at Decatur in time to view the contending armies engaged at that place, but her men and ammunition were almost exhausted, therefore, the rebel commander did not consider it prudent to risk another encounter, and the same night the rebels withdrew, and made a crossing some fifteen miles further down the river.

After the close of the war, or in 1869, Mr. Simmonds came to Quincy, and subsequently received an appointment in the Post-office department, which he held until President Cleveland was elected, when he resigned. He was re-appointed, however, in 1889, and still holds the position. He has five children, namely: Lewis Herbert, Norman Rutherford, Jessie Pearl, John William, and Edmond Percival. Mr. Simmonds is a member of the Gem City Lode, No. 357, I. O. O. F., Allen Encampment, M. W. of A., and John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., and has filled various official positions in all of them. He was miraculously fortunate in escaping bodily injury, having participated in many hard-fought battles. His service was continuous, having no intervals of absence ex cept about two months—hospital and on recruit ing service—and it is to such as he that we are indebted for the preservation of the Union He is a modest unassuming man, and makes no parade of his achievements as a soldier, but relates the facts as simply a duty which he owes to those who are uninformed.



Lieut William Franks, the subject of our present sketch, was born in Ky., Jan. 14, 1830, and four years later with his parents removed to Ill., settling on a farm in Tazewell Co. His father, grandfather and great grandfather's name was also William. The last named emigrated from England in the early days of the 17th century. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812. Immediately on the outbreak of the late war, young Franks enlisted for 3 months' service, and assisted in the capture of the first Rebel flag at Columbus, a piece of which he has now in his possession. Having served his term, he returned home and in August of the following year enlisted as

1st Sergeant Co. B., 108th Ill. Vol. Inf., but was soon assigned to the duties of Orderly Sergt. He was soon promoted to 2nd Lieut. and during the siege of Vicksburg to that of 1st Lieut., having almost from the start, command of his Co. After the organization of the Co. it proceeded to Covington, thence to Memphis, and from there accompanied Gen. Sherman and was engaged in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. The 108th was on the right in this engagement, and was the last to leave the field, covering the retreat of the army and assisting it safely upon the boats. Mr. Franks next joined in the movement against Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863, when he commanded the Co., which, after a stormy battle, he assisted in capturing. In the winter of 1863 he assisted upon the famous canal, which was afterwards abandoned, and in all the operations leading up to and inclusive of the surrender of Vicksburg, bore his full share of the dangers and responsibilities. He assisted in the command of his company in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, and Champion Hills, at the latter of which the 108th took part in the capture of many Rebel prisoners. The Regt., with two other Regts. was detailed to take prisoners to Memphis, which it did, and returned to Vicksburg, stopping on the opposite side of the river. At that point Lieut. Franks was sent with 30 men to hold the point just opposite the city, where they were under the fire from the Rebel batteries for two days.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, the Lieut. accompanied his Regt. to La Grange, Tenn., remaining there until Nov., then moved to Pocahontas and in Dec. to Corinth, and later to Memphis. In May, 1864, he participated under Gen. Sturgis in his disastrous raid to Guntown. In retreating upon this expedition he marched as far as 40 miles in one day, sorely pressed all the time by the enemy. The following day the Rebels made a determined rush upon the 108th and succeeded in dividing it, but they all succeeded in reaching Memphis. At that point Lieut. Franks was in command of 75 men detailed for the protection of colored men cutting wood for the steamboats. Feb. 28, 1865, the Regt. broke camp, embarked on a steamer for New Orleans, thence proceeded to Dauphine Island, arriving March 16th. On the 21st, embarked and moved up Mobile Bay and Fish River to Danley's Mills, and four days later marched towards Mobile. March 27th, they met the enemy and drove him within his works at Spanish Fort. Heavy fighting was kept up all day, and during the night the siege works were begun. After a siege of 13 days, the 108th participated in the assault upon the Rebel works, which finally yielded. On the following day, April 8th, Mr. Frank's Regt. moved for Montgomery, Ala., 190 miles distant, where it arrived on the 25th of the same month. On the march they heard of the surrender of Lee, and on arrival of the assassination of Lincoln. Here the men were employed upon provost duty until July 18th, when they started for Vicksburg. At Vicksburg they were mustered out; then proceeded to Chicago, where they were finally paid off and discharged, Aug. 11, 1865.

Lieut. Frank arrived at Peoria on the third anniversary of his leaving there with the Regt. While at Memphis in 1864, he was detailed in charge of about 250 refugees, principally women and children, from Tenn., assisted in delivering them to Cairo. When home on detached duty, Feb., 1864, he married Lydia Ann Williamson, of Pekin, by whom he has six children living, namely: Ida Bella; Mary, wife of Lee Casterline, of Hornalsville, N. Y.; Elizabeth Ada; William Younger; Jessie Sophia and Eugene Butler. After the war he engaged in the grocery business in Pekin, which he followed for 18 years, and since that has been in the machine shops. He was elected as Assessor of Pekin township, in the year 1884, but has since refused to run for any other office. He is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R., being a charter member of the Joe Hanna Post. He is a man of steady and industrious habits, favorably known and highly respected.

CAPTAIN THOMAS G. DRENNING, a retired steamboat pilot of Galena, Ill., was born at Homer City, Pa., Jan. 25, 1831. His

father was William Drenning, of Scotch descent, born in Bedford Co., Pa., in 1791, where he received a liberal education. He removed to Indiana Co., Pa., engaged in farming, and died there in 1869. The mother, whose maiden name was Esther Hendrickson, of German ancestry, was born in Hagerstown, Md., 1793, and died at the age of 91. The parents married in Bedford Co., Pa., and had 11 children, four of whom were soldiers in the war against secession. These were John, who was employed in steamboating some years before the war, and during the war served as a pilot on the Tenn. River, and was never heard from after that time. Simon, now a resident of Homer City, Pa., was a member of a Pa. Regt. and the army in Va. Frank, at present County Judge of Doniphan Co., Kan., belonged to a Mo. Regt., and was on Gen. Lyon's body guard when that officer was killed. He went up through the different ranks to Captain, served until the close of the war, and afterward was Collector of Revenue for many years.

Thomas G. Drenning was reared with such educational advantages as were offered in the district school. The book-knowledge he obtained was secured by studying evenings, after his hard and long day's work. At the age of 16 he began to support himself, learning the trade of boat-building at Pittsburg, and found employment in this business for a number of years. He served an apprenticeship of two years in the pilot-house on the Upper Miss. River steamboats, to prepare himself for the duties of a pilot. Later, he was pilot on the river between St. Louis and St. Paul, until the war was declared, and then was engaged by the Govt. to superintend the transportation of coal from Cincinnati to New Orleans, and up the Red River. At one time there was a pressing demand for pilots to navigate the gunboats, and Captain Drenning and a companion, Steven Claycomb, were transferred from the coal fleet at Alexandia, on the Red River, April 20, 1862, and placed in charge as pilots of the war steamer "Cricket," one of Admiral Porter's flag ships. Six days later he successfully passed the batteries at Kane River, under the enemy's hot and terrible fire. In regard to this important service Admiral Porter speaks as follows, in an article written and printed some years afterward: "The moment the 'Cricket' received the first volley of artillery I went on deck to the pilot-house, saluted by a volley of musketry as I passed along, and, as I opened the pilot-house, I saw that the pilot, Mr. Thomas G. Drenning, had his head cut open by a piece of shell, and the blood was streaming down his cheek. He still held on to the wheel. 'I am all right, sir,' he said; 'I won't give up the wheel.'"

In a letter from the Admiral, which, in explanation, he gives a more detailed account of the disaster, Admiral Porter thus writes:

"SPRING LAKE, N. J., Aug. 20, 1884."

"Vice Admiral Rowan, *Pres. of the Lighthouse Board, Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.*

"Sir: I beg leave to draw your attention to the case of Thos. G. Drenning. The person served with me on the Red River, 1864, and piloted the Cricket, which was my temporary flag ship, up the Red River, through all the hardships and dangers, and exposed to the enemy's constant firing from the time we started until we returned. He was piloting the vessel at a place called Kane River, when we passed a battery of 19 guns, which put 38 bursting shells into us, in four minutes, killing and wounding more than half our crew of 50. Mr. Drenning had his head cut open with a shell, but never relinquished his wheel and stood at his post like a man, though almost fainting from loss of blood. Such men should not be forgotten by the Government, and I am quite sure that the Government will appreciate the bravery displayed by this man alluded to. I remember many acts of heroism which were performed by the Mississippi pilots, very few of whom have ever been rewarded for their services, but I know of no one who performed more heroic service than Mr. Drenning. I would recommend him for an appointment to assist locating the beacon lights, on the upper Mississippi, or any part of the Mississippi. He is most admirably qualified for this duty. There are persons holding these positions who have no claims whatever on the country, and I think these old Missis-

sippi pilots, who were in the front of danger, who risked their lives fearlessly, and often insured success, should be taken care of by the Government. I have the honor to be,

"Very respectfully,

[Signed] "DAVID D. PORTER,

"Admiral."

After this exploit at Kane River, Captain Drenning was sent to Alexandria, La., and while there saw the steamboat, Fort Hindman, which was barricaded with bales of cotton, start out on an expedition up the river. On the way the cotton becoming ignited, the bales were thrown overboard, and some of them, it is stated, floated down the river for 50 miles, while in flames.

From Alexandria he piloted a boat, bearing Gen. Franklin, who was wounded, and Gen. Hunter, Inspector Gen., to New Orleans, then up the Miss., to the wrecked vessel "Indianola." After guarding this for a time Capt. Drenning was taken to the hospital at Mound City, where his sickness detained him about a month. From this place he went home and was sick about a year from disease contracted in the service. This ended his war record, but on his recovery he resumed his business, and for 30 years was a pilot on the Miss. River, between St. Louis and St. Paul.

In 1858, Capt Drenning married Adell Chetlain, a daughter of Louis and Julia Chetlain, natives of Neufchatel, Switzerland. Mr. Chetlain was born in 1794, and married in 1820, the next year emigrated with about 200 of his countrymen to the Hudson Bay Country, in British America, where he farmed until 1823, when owing to crop failure, he moved to Fort Snelling, then in the heart of the Indian country. Soon after this he constructed a barge and floated down the Miss. to St. Louis, and in 1826, came to Ill., locating on a farm at Gratiot Grove, near the present site of Galena. Here he lived many years and died. He also served three months in the Union army, although nearly 70 years of age. Mrs. Drenning was born near Galena, Ill., and is the mother of six children—Edward L., who is now connected with the Chicago Post; Clara A., Celia, Julia, Frederick C., who has just completed his course at the Chicago Medical College, and C. Augustus, residing at Helena, Mont.

Captain Drenning is a charter member of E. D. Kitoe Post, No. 502, G. A. R., at Galena, Ill., and of the Miner Lodge, No 273, A. F. & A. M. This gentleman has retired from active business and is in comfortable circumstances, prepared to pass the closing years of his active life, in the enjoyment of the peace he has so justly earned.

MAJOR GENERAL FRANK P. BLAIR, was born at Lexington, Ky., Feb. 19, 1821. Settled in the profession of law in the city of St. Louis in 1844. In 1846 he made a tour among the Rocky Mts., during which he enlisted as a private soldier, and served through the entire Mexican war. The beginning of the war of the Rebellion found him a member of Congress. The quiet honors and peaceful labors in the councils of the Nation were quickly exchanged for the more exciting scenes of the camp and the field.

Entering service as Colonel, in 1861, he was soon promoted to Brig. Gen., and on the 29th of Nov., 1862, was made a Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. Commanded a division under Gen. Grant in the Vicksburg campaign, and an Army Corps in Sherman's expedition against Atlanta. He took a leading part with Sherman in his march to the sea and last campaign through the Carolinas. Always in front, Gen. Blair won honors on every field, and was distinguished as one of the finest officers in the Volunteer service.

After the close of the civil war, Gen. Blair was appointed Collector of the Port of St. Louis, and afterwards elected U. S. Senator from Mo. He ran for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket in 1868, and died at St. Louis in 1875.

ALBERT S. KINSLOE, of Sycamore, Clerk of De Kalb Co., Ill., was born in Huntington Co., Pa., in 1840. His parents

were Dr. Lemuel and Isabella (Thompson) Kinsloe, natives of Pa., where they resided until 1854, when they removed to De Kalb Co., Ill., and in 1859 to Earlville, La Salle Co., where they died, the father in 1870, and the mother in 1872.

Dr. Kinsloe was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and practiced his profession from 1839 until his death, with success. He was of Scotch parentage, and the father of four children, three sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. Albert S. Kinsloe passed his earlier life at home attending the public schools, subsequently spending two winters in the prosecution of his studies at Paw Paw High School. He enlisted April 26, 1861, in Co. D, 23d Ill. Inf., and was for a short time in camp at Chicago, thence going to Quincy, St. Louis and Jefferson City, Mo. At the latter place he was taken sick and left behind, his Regt. going to Lexington, under the command of Col. Mulligan, where they were captured by the army of Gen. Price. Having been paroled, they were sent to St. Louis, where he rejoined the Regt. and was discharged with it Oct. 8, 1861.

Soon after a new Co. was organized, composed largely of members of the old Co., in which he was enrolled. This was mustered in as Co. D, 53rd Ill. Inf., Nov. 26, 1861, at Ottawa, Ill., there going into camp and remaining until Jan., 1862, and then for a few weeks resting at Camp Douglas, Chicago. While at Ottawa, Jan. 1, Mr. Kinsloe was commissioned 2nd Lieut., being afterwards promoted to 1st Lieut. and Captain.

In the spring of 1862 the command was ordered to Cairo, thence to Paducah and Savannah, Tenn., arriving at Shiloh in the afternoon of the second day's battle, and just as the enemy were retreating. His command was engaged in the pursuit of the dispersed rebels, following them to Corinth, which was placed in a condition of siege. Here the Co. lost several men from sickness. May 4, Capt. Hudson of Co. D, and Lieut. Kinsloe were both taken sick, and were incapacitated for active duty until late in June, but remained with the Co. the entire time, except in the last advance upon Corinth, when they were removed to a private residence for a few days, but soon rejoined the command. They next went to Memphis, and in the fall of 1862, formed a part of Grant's Tallahatchie expedition in Miss., passing through Holly Springs, Oxford, Waterford, Coffeeville and other places. They were for a time stationed at Bolivar, Tenn., under the command of Gen. Hurlbut, thence making an advance and meeting and giving battle to Price, Oct. 5, 1862, who had been driven out of Corinth, their objective point. In this engagement Price was repulsed and driven back upon Corinth, the Union forces returning to Bolivar. The command spent the winter of 1862–3 at Memphis, thence in the following spring proceeding to Young's Point, La., at the time of Grant's assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, soon after, going up the Yazoo to Snyder's Bluffs, and there uniting with the left wing of the army and participating in the siege until the fall of the city, being almost constantly under fire.

After this Lieut. Kinsloe accompanied his command in pursuit of Johnston, engaging him in battle at Champion Hills, and again at Jackson, where with 212 men of the 53rd, they made a charge July 12, 1863, and after a few minutes of severe fighting, were forced to retire having lost 134 men; the other Regts. in this charge were 3rd Ia. and 41st and 28th Ill. The command now returned to Vicksburg, soon after uniting with Sherman on his expedition to Meridian.

In the early part of 1864, they were furloughed for 30 days, going home and rejoining the command by way of Cairo, proceeding thence by boat to Clifton, on the Tenn. River, thence marching to Huntsville, Kingston and Allatoona, where they built works. They were engaged July 20, at Atlanta, losing several men. They made a charge on the 21st, but without any effective result, and were engaged on the 22nd when Gen. McPherson fell. After the fall of Atlanta, Lieut. Kinsloe was detailed as A. A. G. on the staff of Gen. B. F. Potts, the Brig. commander, and was continued in that service until the command reached Goldsboro,

N. C., where Mar. 31, 1865, he was mustered out and went home. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Earlville until 1868, when he removed to Malta, where for the ensuing four years he conducted a produce business. From that time he was the Posmaster of Malta, and in the jewelry and fancy grocery business until 1886, when he was elected Treasurer of De Kalb Co., for four years, and in 1890, elected Clerk of that County for four years.

He was married in Dec., 1865, to Carrie W., daughter of Nelson Cook, a native of Conn., but had removed to Peoria Co., and subsequently to La Salle Co., where Mrs. Cook died. Mr. Cook afterward removed to Bureau Co., Ill. Mr. Kinsloe has but one child, a daughter.

He is a charter member of Edward Bridge Post, No. 124, of Malta, and has been its commander and adjutant; a member of Creston Lodge, No. 320, A. F. & A. M.; of Malta Lodge, No. 606, I. O. O. F., and DeKalb Lodge, No. 215, K. of P. Mr. Kinsloe has been a valuable citizen to his community, and enjoys the satisfaction which proceeds from the faithful observance of confided trusts and the appropriation of his fellow-citizens.

DAVID M. BELT, of Quincy, Ill., is a native of Philadelphia, born June 10, 1843, and a son of Edward L. Belt and Margaret B. (Metcalf) Belt. A peculiar incident connected with the name is the following: Edward L. Belt the brother, was a mechanic in Philadelphia, and started a boot and shoe factory. He employed a sign painter to paint a window sign, but the latter was unable to write all the entire name upon the allotted space, and so intimated the fact to Mr. Belt. "Just drop the Broad," said Mr. Belt—the name having up to that time been Broadbelt—which was so reproduced upon the sign, and from that time hence the name was reduced to "Belt." After the father's death, which occurred in 1850, our subject went to reside in New Jersey, where he enlisted for the late Rebellion, on May 31st, 1861, and became a private in Co. I, 3d N. J. Inf. He was an active participant in the first battle of Bull Run, and was in the Brigade commanded by Gen. Kearney.

The Brig. became a part of Gen. Franklin's Div., and went as a reinforcement to Gen. McClellan, during his Peninsular campaign. The regiment was in the battle of West Point, then joined the army of the Potomac on the battlefield of Cold Harbor, Va., and on the 27th, June, 1862, in the engagement at Gaines' Mills, Mr. Belt was wounded and taken prisoner and conveyed to Libby Prison where he was incarcerated on July 4th. Shortly after he was removed to Belle Island and was exchanged in Sept. following. He then went in search of his regiment, passed through Annapolis and Antietam, rejoined it at White Plains, Va. His wounds were very severe, having been injured in both arms as also in the head, resulting in the withering and loss of his right arm. He was discharged at Stafford Court House, Va., Nov. 28, 1862, on account of disability caused by wounds sustained in battle.

He then proceeded by boat to Washington to report for pay and to be placed upon the pension roll. The clerk in the Department on looking up his record, astounded him by announcing that the applicant was dead, having been killed in the battle of Gaines' Mills. He protested against being entered as dead and after considerable discussion convinced the Department of the truth of his assertion and succeeded in having the required correction made and was placed upon the pension roll. By reason of maltreatment in the Rebel prison his left arm was also in a bad condition; the muscles were contracted until the member was useless. Two days after the battle in which he was wounded he was placed upon a board at Howe's farm to have his arm amputated. While the surgeons were preparing for the operation he rolled off the board and took refuge in the Chickahominy swamp, thus avoiding being butchered by the Rebel surgeons. After his discharge he returned to N. J. and nursed himself back to health.

He was married in N. J., Dec. 16, 1866, to Sarah J. Whitaker, also of N. J., born Dec. 2,

1845, where they lived for one year. In the spring of 1867 he moved West to Ohio, and in the following year to Quincy, Ill., in which city he has ever since continued to be a resident. There he was appointed letter carrier, which position he followed for 7 years, but upon Cleveland's elevation to the throne he was invited to step down. Mr. Belt's energy and thrift had enabled him to lay by some money, which he invested in a farm just outside Quincy, where he engaged in fruit culture, which was abundantly successful. In Aug., 1891, he was chosen manager of the farm stock and roads at the I. S. & S. H. at Quincy, a position of trust and responsibility. As the result of Mr. Belt's marriage, 9 children have been born, only 4 of whom are now living, viz.: Maggie, now Mrs. W. G. Griffin; Frank, David A. and Robert. Mr. Belt is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, of which he was Quartermaster for five years; is also a member of Red Cross Lodge, No. 44., K. of P. Politically Mr. Belt is a staunch Republican, and has been several times honored with nominations for important offices and has been well supported by his party, which appears to be in the hopeless minority in Quincy.

He served as Deputy Sheriff of Adams Co. for 4 years, ending 1890. His brother Edward Belt was also in the late war and was a prisoner for 13 months at Andersonville. After the war he went West and has not since been heard of.

ANDREW L. ANDERSON, of Cambridge, Henry Co., Ill., was born Oct. 26th, 1841, in Skolfeneds Parish, Westergotland, in the Kingdom of Sweden, and was a son of Louis and Mary (Bengeston) Anderson, also of Sweden, both of whom died in that country; the father in 1842, and the mother Nov. 5th, 1848. Andrew was the only child of his parents, and being left an orphan when of tender years, was compelled to rely upon his own exertions to provide for his ordinary wants. He worked upon a farm in his native country, and being thrifty and provident, had by the time he had attained his 19th year, saved sufficient from his earnings to pay his transportation to this country, where he arrived in the latter part of the year 1860. He located first at Geneseo, Ill., where he engaged in farm work for the summer season, and attended school in the winter. President Lincoln, having in the fall of 1861, called for 300,000 volunteers for service in the army. Young Anderson responded, and in Feb. following offered himself for enlistment; was accepted and mustered into the Union army at Camp Douglas, Chicago, as a private in Battery H, 1st Ill. Light Art. with Axel Silversparre as Captain of the battery. He proceeded by rail to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was drilled and made familiar with ordinary army movements and war tactics, and then ordered to the front, where he was destined soon to be engaged in one of the most deadly conflicts which has taken place either in ancient or modern warfare. On the second day of April, 1862, he with his Co. was ordered to Pittsburg Landing where, on arrival, was assigned to Gen. C. F. Smith's 2nd Brig., Sherman's Div., with Gen. McArthur commanding. It was growing evident from the maneuvering of the rebel troops who were being concentrated in the vicinity of Corinth that an attack was soon to be made by them under Gen. Longstreet upon the Union forces then stationed in the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing. Consequently additional Govt. troops were ordered thither to meet and repel force with force in the event of an attack being made.

Early on the morning of Sunday, April 6th, 1862, when the all-seeing Providence was dispelling the dews of Heaven with a bright and gorgeous sunshine, and causing the rising sun to shine upon the just as well as the unjust, the Confederate army, with determined and murderous intent, were approaching the Union position, and in a few moments later a deadly struggle was being waged all along the lines—thus opened the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Anderson's battery occupied a conspicuous position during the whole day and kept up a well-directed fire throughout the engagement, causing many a brave but ill-advised Confederate sol-

dier "to bite the dust" before its guns were laid aside for the day. Although his battery did splendid work, it must not be supposed that, holding the important and advanced position it did, under a well-directed fire from a brave and courageous enemy, that its own men did not suffer in return. On the contrary, the rebel bullets fell like hail in its midst, scattering death and destruction in their wake, and as the evening shadows flickered over the uneven ground of Shiloh's battlefield, many a pale and upturned face, whose spirit had taken its flight to the God who gave it, told the story too plainly that an enemy had lately visited that locality. The effects of the day's great battle were visible upon every hand, and as if to add to the discomfort and confusion, and to continue through the night a parody of the day, the elements broke forth in terrific peals of thunder, lighting up the ghastly scene with lurid flashes of lightning and poured floods of rain upon the unprotected armies, falling alike upon dead, dying and wounded who still lay upon the field where they fell. Next day hostilities were renewed, and followed up with the same desperation as was shown on the previous day. But the commanding Gens. had time during the cessation to properly dispose of their forces, so as to operate with greater certainty and precision than they were enabled to do on the opening of the engagement.

The disposition of the troops soon after the battle commenced, justified the expectation of their Commanders, and from the commanding positions occupied by the Union forces, they, by a well-directed fire, opened gaps in the rebel ranks which grew so large they remained unfilled, and on the advance of the Union army the enemy's lines wavered and finally broke, the men retreating in confusion, thus leaving the field in possession of the Govt. After resting during the remainder of the month, near Pittsburg Landing, Mr. Anderson, with his Regt., participated in the general advance upon Corinth, which commenced about the last of April, and took an active part, and shared in the toil, exposure and dangers incident to that expedition culminating in the evacuation of that city on May 30th. His next active conflict was at Iuka, on Sept. 19th, when his battery was again heavily engaged. Proceeding from here his battery went toward Arkansas Post, where an engagement was precipitated on Jan. 11th, 1863, in which himself and comrades played an important part. Having passed the winter at Memphis, a movement upon Vicksburg was ordered, and Mr. Anderson, arriving in the swamps near Vicksburg, waked up one night to find their ground overflowed with water. A movement was ordered at once and the men were obliged to wade through water a long distance, and some places to the neck before terra firma was again reached—a night bath, taken with disgust and universal discomfort. He returned to Vicksburg and joined in the assaults upon that city upon the 19th and 22nd days of May, and afterwards in the siege of the same place.

Before the surrender of Vicksburg, however, our subject was attacked with camp fever and diarrhœa, necessitating his being removed to the hospital at Quincy, Ill., where his maladies, instead of yielding to treatment, continued. Consequently, at the end of three months was discharged and mustered out on Sept. 25th, 1863, owing to disability. He returned to Geneseo, and being unable for physical toil, attended school, the advantages of which he had been deprived of in his native country, but now realizing the importance of some schooling, lost no opportunity of becoming possessed of a common school education. His health having improved, he engaged with P. P. Allen to herd sheep, at which he was employed for two years, which gave him an opportunity of recuperating in health and at the same time to pursue his reading, writing and other studies. Proving faithful and industrious, Mr. Allen made him overseer of his large stock and premises, a position he filled for six years to the complete satisfaction of his employer, which fact testifies louder than language can express the mutual confidence and respect which existed between the employer and the employed. Having passed so far a life of single blessedness, if there be such a thing, until he attained the age

of 29 years, concluded it was not well for a man to be alone, consequently he selected Miss Amanda Wallin as a helpmate, whom he led to the altar on the 16th day of March, 1871, and as a result of that marriage seven intelligent children adorn and brighten the homestead of comrade Anderson. Their names are: Hilda M., Albert J., Eugenie L., James E., Andrew W., George A., and Conrad H. Having laid aside some funds whilst in Mr. Allen's employ, after marriage he engaged in farming upon his own account, and by his diligence and energy was soon enabled to purchase a property which he has since year by year improved, until the present time he owns one of the finest farms (160 acres) in the county in which he resides. Mr. Anderson has been elected to and filled nearly every office in the gift of his township, except that of Supervisor. In the fall of 1890 he was placed in nomination by his friends for the position of Co. Treasurer, and was elected by an overwhelming majority over his opponent —a majority larger than any other candidate on the Co. ticket.

Mr. Anderson, although prominent in the field of battle as also in politics, has not overlooked his obligation to his church—the Lutheran—of which he and his estimable wife are members and liberal contributors toward its support. The unfaltering energy displayed by him in every other walk or engagement of life, exhibited itself brilliantly in his exertion to become possessed of an education, and being endowed with a full share of ability, his exertions were rewarded with abundant success. Soon our subject had few if any peers in the surrounding country, and being a discreet man, possessed of a clear, well balanced mind, with excellent judgment, when he takes sides and discusses a subject, political, social, scientific or moral, it may be concluded he is, in the large majority of instances right. A soldier, a citizen, a successful farmer and now a prominent officer of his county—as also important church official—a man who, unfortunately (?) was left in infancy an orphan without support or prestige which money gives, without education, and literally speaking poor, to find him now with a splendid education supplemented by a fine stock of general information; an independent farmer; holding one of the most important offices of the county, universally respected and admired as a man of integrity and the soul of honor, we are induced to say that in Mr. Anderson truly we have a rare combination.

JOHN M. BROWN, of Quincy, Ill., was born in N. J., July 29, 1832. His parents were James and Charlotte (McCracken) Brown. After their marriage they removed to Canada, and afterward to Ionia, Mich., where the father now resides. The mother died July 5, 1888. Five sons and four daughters were born to them. Theodore served in a Kansas Regt. during the war; Harriet Morton, wife of Maj. John Morton, resides at Grand Rapids, Mich.; Peter died in early manhood; James was a military telegraph operator under Gen. Rosecrans, and later with Gen. Thomas, with whom he served till the end of the war; Mary resides at Ionia, wife of Enoch Huntley, now deceased; Josephine married Robt. Letherby, and resides at Staunton, Mich.; Annie married Mr. Green and resides at Ionia, Mich., and Oscar lives at Staunton, Mich.—a mechanic. Our subject enlisted at Ionia, Mich., in Co. E., 1st Mich. Engineers and Mechanics, Dec. 20, 1862, as a recruit in a Regt., already in the field, and joined his command at Bridge Port, Ala. He went with Sherman's expedition and participated in the battles of Resaca, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost and Atlanta. He went on the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas to Washington and was present at the grand review. The service of his Regt., was largely that of constructing bridges, building roads or tearing them up, laying pontoons, often under fire of the enemy, and doing such other exposed duty as was required of them. He was frequently exposed to the enemy's bullets, when the army was at rest, and following out the directions of commanding officers who assumed control of the engineering department of the army. He

was discharged from service at Jackson, Mich., in Sept., 1865, long after the close of the war. Mr. Brown has been twice married; his first wife, Elizabeth Davis, died soon after her husband's return from the army, leaving four children, all living—Ross, Elmer, Alice and Sallie. He was married on the last occasion in Quincy, Ill., Oct., 1880, to Julia Atkinson, a native of Ill., born Feb. 12, 1850. Three children were born to this union—Harvey, Eddie and Clarence, all living. Our subject learned the painter's trade prior to the war, and has followed that business ever since. He works at painting in Quincy during the season. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Baptist Church. Politically he has never voted any other than the Republican ticket.

ANDREW J. ROCK, of Sadorus, Ill., was born in Ind., March 21, 1832, a son of William and Nancy (Beaver) Rock. His father was a native of Md., and his paternal grandfather emigrated from Germany in colonial days. In 1835, when our subject was but a child of 3 years his parents, with a view of bettering their circumstances, wended their way West locating upon Ill. prairies four miles south of the present town of Sadorus, who with the Sadorus family were the only settlers for many miles around. There young Andrew grew up in the noble calling of tilling the farm, attending school, and assisting his father year by year to add to his broad possessions. Some of the lumber in the barn upon the homestead was hauled by our subject from Chicago, by ox team. There his mother died when he was 14 years of age, and his father, the old pioneer, lived to see his 85th birthday, and died upon the farm he had occupied for 57 years. At this comfortable homestead the writer found the old veteran scout, Andrew J. Rock, and from pioneer days the old homestead has grown until now 600 acres of magnificent soil is comprehended within its capacious limits. Whilst there Mr. Rock pointed out a field now sown with wheat and said, "that now sown would be the 57th crop grown upon that same property." In 1859, Mr. Rock removed to Jasper, Mo., where he engaged in extensive farm and stock operations, and there the first tocsin of war reached his ears. Here he was upon rebel soil and his outspoken denunciation of secession resulted in the confiscation of his stock. Boiling with indignation, he determined to seek revenge, joining a local military Co., and on July 5, 1861, participated in the battle of Carthage, Mo., and on Aug. 1st, his name was found enrolled with the other members with the 6th Kan. Cav., stationed at Fort Scott, Kan. His daring acts and unsurpassed bravery soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, hence "Andy Rock," as he was and is familiarly known, was selected as a scout, one of the most dangerous positions in army service, who took chances upon being caught, and only one judgment was meted out to a scout, namely, death. With a full knowledge of his hazardous work, our hero entered upon his duties of carrying dispatches. When the troops were sent to the Choctaw Nation for the purpose of enlisting Indians, Mr. Rock moved in advance, which was dangerous work, as many of the tribe had already declared in favor of secession. The trip, however, was a success and 4,000 Indian recruits were mustered into the service.

In the fall of 1862 he accompanied Gen. Blunt into Ark., and took part in the battle of Cane Hill. On the morning of that battle with a squad of men, he started to locate the rebel artillery, which was constantly belching forth their destroying missiles into the Union ranks. He rode within 100 yards of the guns, locating them, reported to Gen. Blunt, who sent the 6th Cav., who drove the rebels out of their hiding place and into the valley, protected by high banks. Mr. Rock, with 40 men after him, rushed into the valley, and were instantly surrounded by concealed rebels, who shot many of them down, and within a few moments all were killed with the exception of Mr. Rock and five of his followers, who, by a desperate effort, had escaped that fate. Rebel bullets flew past him like hail stones, and he has often wondered

since how he escaped. The rebels hung out a flag of truce, whereupon Gen. Blunt and Mr. Rock met the rebel officers, to make terms for taking over the dead and wounded. During the night the rebels "folded their tents, like the Arabs, and silently stole away."

The following morning Mr. Rock located the enemy 20 miles distant, and whilst out in search of a foraging party, was attacked by bushwhackers, wounded in the left knee, and carries the ball imbedded in his limb to this day. This accident compelled him to seek a hospital at Fayetteville, Ark., where he suffered untold pain, and continued until March, 1863; was then sent to Ft. Scott, and not until June was he able to enter upon his dangerous duties again. After joining, he was sent on an expedition through Mo. and Ark., to the Choctaw Nation, traveling much of the time through the rebel country, usually alone, and never with more than one companion. In Oct., 1863, while scouting for the main train crossing Ozark Mountains in Ark., one day about 4 P. M., and in company with Thomas Whiteside, James McLaughlin and six citizens, left the train and started for Ft. Scott, stopping the same evening at a farm house to procure some supper, and whilst it was being prepared, was fired upon by rebels. They promptly returned the fire, killing two of the enemy and dispersing the others, after which they returned to enjoy their meal, then made good their escape before reenforcements could arrive. They traveled all night, and in the morning entered a farm house to obtain breakfast,and there discovered 9 rebels enjoying their repast, and before preparations could be made for their capture, they succeeded in escaping.

Mr. Rock, being suspicious of the locality, concluded other Rebels were in the vicinity, hence started in haste towards Ft. Scott and was immediately pursued by some 90 Rebels. Within a mile one of the citizens of the party was captured, and another, half a mile further along, both of whom were shot on the spot as spies. At the end of another 2 miles, two more of the citizens' horses gave out, and as they were some distance in the lead, Mr. Rock hastily hid the men in a clump of bushes, and again resumed his mad flight. This came near costing him his life, for the Rebel horses being fresh they had succeeded in closing the distance between them. Mr. Rock, however, to protect his comrades continued in the rear, exposing himself to the enemy's bullets as they whizzed thick and fast around him. Two of the balls took effect in the horses, but not being serious wounds they carried their riders in safety beyond the Rebels' reach. One of his men was wounded in the thigh, but succeeded in keeping his place in the saddle. Just then two of the Rebels dashed onto Rock, but as they did so, their horses fell dead, pierced by the bullets from our hero's carbine. The Rebels then started for a ford across the north fork of Spring River but a mile distant, and as Mr. Rock was about to dash across, the Rebels closed in upon the ford and cut him off. He however had no desire to become a prisoner, quickly turned his faithful mare down the stream and dashed under the low hanging limbs of the large trees, struck the river some distance below, where the banks were high. As it was a question of life or death, he plunged over that steep bank and his faithful charger carried him safely to the other side of the stream, followed by the devilish yells and merciless bullets of the disappointed Rebels. He joined his command to find that another of his comrades had been lost, leaving him with three men, namely the other two scouts and one of the citizens. Mr. Rock is convinced his pursuers desired to take him alive, that they might enjoy the pleasure of shooting him as a spy, as on several occasions during the flight they could have shot him. Knowing this he determined to sell his life as dearly as possible or die in the attempt.

In Aug., 1864, with his trusted friend and companion Whiteside, he started out a distance of some 40 miles from Ft. Scott to locate the Rebels, and the second morning out observed a woman moving on horseback at full speed. Foragers were in that vicinity from the Union army, and Mr. Rock knew that the place was literally swarming with guerrillas who were li-

able to swoop down upon the foragers at any moment, therefore halted the woman who claimed that she was going in haste to see a sick friend. Mr. Rock was confident she was lying, and accused her of being a Union spy about to notify the Union Camp of their presence in that vicinity. The diplomacy of our subject bore fruit, she intimating that she was on her way to the Rebel camp to inform them of the presence of the Union foragers. Thus besides being enabled to notify the foragers he was also informed as to the postion of the Rebels, which was the object of his mission. On the following morning our dashing scouts, Rock and Whiteside called at a woman's house, supposed to be in sympathy with the Rebel cause, to obtain breakfast, at the same time intimating that they were Southern men. While sitting on their horses engaging the woman in conversation, three rebels dashed from the ravine and in an instant had our subject and his comrade covered with their carbines. Mr. Rock, as cool as the grass which grew beneath his feet, showed no alarm, bade the men good morning, stating that their host had informed them that they were Southern men.

Therefore, they grew calm, their guns dropped by their side, whereupon, in the twinkling of an eye. Rock's two loaded revolvers, as also that of his assistant, were levelled upon the intruders. The men were disarmed of their guns and other weapons, marched to headquarters and entered there as prisoners. This was one of the most brilliant efforts of Mr. Rock's scouting life, and as a reward showers of encomiums and praise were rendered to our gallant troopers for their magnificent dash for liberty, and the successful capture of three of the most daring of Southern outlaws. Even the newspapers commented upon this daring and successful capture. As a small token of reward the Gen. in command presented Whiteside, and Mr. Rock with the horses and arms captured from the prisoners, the later of which he still retains and will always preserve as mementoes of that daring encounter.

There are scores of other instances where Mr. Rock took desperate chances and encountered hairbreadth escapes, but to give them all in detail, or to illustrate or to protray his dangers, would fill a volume, hence from the instances given above, we must leave the reader to judge as to the hazardous occupation in which he was for several years engaged. His whole army life was full of successful and brilliant achievements, performed under difficulties which would deter the great majority of men, which drew from his superior officers strong expressions of commendation and praise. Carrying a rebel bullet in his limb, and shattered in health from his dangerous and exposed occupation, he was compelled to retire from the army Dec. 1, 1864, leaving behind him a record for fast and long riding, never equalled by any other man. For instance he rode 350 miles in four days; 100 miles in 24 hours, and 85 miles between sunrise and sunset.

After his retirement, he returned to his former home near Sadorus, where he has since lived, with the exception of a short time when he sojourned in Kansas. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Sadorus; a Knight Templar; a life long Democrat, and has held many offices of trust in his county. Mr. Rock has been four times married, the first occasion being in 1853, and the last in 1883, when he was united in matrimony to Elizabeth Griffin. He is the father of 8 children, one of whom is by his last wife. Mr. Rock is a noble representative of a race whose impulses are all opposed to bondage and oppression, and whose warmest sympathies were enlisted for the national cause. He will be ever held in grateful remembrance and honored by his many friends when the throne of tyranny shall have crumbled to dust, the proudest dynasties forgotten, and slavery and slave confederacies laid among the relics of a barbarous age.

SAMUEL M. MANN, a resident of Quincy, Ill., and a member of the G. A. R., was born in Marion Co., Mo., July 9, 1845, a son of

Harvey J. and Emily J. (Eldis) Mann, who were both Kentuckians by birth. The former was born March 18, 1815, and the latter Feb. 4, 1814. The father has been an Elder in the Presbyterian Church since the earliest recollection of our subject, and is regarded as an upright and exemplary Christian gentlemen. He went to Mo. in 1835, and in 1847, settled on the farm on which he now lives. Samuel was reared to farm life and attained a good common-school education. At the outbreak of the war, the family promptly allied themselves with the cause of the Union. To be a Union man in Mo. in those days, meant estrangement from former friends, persecutions and dangers which people located within the borders of the Union States knew nothing of. The family was frequently threatened with persecution, and on one occasion the father was taken out of his house at midnight, arrested and taken to a rebel camp some ten miles off. Here they compelled him to sign an agreement not to divulge the movements of the rebel army to their enemies, and a copy of this document he has preserved, making such changes in the wording as to render its tenor less objectionable. Upon his signing this, he was permitted to return home, and was never rearrested, though constantly warned of the consequences which would follow unfaithfulness to his parole. His premises were stripped of everything movable which would be of any value to the Confederacy, including all his horses excepting one two-year-old colt. An incident worthy of note is the following: Prior to the war, in 1860, a Presbyterian minister, named Rev. Jones, came from Vt. and was employed as pastor of the church in which Father Mann was an Elder. With this minister came his wife's brother and sisters whose names were Murdock. In the neighborhood was a family named Hicks, parishoners of Rev. Jones. The Hicks family were rabid rebels, while Mr. Jones and the Murdocks were strong in the advocacy of the Union cause. A tender alliance was formed between Miss Hicks and Arthur Murdock, and at the outbreak of the war, the Hickses joined the rebel army and young Murdock enlisted in the 2nd Ill. Cav. These circumstances at once caused an estrangement, and Miss Hicks was forbidden to have anything further to do with Murdock. But true to her womanly instincts, she set about secretly to devise means of perpetuating the acquaintance of young Murdock, and Mrs. Mann, a stepmother of our subject, became the medium of communication between the young lovers. Miss Hicks would bring her letters to the Mann home, and Mrs. Mann would mail them, receiving in return the loving epistles of young Murdock in her own name, and promptly delivering them to his affianced. In this way a correspondence was kept up for nearly two years; but the sad sequel to it all—young Murdock was killed in battle at Island No. 10.

Following the death of the young patriot, Miss Hicks still remained loyal to the Union, and especially to the Mann family. In 1863 a delegation of rebels had passed sentence of death, by hanging, upon four of the prominent Union men in the neighborhood. Miss Hicks secretly communicated the startling news to Father Mann, who at once informed the parties, who were still at liberty. The result was, the men's lives were saved, and to the loyalty and goodness of heart of Miss Hicks they owe their lives. Our heroine married after the war, but is now a widow, residing in California. In the year 1862 young Samuel picked up his heels and ran away from home, going to Quincy for the purpose of enlisting. But, on the importunities of friends, in view of his youth, and being the only child, returned home, and remained until the following year, when, Aug. 10, 1863, he enlisted as private in Co. L, 11th Mo. Cav. Here, again, is evidence of the cost of being a Union man. His childhood playmates and school companions were mostly in the rebel army, and it certainly required almost supernatural power to induce a young man to enlist to meet them in deadly combat, but love of country was strong in this young and vigorous heart, and he cast his fortunes with the side which he believed to be right. He was drilled and equipped at Benton Barracks. Shortly he went to the front, and was actively engaged in

scouting and escort duty in Mo. and Ark., being in constant contact with marauding bands of guerrillas and bushwhackers. In Feb., 1864, we find him under fire in the battle of Spring River, Ark., and in May he fought the enemy at Jackson Post, Ark. Subsequently the Regt. moved to Duvall's Bluff, where the boys suffered much from malaria, and a large number of them succumbed to the intense heat. The water, too, was very bad, and contributed much to aid the ravages of the disease. While here a detachment, our subject being one of them, was detailed on special service at Lake Bluff, where they had charge of the recuperating stables of the Union, and remained until Sept., 1864, when they moved to Hay Station, where the Govt. had a large force of men engaged in hay-making. Here they were engaged in constant skirmishes, and several battles, occasioned by the persistent harassing of the rebels. The next move was to Brownsville, Ark., and subsequently they went into winter quarters at Little Rock, Ark., remaining until June 27, 1865, when they received orders to report to Gen. Canby, at New Orleans, where our soldier boy was mustered out July 27, 1865, as Orderly Sergeant of his Co.

Returning to his home he was engaged in teaching for some time. During the war the Elder Mann was elected County Judge, and at the first election after the disbanded soldiers had returned, the disfranchised rebels showed how severely they felt the disgrace of disfranchisement. Our subject was employed as clerk of the election in his precinct, and sat all day with a pen in his right hand, his left grasping the handle of a six shooter. The rebels publicly announced that no Republican should vote at their election. A number of personal contests occurred, principally with fists, but occasionally a revolver or knife was brought into use. For six or seven years comrade Mann farmed during the sumers, and continued teaching during the winters. In 1881, he began the prosecution of Govt. Claims, which, in connection with insurance, real estate, loans, etc., has been his business since, he being now the senior member of the firm of Mann & Thrush, who have been very successful in the prosecution of Government claims. Feb. 28, 1867, Mr. Mann was united in marriage to Mattie M. Wiseman, who was born in Scotland Co., Mo., Aug. 28, 1845, the daughter of Josiah S. and Rebecca (Johnston) Wiseman. Her father was a resident of Lewis Co., Mo., during the war, and suffered many persecutions for his Union sentiments. His house was three times surrounded by rebels, the purpose being understood to be his murder; but he was a man of powerful frame and nerve, and each time succeeded in evading them, and shortly, joined the Mo. Militia. On one occasion when Mr. Wiseman's house was surrounded by the foe in the night, his wife answered their call from an upstairs window, and received in response a volley of fire, one ball making a severe wound in her left breast. Mr. Wiseman was in the house at the time and made his escape by going down cellar and passing out under the house, as he supposed, on the opposite side from his would-be captors. Unfortunately a squad was watching his outcome and greeted him with a volley of fire, but he escaped very miraculously. To Mr. and Mrs. Mann two sons have been born. Harvey J. and John C. M., both married and living at St. Joe, Mo. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Mann is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies. The boys are active workers in the Sons of Veterans.



SAMUEL VAN BRUNT, of the enterprising and public spirited business men of Sidney, Ill., we have selected for our present subject. He enlisted in the late Rebellion Sept. 23, 1861, in Co. I., 10th Ill. Cav. He moved to Camp Butler, thence to Quincy, from there to St. Louis and then was ordered to the battle ground of Pea Ridge; but at Springfield, Mo., he was detained and stationed with his Regt. guarding army supplies for 6 months. Whilst there Mr. Van Brunt was detailed for service in the Quartermaster's Dept.; at Marshfield, his duties being to take charge of a squad

of men and locate provisions for man and beast, for use in the army and report the result at headquarters. He continued in this department until the following spring, then with his Regt. he moved to Pilot Knob, thence to Cape Girardeau to intercept the rebel Gen. Marmaduke at Jackson, Mo., and there engaged him in a heavy battle. For meritorious conduct our subject was promoted to be a Corporal and placed upon guard duty. Previous to the last named battle he was three days and nights in the saddle, and as a brave and courageous man was required for service during the night of the battle, he was the one selected. He stood at his post throughout the night under a drenching rain and towards morning went out to relieve the guards, when he found one of them sleeping peacefully, his body in a slight hollow and his head upon the bank, and, with the exception of his head, completely submerged in water. The following day his Regt. again started in pursuit of Marmaduke, with whom they had another conflict at Poplar Bluff, capturing many of his men, taking them back to Bloomfield. Returning to Pilot Knob, they fitted up for a trip to Little Rock, Ark., their movements being contested by a heavy skirmishing with the rebels. They remained at Brownsville, Ark., for a short rest, which was broken in upon by expeditions in different directions. Near Bayou Meta they fought and defeated the rebels under Price, Hinman and Marmaduke.

A year afterwards while Mr. Van Brunt was on picket duty a rebel approached him under a flag of truce and in the conversation which ensued inquired if our subject was not in the battle of Bayou Meta at the same time, informing him that his command was more hotly pressed and sustained more injuries than in any other battle up to that time.

His Regt. next moved to Little Rock, crossed the river and had a sharp, warm conflict with the enemy, who retired with some loss within his fortifications, which were also stormed and taken, causing the defenders to seek safety in retreat. Following up the victory of the previous day, Mr. Van Brunt and his Regt. pursued the fleeing enemy, whom they followed for two days; a constant heavy skirmish was kept up throughout the chase, and when abandoned they returned to Little Rock, where they were stationed until the winter. Here our subject veteranized and returned home on veteran furlough. After reassembling they went to Nashville, Tenn., thence to Little Rock, where the Regt. was re-organized, and was engaged in holding in check the rebels under Shelby and Marmaduke, who were raiding that section of the country. Whilst here they had constant skirmishes and small engagements, and followed Price from place to place, on the last occasion of his movement into Mo. On one occasion in the line of his duty Mr. Van Brunt forded the Ark. River when the water came above his horse's back, and withont a change of clothing, and during a cold night, he rode a distance of 24 miles. At Brownsville those of the Regt. that had not veteranized were mustered out and the 15th Ill. Cav. was consolidated with his Regt., remained there until Feb., when they went to New Orleans and soon thereafter to Mobile, arriving there shortly after that city was evacuated. They next marched overland through the great pine forests of the South to Baton Rouge, then to New Orleans, where they received their pay, and thence by boat to Shreveport. After a short delay they started upon that long and tedious mareh over the country to San Antonio, Tex., where they were employed upon guard duty until Nov. 22, 1865, when they were mustered out and placed *en route* for home.

Jan. 6, 1866, he was finally discharged at Camp Butler, after a service of 4 years and 3 months, enduring great hardships and privations on behalf of his threatened country, and rejoicing in the reflection that he had not a mark upon his body to indicate that he had been in battle. By reason of chronic disease and sore eyes he was placed in a hospital at Cassville, Mo., and the Surgeon refusing to discharge him, when he desired to go, he stole out of the hospital and succeeding in joining his command. Our hero's brother Hendrick when

16 years of age served in the 10th Iowa Inf. He was seriously wounded in the breast at the battle of Lookout Mt., taken prisoner, cast into the rebel prison, first at Libby, then at Andersonville, where, after a prison life of 13 months he died a most horrible death upon the very day he was to have been paroled and set at Liberty. His body, with thousands of other brave patriotic soldiers, found in Southern soil, an unknown resting place. Our subject, Mr. Van Brunt, is a native of Ohio, born near Greenville, Sept. 1, 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Malvina (Brown) Van Brunt, whose families were among the early settlers of that State. Samuel's parents moved to Ind, when he was a boy 4 years of age; later his mother died, and his father being an invalid, much care and responsibility was thrown upon our subject, whose personal labors largely contributed to the support of the family. His opportunities to obtain an education were decidedly poor, yet occasionally he attended what was known as the "Bedbug" school house, near Sidney. In 1854, with a broken family circle, he moved to Ill., settling upon a farm near Sidney. He has continued to live in the same county since that time. He is engaged in farming, stock raising, and in the grain and mercantile business, and without any attempt at flattery, it can be said of him that owing to his business ability and well applied energy, he has succeeded in accumulating a respectable fortune, which he can now enjoy during his declining years. Although he is a prominent Republican, he has never sought or permitted his name to be used in connection with any office. He is a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at Sidney, of which he has been for many years its trusted Quartermaster, and the financial prosperity attending that institution is largely attributable to Mr. Van Brunt's business ability and labor on its behalf. He is also a Free Mason.

March 19, 1866, he married Belle Sampson, to which marriage 8 children have been born—Marcus G., who was killed in a R. R. accident; Raymond B., Gertrude R., Earl Irving, Edgar C., Myrtle S., Chester S., and Clyde, who died at the age of two years.

The success and happiness attending Mr. Van Brunt's life again proclaim the truth of the assertion that patriotism, business honor and uncompromising energy will always bring their reward.

JACOB EISELE, a leading tailor of Sterling, Ill., was born Nov. 11, 1840, at Baden, Germany. His parents were Jacob and Barbara (Kiest) Eisele. His father belonged to one of the old and distinguished families of Germany, and was brought up to the life of a farmer. He came to the U. S. in 1852, with his parents and a number of kinsfolk, landing at New Orleans, and going by river to New Albany, Ind., the trip occupying 17 days, the boat being heavily laden with railroad rails. Cholera broke out on the boat from New Orleans to New Albany, of which all his relatives, except two cousins and his parents, brothers and sisters, were victims. Locating at New Albany, he for the first year worked on a farm, subsequently removing to the town.

He was one of five children—Christian, Jacob, Louis, Fred and Mina, the last named of whom married John Uhlmer. His father continued to reside in Indiana until his death, in Feb., 1869, his widow surviving him until Sept., 1878. Jacob for some years assisted his father in farm work, but after an attack of fever, which rendered him unfit for such employment, he applied himself to acquire the trade of a tailor. His preliminary education had been received in Germany, and after settling in this country, he continued to prosecute his studies at night and at Sunday schools.

He enlisted in the military service at New Albany, Ind., in July, 1861, and was mustered in as a private of Co. H, 32d Ind. Inf., Aug 24th. The organization of the Regt. was completed at Camp Morton, Ind., Sept. 24, at which time it entered field service, going to Louisville, and thence to New Haven, remaining at the latter place about one month. Then the Regt. was ordered to Camp Nevin, Ky., where the 32d was assigned to the 2d Brig. of the 2d

Div., and went into camp until the army moved on to Green River. The young soldier was for the first time in battle Dec. 17, at Green River, with Terry's Texas Rangers, but two days before it had been engaged in a skirmish, in which two of his company were wounded.

Moving on to Bowling Green, Nashville, and Columbia, where they constructed a bridge over the Duck River, they continued their march by way of Savannah to Shiloh, where they were again in action on that memorable field. The regimental loss in this battle was heavy, and the honors of the fight were dearly bought, but no sacrifice seemed too great for those heroic soldiers pledged to the noble cause of their country. The Regt. was at the siege of Corinth and constantly engaged in action until the evacuation. The command now moved on to Iuka, and thence to Florence, Huntsville, Bellefontaine, and going on to Stephenson, and Battle Creek where they encamped. From Battle Creek, Mr. Eisele was detailed to the recruiting service, and returned to Indianapolis; then to New Albany in Aug. Here on Sept. 30, 1862, he was married to Miss Francis Starck, of New Albany. He rejoined his Regt. at Nashville in Dec., and took part in the battle of Stone River. At Stone River they went into camp until the following June. Their next engagement was at Liberty Gap, from there they moved to Tullahoma, then crossed the Tenn. River to Chickamauga, where Sept. 19 and 20th they were engaged in that sanguinary battle, and then fell back to Rossville, covering the rear. From there they fell back to Chattanooga, where they built breastworks, and where they were besieged by the enemy for two months. Next they participated in the opening of the battle of Orchard Knob, and in the taking of Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863. At Mission Ridge the Federal troops behaved with most conspicuous and splendid gallantry. The command was next ordered to East Tenn. to relieve Burnside, at Knoxville, and there marched and countermarched, during the winter of 1863-64, suffering intensely from want of clothing, and other privations and hardships, until the spring of '64, when they were ordered to Cleveland, Tenn., and there joined Sherman's army when it moved on to Dalton, Ga., and forward on the Atlanta campaign.

The Regt. re-enlisted at Strawberry Plains, but on account of the spring campaign coming on, were unable to get a furlough; and fought through the Atlanta campaign, and the numerous battles that followed, always with distinguished gallantry. May 27, they suffered their heaviest loss at Allatoona Hills. From Allatoona Hills they moved to Marietta, Ga., thence on to Atlanta, participating in all the many skirmishes, battles, and hardships of that memorable campaign. After the fall of Atlanta the Regt. was ordered to Indianapolis, Ind., where it was mustered out Sept. 6, 1864, and returning to his home at New Albany, Mr. Eisele resumed his trade as a tailor. He remained here until 1873, when he removed to Sterling, Ill., where he established his business Aug. 24 of that year, in which he has since achieved a notable success and a distinctively leading position.

Mr. Eisele is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 612, of Rock River, Ill.; Sterling Chapter, 57; Knights Templar, the Sterling Commandery, 57; also a member of Will Robinson Post, No. 274, G. A. R. He is a Republican and a worthy citizen, imbued with the principles which constitute integrity and incorruptible honor.

Mrs. Eisele died June 3, 1885, leaving 8 children, two having died. The names of the living are—Francis, now Mrs. Henry Crouse, of Sterling, Ill.; Jacob, engaged in his father's business; Charles, now in Chicago; Emma, now Mrs. Gactz, of Sterling, Ill.; William, a jeweler in Sterling; and Edward, Robert and George, now being educated in the schools at Sterling.

DAVID HUNTER was born July 20, 1802, at Washington, D. C. He entered West Point in 1818 and was graduated from that institution in 1822. He entered the military service as 2nd Lieut., 5th U. S. Inf., July 1 following. In 1828 he was promoted to 1st Lieut., to Captain of 1st Dragoons in

1833, and to Paymaster to rank as Major, in 1842, in which capacity he continued twenty years. When the rebellion broke out he was commissioned Col. of the 6th U. S. Cav., dating from May 14, 1861. In August following he received the full rank of Maj. Gen. of Volunteers. His military life prior to this was on the frontier. He served in Oregon and in all the territories. He resigned his position as Paymaster went to Washington and tendered his services to the President. His first action was in the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. In this unfortunate engagement Gen. Hunter took his command two miles up the river and crossing at Sudley's Ford, attacked the enemy from the north in conjunction with a division under Gen. Heintzelman. By traitors who had the confidence of the Govt., and in the possession of its military plans, this movement was given to the enemy as soon as it was determined upon. This treason caused Hunter's flank movement to be anticipated and successfully met by the rebels. When the Union troops reached the crossing they found it strongly defended by the enemy with numerous troops and masked batteries of artillery. In the face of all opposition Hunter's Div. crossed the stream, charged the rebels in their hidden recesses and actually drove them two miles before the order for retreat was received. The battle was a National disaster, yet two Divisions of the Union army, Hunter's and Heintzelman's, fought with an energy and courage that would be creditable to the best army in the world. During this battle Gen. Hunter received from a minie ball a severe wound in the neck, from which he was a long time recovering. Subsequently he was ordered to report to Gen. Fremont, whose headquarters was then at St. Louis.

After the first Missouri campaign, in the fall of 1862, he succeeded Fremont in the command of the Department of the West. Not long after he was succeeded by General Halleck, and transferred to the Department of Kansas, with headquarters at Leavenworth. The spring following (1863) he was transferred to the Department of the South. It was while in this campaign that he issued his famous proclamation freeing all the slaves of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, by virtue of declaration of martial law. This manifesto of the General created quite a stir in political circles, and brought upon the administration of President Lincoln a storm of abuse. It raised the issue again that the war was only for the freedom of the slaves. The President countermanded and Gen. Hunter was much censured for impolitic and unauthorized order. He was only a little in advance of the issue, which was surely following. Having been recalled from the Department of the South, the Gen. was next called upon to preside over the court martial convened for the trial of Fitz-John Porter. In the fall of 1863 Gen. Hunter was appointed Inspector-General of the Union forces in the Southwest, which position he held until May, 1864, when he was transferred to the command of Va. In the fall of of 1865 he was relieved by Gen. Sheridan.

After the close of the war Gen. Hunter presided over the military commission held for the trial of the conspirators charged with being accessory to the assassination of President Lincoln. He was retired from active service in 1866.

He died Feby. 2, 1886. Few commanding officers of the army had a more extended experience in military service than Gen. Hunter. He was constantly in the service nearly half a century, serving in almost all the departments and in nearly every capacity, always with credit to himself and honor to his country. In person he was tall, commanding, with a strong military bearing, eyes dark, with dark complexion and black hair, which was straight and worn long, giving him much the appearance of the native American.

WILLIAM MURRAY, book-keeper, a native of Ill., was born July 16, 1841. His parents were William and Grace (Cribbes) Murray, who were natives of Scotland. His father was born at Glasgow, 1793, and his mother at Edinburgh in 1800. They came to Ill. in 1837, located in Morgan Co.,

then removed to Cass Co., where they spent their lives. Our subject was the 7th child of the family of 9, only 5 of whom are now living, namely: Henry, resides in Virginia, Ill., hotelkeeper; Mrs. Ann Neely, resides in Mo.; Agnes, wife of Charles L. Olds, of Seattle, and Eliza who married Robinson Jacobs and resides upon the old homestead in Cass Co. William's early life was spent in the town of Virginia, where he attended school and was in attendance at Union College at the outbreak of the war, when his course of study was summarily interrupted. He enlisted Aug. 1, 1861, as a private in Co. K, 33d Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into the service at Springfield, Sept. 2d. The Regt. went to Mo., drew arms at the arsenal at St. Louis, and engaged in guarding railroads. Two companies were attacked by the rebel Jeff Thompson and was engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with greatly superior numbers. Co. E was distant about 3 miles from Co. K, and on hearing the firing they went to the relief and were ambushed. Co. E was on the north side of Big River and K was on the south side, hence they were unable to make a junction. Co. E after desperate resistance was captured and 13 members of Co. K. were wounded and captured. The Co. rejoined the Regt. at Arcadia, Mo. The next expedition was against Jeff Thompson at Frederickstown, where he was utterly defeated. The winter of 1861-2 was spent in Arcadia, where the Regt. was engaged in the construction of a large fort, and continued there until March 2d, when it started South under Gen. Steele and joined Gen. Curtis' forces on White River, Ark. There was little fighting, but an immense deal of exhausting marching and fatigue duty until July, when Curtis' forces started toward the Miss.

July 7th, occurred the battle of Cache River and Cotton Plant, which was fought by about 10,000 rebels against 2,000 Union soldiers under Gen. Curtis, at which the enemy were completely routed with great loss. On the same expedition this little army marched from Clarendon to Helena, a distance of 65 miles in 24 hours. This feat was rendered necessary by reason of exhausted supplies and none nearer obtainable. The summer of 1862 was spent in guerrilla warfare and in patroling the Miss. River. In the fall of 1862, our subject was detailed for recruiting service. at which he was engaged until March, 1863, then rejoined his Co., at Pilot Knob, and shortly after started upon the Vicksburg campaign. The Regt. was assigned to Benton's Brig., in Carrs' Div., in the 13th A. C., Gen. McClernand being Corps commander. Before crossing the river into Miss., a detail of one Co. from each Regt. was organized into a skirmish Brig., commanded by Gen. T. J. Brody. Co. K, 33d Ill., was the first to arrive on the Miss. side and led the advance until the investment of Vicksburg, and participated in the battle of Fort Gibson, the first advance on Jackson, battle of Champion Hills, and the battle of Black River Bridge. The position of the 33rd is described by Gen. Grant in his Memoirs, being the only Regt. mentioned by him. It bore a prominent part in the campaign against Vicksburg, where it was in the front and dug its way up to the rebel works and were there from beginning to end of the siege. After the fall of Vicksburg, they were a part of Gen. Sherman's army, at the siege and capture of Jackson, and aided in the destruction of the railroad leading south from Jackson. It returned to Vicksburg, and in the latter part of August embarked for New Orleans, and thence went on an expedition into West La., which lasted about two months, reaching as far west as Opelousas. It returned to New Orleans and embarked for Texas, arriving at Arkansas Pass, after a stormy passage. Thence marched up the coast to St. Joseph Island and crossed to Matagorda Island where they besieged and captured Fort Esperenza. They then crossed to the main land and spent the winter of 1863–'4 in Indianola, Texas. On Jan. 1, the Regt. re-enlisted with the exception of our subject, who, with other non-veterans, was transferred to the 99th Ill., when he was detailed as Chief Clerk of the Post Q. M., Capt. M. D. Massie. He remained in Texas until June, 1864. when he rejoined his old Regt., the 33rd, at Breasher City, La., in July. He continued with his Co., until Sept., then proceeded to New Orleans,

where he embarked for N. Y. on board a ship, carrying 300 rebel prisoners. He was mustered out at Springfield, Oct. 11, 1864, and received his final pay and discharge on the 18th—having been mustered out as Sergeant.

The original muster roll of Co. K, Sept., 1861, contained the names of 3 commissioned officers and 99 enlisted men. During the war there were added to the Co. 75 by recruits, and by transfer from the 72nd and 117th Regt., 30, making a total of 207 names on the company rolls. Of this number 16 were killed or died from wounds, 88 were discharged on account of disability, 30 discharged on account of wounds, and one deserted. The Co. had 5 Captains, 4 1st Lieuts., and 3 2nd Lieuts. Three of the Captains and 2 of the Lieuts. were from the ranks.

Co. K marched thousands of miles, fought in many battles and campaigned in Mo., Ark., Miss., La., Texas and Ala., and won a record that will live for ages. In the mountains of Mo., the swamps of Ark., on the banks of the Great River, and where the waters of the Gulf in their ceaseless surges break upon the shores of Texas, its comrades are sleeping the dreamless sleep of the dead. "After life's fitful fever" they are at rest.

Mr. Murray returned to his parental home and engaged in teaching for the succeeding 11 years. He was married Dec. 24, 1868, to Mary F. McClure, daughter of John W. and Harriet McClure, a native of Ill. Her father was born in Natchez, Miss., and her mother in Rockingham Co., Va. To this union five children have been born, namely: Mabel, Edwin, Anna J., Roscoe C., and Edward W., who died in infancy. Mr. Murray was engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Va. for several years, came to Quincy in March, 1887, at the opening of the Soldier's Home. Here he has charge of all the books of the institution and all the issues of every kind. He is a staunch Republican, a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., having joined the order in Va. in 1868. He has filled the offices of Commander, Officer of the Day, and Adjutant. Mrs. Murray is a member of the Christian Church.

J. O. Harvey, of the enterprising and public spirited men of Sidney, Ill., our present subject, occupies a promising and leading place. He was born in Ind., Feb. 1, 1837, a son of John E. and Nancy (Miller) Harvey, the former born in 1800 in Va., and a descendant on his great great grandmother's side, of the Madison family, of which President James Madison was a typical representative. Henry Harvey, grandfather of our subject, fought in the army in the Revolutionary war. The parents about 1827, settled in Ind., being among the early settlers of that State, where was born our subject. The father was a merchant and stock dealer and continued in that business until 1853, when he removed to Douglas Co., Ill., where he selected a large tract of land with the view of enlarging his stock interests. Young Harvey received the advantages accorded young boys brought up in the country at that period. He continued with his parents until the late Rebellion, when he enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Co. E, 79 Ill. Vol. Inf., and soon after went to the front at Louisville, where his Regt. was placed in Gen. Sill's Div. At Frankfort, Ky., his Regt. was with the Div., but not actively engaged. It joined the main army at Chaplin Hills, soon after the encounter at that place. The command then moved to Crab Orchard and Danville, Ky. On the route he was taken sick and left at Danville, then sent to Louisville, where he endured intense suffering from camp fever and a severe cough brought on by exposure, hard marching and poor water. After leaving the hospital, being still unable to enter the ranks, he was placed on detached duty at Bowling Green, afterwards joining his Regt. at Murfreesboro, where it was detailed to build fortifications to serve as a base of supplies.

June 24, 1863 his command moved via Liberty Gap, at which place his Co. was detached as skirmishers throughout the engagement, then marched to Winchester and Tullahoma. About the middle of Aug. he joined in the Chattanooga campaign, crossing the mountains, and into Chickamauga, where the combined armies of Longstreet, Bragg and Johnston were encoun-

tered, and a bloody and desperate battle, lasting two days, was fought. On the morning of Sept. 19th Mr. Harvey's Regt. moved to the center of the main army, a distance of 12 miles, by forced march, to support Gen. McCook. The Regt. charged the Rebel lines, and simultaneously the latter broke through the Union lines to its left, and got in the rear of the 79th, and finally surrounded it, when Mr. Harvey and about 80 of his comrades were taken prisoners. They were taken over the river, where they found about 2,500 of their comrades, also victims, on their way to rebel prisons. They were taken to Dalton, Ga., thence to Atlanta, where they were placed in a stockade north of the city, with barely enough to eat and keep them alive. On arrival he had been two days without food, was placed in the open courtyard, without shelter, and when another two-days rations were served him he was compelled to eat immediately, and still his appetite was unappeased. Finally they reached Richmond, and the doors of Libby Prison were unfolded to receive the now disconsolate, unhappy and hungry victims. After a few days Mr. Harvey was transferred to "Castle Thunder," after being stripped of all his valuables and some concealed money, and shortly after placed on the second floor of what was known as the Pemberton building, on the first floor of which was found stored a lot of sugar and salt belonging to a Jew, who refused to sell it to the Confederate Govt. at a fair price, and even when it became known to the guards that the boys were stealing it they made no serious objections. The boys had of these commodities all they wanted, having stolen in the night about 7 hogsheads of sugar and about 2,500 lbs. of salt, of which Mr. Harvey obtained his full share, which was all they had to eat for several days. On Nov. 14, 1863, being very sick, he and another were placed in the hospital, where the latter died of starvation. On showing signs of improvement, Mr. Harvey was again returned to prison, and found his comrades captured with him had been exchanged and replaced by others from the army of the Potomac.

While he was in the hospital he saw 65 prisoners brought there from Belle Isle, all of whom with the exception of five were permitted to die either from starvation or want of attention. The suffering he endured during the days and nights before and after the "cold New Years" of that year, from cold and hunger, beggars description, and our subject is of the firm belief that if it had not been for the good offices of the society of "Christian Relief" all the prisoners would have perished. On Jan. 10, 1864, he was transferred to Belle Isle, a physical wreck, unable to stand from sheer starvation, yet in this condition he was placed upon the open field of the Island, exposed to the cold withering winds, with no resting place but the cold, wet earth, and frequently the opening clouds as his only covering. To give all the incidents and horrors of the prison life would fill a volume, but suffice it to say, that Mr. Harvey now looks back upon those long and weary seven months of terrible suffering and privation, with absolute horror, and wonders how it was possible under the circumstances to have sustained life and survived the fearful experiences. After reaching Belle Isle he was 84 hours without drawing any rations. On one occasion his desperation drove him to cross the "dead-line," to plead with the commander for something to eat, but the leveled rifle of a guard, induced him to run back, just in time to avoid death, which he feared would overtake him in another form. While on the Island, unable longer to bear up and keep himself warm, his feet finally became frozen so badly he could not stand, and he was assigned to the hospital, where he fared little better, being kept almost without food. His own suffering was severe, but no worse than many around him. Comrade Christopher Saul, who lay upon a cot by his side, after enduring terrible agony, exclaimed to Mr. Harvey, that he could stand it no longer and that he must die. Our subject, an exemplary Christian, asked if was prepared, and with some hesitation the dying man replied, no, but soon began to pray. He gave Mr. Harvey his mother's name and address, and requested him to write her intimating the facts, as also that he died a Christian.

This our soldier faithfully communicated to the bereaved mother.

On April 16, 1864, Mr. Harvey was finally paroled, and more dead than alive, got within the Union lines, broken in health and reduced in weight from 150 to 60 lbs. His feelings of joy as he passed down the James River, and sighted the stars and stripes upon the Delaware City, the ship that was to receive him, can not be described with becoming accuracy. So near was he to death's door at the time, that he could not raise his voice above a whisper, and many of his comrades died with their first Union bread in their hands. Immediately after being exchanged, Mr. Harvey was sent to Fortress Monroe, where Gen. Butler was in command; thence to Patterson Park hospital, where for weeks it was a question whether he would survive. On showing signs of returning strength, he was sent to Annapolis, Md. There he was granted a furlough, and placed *en route* for home, without even a cent of money. On reaching home his parents and friends failed to recognize him. He remained home 60 days, and partially recovering his health, returned to his Regt., reporting at Annapolis, Md. He was sent to Chattanooga to join the "boys," and not being fit for the field service, was sent to the convalescent camp, but soon after took his place in the ranks and fought with great credit at the battles of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, at which place, after a long march, he was taken sick and was sent to the hospital at New Albany, Ind., then to Joe Holt hospital where he remained until June 23, 1865, when he was mustered out, after a service of 34 months.

Since the war Mr. Harvey has spent the greater part of his time in or near Sidney, but passed five years in Iowa, where he improved a farm which he still owns, as also valuable property in and about Sidney. For many years he has not worked, himself, but devoted his time looking after his business interests, leading a quiet and retired life. He has been identified with the G. A. R. work for upwards of 20 yeart; is a member of Sidney Post, a Republican and an admirable type of a good, honest Christian, living an exemplary life, honored alike for his record as a soldier as for his upright bearing and Christian character. Mr. Harvey has never married, but has a pleasant home, and enjoys the company of his now aged mother and a sister.

ARTHUR A. HARDING, of Kewanee, Ill., who came of martial ancestry, is a native of Ills., born at Como, Whiteside Co., June 15, 1846, and was raised upon a farm in that neighborhood. His father was Josiah B. Harding, a son of Alpheus Harding, who was a native of Mass.

The Harding family date back in this country to a time previous to the Revolutionary War. The maiden name of Arthur A. Harding's mother was Martha Proctor, and her grandfather was Robert Proctor, who commanded a Co. at Bunker Hill, and is buried at Warwick, Mass.

About 20 days before he was 16 years of age, Arthur A. Harding enlisted, May 21, 1862, in Co. I, 65th Ill. Vol. Inf., and went to Martinsburg, Va., from Chicago. The Regt. lay in Va. during the summer, and at Harper's Ferry in Sept. was captured by the rebels under "Stonewall" Jackson, and being paroled was sent to Chicago. Mr. Harding says it is the conviction of many that the Union forces were "sold out" by Col. Miles. He held afloat a white flag in token of surrender, and while in that act was shot by one of his own men, so that he died before he was removed from the field. It was stated that he was to receive from the rebels $18 for every man surrendered. The Union soldiers numbering 13,000, all in good spirits, well armed and eager for the fight, were paroled on the field after the surrender, as Jackson had not sufficient force to remove such a body of men. The men were exchanged the following April, and sent into Eastern Ky. along the Big Sandy River.

They were pitted against Ben Cordell's guerrilla regiment and finally captured all the



WM. WALTHER.



FRYAR JOBLING.



TRUMAN CULVER.



H. MAHANNAH.

officers and 60 men of this band at Gladesville, W. Va. They then went to Lexington, Ky., and into East Tenn. with Gen. Burnside, and went into winter quarters at Concord, but soon moved with Burnside to Knoxville, where they were besieged for 27 days, and had only three days' rations when Gen. Grant came to their relief. They followed Longstreet to Dandridge, and then to Strawberry Plains, and went into winter quarters near Knoxville, where they camped the remainder of the winter.

Jan. 1, 1864, the men were on the march, and when they reached the Holston River to wade it the ice was so thick that the men used the butts of their muskets to break it, and then had to march 12 miles before they could stop to dry their clothing. The water was so deep that Mr. Harding, who is a short man, was compelled to turn his head back to prevent the water from covering his face. The men had gone out in light marching order from camp at Nicholasville, Ky., leaving blankets and extra clothing behind, so they had only a light blouse, one shirt, a pair of trowsers, shoes and socks. With this outfit they passed the entire severe winter of 1863 and 1864.

In the spring of 1864 the Regt. enlisted for 3 years more, and the men went home for 30 days on a furlough. The newly reorganized Regt. was sent to Gen. Sherman, at Ringgold, Ga., and went him into the fight at Big Shanty, June 15, when the Regt. had a close encounter with the rebel Cav. Was surrounded, and would have been captured, but for the timely arrival of a brigade of the 20th A. C. Mr. Harding remembers this fight well, as it occurred on his birthday, and two men in his company were killed quite near him, and a number wounded.

The 65th continued with Gen. Sherman until the fall of Atlanta, when it was sent in pursuit of Hood, soon capturing and destroying 80 car loads of ammunition. It opened against Hood and fought him at Columbia, and gave him battle at Franklin, which was one of the hottest and most resolutely contested engagements of the war. After this fight the Union army fell back to Nashville. Here this Regt. was in the two days' fight, and assisted in driving the rebels across the State to Clifton.

During the fight at Nashville Mr. Harding was on the skirmish line, and here witnessed the charge of the colored brigade, which fought nobly that day. At Clifton the men took boats on the Tenn. River to Paducah, and were transferred to Cincinnati, Ohio, taking a train there for Washington, D. C., were forwarded to Wilmington, N. C., to operate under Gen. Sherman, whom they joined at Goldsboro, and went with him to Raleigh, and were present at Johnston's surrender. They were then sent to Beaufort, N. C., and took a steamer for Baltimore, and from that point came to Chicago to be mustered out.

Mr. Harding returned to Kewanee, where he first enlisted, and where he is at present residing. After the war he spent one year in Canada, and was eight years in the oil regions, near Titusville, Pa. In 1870 he was married to Miss Ella J. Webster, a daughter of O. J. Webster, of Kewanee, Ill. Mrs. Harding is a lady who takes great interest in all matters that concern the old soldiers. She visited Boston with her husband to attend the National Encampment, and has attended many other such gatherings in different parts of the country. Was also at the unveiling of Grant's monument in Chicago. She is now President of W. R. C., of Kewanee.

This patriotic husband and wife have 5 children—Charles A., born 1871, is a member of Gen. John H. Howe Camp, S. of V.; Lottie C., a young lady, at home, 1873; Nellie A., 1877; George W., 1881, and Bertha L., 1883. Mr. Harding is a Republican, is Commander of Julius A. Pratt Post, No. 143, and member of I. O. O. F. He is foreman is the Pipe Mill of the Western Tube Co.'s Works, a large concern.

While in Pa. Mr. Harding was in the oil business, and afterwards was engaged in a store for 13 years. His family incline to the Baptist faith. He had two brothers in the army, Geo. W., serving one year in the 21st Mass. Regt.; 3 years in the 34th Mass. Regt., and Alpheus, who was in Co. E, 134th Ill.

The genealogy of the family is thus given: A

A. Harding, son of Josiah B., who was son of Alpheus, born in Barre, son of Abijah, born at Barre, Worcester Co., Mass.

W. Frank Bailey, of Galesburg, Ill., a soldier in the army of the Union, was born in Circleville, Ohio, June 14, 1844, and moved to Harrisburg, Pa., and soon after to Wellsboro, when five years of age. His early years were passed at the latter place, where his education began in the common schools, and was afterwards more thoroughly improved at the Wellsboro Academy, until the call for soldiers for the Nation's defence kindled the enthusiasm of the youth of 16, and he enlisted April 22, 1861, at the beginning of the war, in Co. A, 6th Pa. Reserves, for three months' service. When the regiment reached camp the quota of the State was full, and it was mustered into the U. S. service at Washington, D. C., for three years, July 24, receiving the name, by order of Gov. Curtin, as the Pa. Reserves, forming one Corps, and this name was retained for three years.

The Pa. Reserves reached the front at Georgetown, just after the famous, disastrous battle of Bull Run, and was soon merged into the Army of the Potomac. At Dranesville, Va., Dec. 20, 1861, came the first experience of actual conflict with the enemy, where 5 Regts. out on a foraging expedition, encountered Stewart's Brig. and the Louisiana Tigers, making an equal number of men, but the advantage was with the rebels, as they had a 6-gun battery, and the Union force one of four guns; the result was the dispersing of the enemy, and the return of the proud boys in blue, loaded with forage. In March, 1862, this command moved with Gen. McDowell, under Gen. McClellan, and, while the 6th Regt. was cut off from the Div. at White House Landing, and during the 7 days' battle, Stonewall Jackson, with his entire force, passed within gunshot, intent upon capturing the immense store of supplies held there, and the only means of preventing them from falling into his hands was to destroy them; so 500 barrels of whisky were poured into a large pile of goods, and all destroyed by fire. Large pieces of ordnance were also thrown into the Pamunky River, making a very heavy loss. Here, the Regt. being alone, boarded transports, and was transferred to Harrison's Landing, on the James River. It was subsequently transferred to Pope's army. The next contest was the second fight at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, followed by South Mt. and Antietam. At the latter place 24 men of Co. H went into the fight, and 7 came out, leaving 6 dead on the field, which was a fearful loss. The cause of this serious depletion was an order to make a charge in which it was necessary to climb a fence, and while doing this the rebels, in a cornfield, slaughtered about half of the men making the charge, and held their position. The battle of Fredericksburg was fought Dec. 13, 1862, and the company lost more than half of its men, and Mr. Bailey received a shot through his right shoulder, under the following circumstances: On account of ill health, he was not on duty, and, as he was with his company, marching to the fight, he was left, without a gun, to guard the knapsacks. He being anxious to participate in the battle, soon found a man who was willing to give up his gun and take the place as guard; so Mr. Bailey ran and overtook his comrades, and went with them in a charge upon the rebels, driving them back, when, discovering a Johnny in front of him, hiding behind a tree, he determined to capture a prisoner; so, waiting until the man had fired, Mr. Bailey rushed forward, and, at the point of the bayonet, ordered him to "come along." Mr. Bailey being a slight youth, the man hesitated, but a prod of the bayonet decided the question, and the captor, with his prisoner, started toward the Union lines. At that moment a shot came, striking the right shoulder of Mr. Bailey, passing through it; but he did not flinch nor release his hold upon the prisoner, but, grasping him with the left hand, went on, carrying his gun in the right. Looking around, a rebel battery was seen trained upon him, and a man just ready to pull the lanyard. Mr. Bailey instantly jumped into the ditch, and a grape-shot from

the battery passed through the abdomen of the prisoner, making a mortal wound. Leaving his canteen with the dying man, Mr. Bailey made his way to his Co., falling, utterly exhausted, at the Captain's feet, and it was 4 months before he was discharged from the hospital, able to rejoin his regiment, which he found at Fairfax Station.

June, 1863, the 6th Regt. was assigned to the 5th Corps under Gen. Sykes and subsequently participated in the battle of Gettysburg. On the second day the men marched all night with bleeding feet, when they came to Round Top just as the Div. of Regulars were falling back, and charging down the hill, saved a battery that the rebels already had in possession. Then deploying as skirmishers, acted as such throughout the fight, making on the 3d day a charge upon a rebel battery which Co. H captured and was given the honor of guarding that night. The rebels withdrew during the night and the battle was ended.

Succeeding this contest came the fight at Mannassas Gap, Brandy and Bristoe Stations, and the service on the Rappahanock River, which was to prevent the movement of Lee on Washington, and he was also in the action at Mine Run. The winter was spent by the Regt. in guarding the railroad and fighting Mosby and his guerrillas. In the spring, under Gen. Grant, a campaign was inaugurated in which almost every day the men were under fire. On May 5, in the Wilderness, the division was sent out to Arker's Store to find the rebel force, and found itself surrounded, but cut its way out, with the loss of almost an entire regiment. The next day there was a desperate fight in the thick woods, and many men were lost. At night a flank movement would be made followed by a fight by day as Grant fought his way slowly but surely to Richmond, which was the objective point. Men were pushed forward nibbling as they marched because there was not time to stop to eat. The stern and comprehensive will of the "silent man" in its majestic strength concentrated the vast forces at his command to the accomplishment of one purpose at whatever cost; for in his judgment the life of the Nation was more important than the lives of ten thousand or a hundred thousand of its brave defenders, because the result reached beyond the present in its influence and touched the mighty future with its generations yet unborn.

Thus the movement went on, with battles at Chancellorsville and Bethesda Church, and raids and skirmishes to mark the path of victory with blood. At Bethesda Church a force of 1,200 men on the picket line, were flanked by Ewell's Corps, and Mr. Bailey was struck in the foot with a minie ball and taken prisoner May 30. On this day 7 bullets pierced his clothing. He was taken to Richmond, stripped of everything, paraded through the streets and put into Libby Prison. His term of enlistment expired that day and his regiment was relieved that night and sent home. After a short stay in Libby Prison he was taken to Andersonville, where he was confined from June 16, 1864, to Sept. 14th. While here he was present at the trial and hanging of 6 men, who had robbed their comrades. It was during his stay here that the Providence Spring burst out, after a heavy storm, and supplied the famishing thousands with water, that before had been supplied from a small and terribly filthy stream. Mr. Bailey says this stream was less than an inch in diameter, and if the water could have been stored, would have been sufficient to have supplied the entire camp with drinking water. Sept. 14, he went to Florence, where the prison was no improvement on the other, and Dec. 6, was sent to parole camp at Annapolis, arriving on the 9th with just sufficient strength to reach the camp, such was the result of imprisonment.

Sent home on parole, he was exchanged about April 1, 1865, and as he had re-enlisted before his capture, returned to, and rejoined the army, near Appomattox on the day that Lee surrendered, but in a few days, April 27, was discharged. He passed through 15 battles and many other eventful experiences of military service. Just before his capture he was appointed 1st Lieut., but as he was reported dead, the position was given to another. Mr. Bailey, after the war, resided in Pa. until 1868, when removing to N. Y., was married in Brooklyn,

Dec. 3rd, to Henrietta Graves, a daughter of Major Graves, of the 93rd Highlanders, a famous English Regt. After the war he engaged in the mercantile business, first at Williamsport, Pa., then at Rebersburg. From the latter place he moved to Bellefonte, where he published for one year the Center *Herald*. In 1878 he moved to Galesburg, Ill., and engaged in merchandising, which he has continuously followed since, being now at the head of one of the largest dry goods houses in the city.

Mr. Bailey has always taken a prominent part in politics and bears a high reputation as a writer and speaker on questions of party and public interest. He is an active member of the G. A. R., and interested in all movements that affect the progress and prosperity of the Nation.

Mr. Bailey, who has one daughter, Henrietta Marcella, is a son of Wm. Devoe Bailey, a resident of Bellfonte, Pa., who is recognized as one of the ablest editors in the State—having been a printer and editor 50 years—a man of great ability, who used his pen with telling effect against slavery, the great curse of humanity and the cause of the Nation's fearful struggle.

Mr. Bailey inherited much of his father's talent, and is a forcible, original thinker and writer. His description of his experience in Andersonville and other rebel prisons is said to be one of the finest descriptive articles that has been published on that subject. His published views on finance, political economy and other topics show much ability, and a comprehensive, analytical method of treatment and presentation.

D. A. Holt, of Moline, Ill., was born in the State of Vt., June 18th, 1834, and was a son of Arnold and Ruey Ann (Austin) Holt, natives of the same State. The father distinguished himself in the war of 1812, in which he rose to the position of Captain, and led his Co. in the battle of Plattsburg, serving his country during that war without pay—this is patriotism. Our subject spent his boyhood days in Erie Co., N. Y., where he attended school and stored up a good, practical business education, which has naturally lightened and been the means of cheering him, as he passed along his smooth and modest path of life. He visited Rock Island to see a brother in the year 1849, and liking the locality, settled there permanently in the year 1850. He returned to his old home in New York in the fall of 1860, upon a visit, and on April 13th following President Lincoln's first call for troops was issued. The following day young Holt tendered his services as one of the 74th State of N. Y. militia, but the Governor declined to accept them as such. On the 17th the Regt. reorganized, the men re-enlisted, were accepted, and on the succeeding day were mustered in as the 21st N. Y. Vol. Inf., for two years or during the war, our subject being assigned to Co. F therein. The Regt. rendezvoused at Elmyra, where the men were drilled, put in training, and subsequently ordered to the front, passing through Baltimore the day following the riot at that place, instituted to prevent the passage of the 6th of New York. The Regt. proceeded to Washington, and were assigned to the 2nd Brig., commanded by Gen. Wadsworth. During the latter part of May Fort Runyon was built, and the 21st was stationed within the fortifications, which it manned, and continued there until July of the same year. Col. Ellsworth having been shot and killed for having torn down the rebel flag at Alexandria, Mr. Holt's Regt. was immediately ordered out to the front and participated in the battle of Bull Run, wherein it held a position in the line known among the soldiers as the "slaughter pen," near the school house, for three hours. In this position it was repeatedly charged by the enemy, and finally was compelled, confronted by a superior force, to give way, but not till 160 men of the regiment had been killed or wounded. It fell back to Fort Runyon, where Mr. Holt, in dismounting a siege gun, sustained a severe accident, causing him hernia, as also rendering him blind for about two weeks.

He was subsequently detailed and assisted the surgeons in the care of the sick and wounded in the hospital. Then followed the battles of Bull Run and Manassas, in which he again participated, as also in that of first Fredericksburg, in which it supported the Harris Cavalry at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Mr. Holt then crossed the river and was taken sick with typhoid fever, and when able to travel proceeded to Buffalo in the recruiting service, and subsequently joined in that terrible struggle of Fredericksburg, at which his Regt. crossed the bridge, crept up a hill, driving the Johnnies before them into the woods. Subsequently charged the enemy by regiments, and forced the rebel line, but not before 16 of the men had been killed. There fell W. B. Jewell, our subject's close and intimate friend, whom he picked up and carried off the field. As a criterion by which to show how thickly the rebel bullets were showered upon his regiment, as also to illustrate an Irishman's wit, Mr. Holt says after passing the ditch, as also the rebel embankment, an Irishman of his regiment called out to his comrades to "look out as the devils were throwing bullets with scoopshovels." The brave and courageous speaker did not profit by his recognized danger, as almost immediately on announcing the warning, he was shot and instantly killed. The Regt. went into winter quarters at Upton Hill, and from that point made several expeditions into the surrounding country, and had many skirmishes with the rebels, the most severe being with the Black Horse Cav. On Oct. 14th, 1863, the Regt. participated in the engagement of Bristoe Station, Va., and afterwards in that of Hell's Kitchen, at which latter place it held for an hour Stonewall Jackson's whole brigade at bay, and until support arrived, when the rebels were driven off in confusion.

In this engagement the La. Tiger and the Texas Ranger regiments were destroyed as an organization. On one occasion volunteers were called for specially hazardous service, whereupon, Mr. Holt responded, to assist the pioneer corps build bridges. Whilst thus engaged, the man assisting him was killed, and our subject was struck in the breast with a bullet, from the effects of which he has been a constant sufferer. Mr. Holt was also engaged in the 2d battle of Fredericksburg, in which the Regt. lost 350 men in killed and wounded. The severe work in the army, coupled with the injuries received, as above stated, undermined his health, rendering him absolutely unfit to follow with his Regt., and was therefore compelled to go into Carver Hospital, Washington, where he was mustered out and discharged Oct. 10th, 1863, after being six weeks under treatment. He started for home, but at Williamsport, he was taken exceedingly ill and fell into the hands of Mrs. Susan Johnson, who certainly acted the part of the Good Samaritan to him, and even more, as after keeping him at her house for four weeks, she accompanied her patient to Buffalo as he proceeded homeward. He improved somewhat in health and subsequently went to Chicago, then returned to Rock Island, where he was appointed foreman in charge of a number of men in the erection of prisons for prisoners, on the island near Rock Island, and was so engaged until Jan. 28, 1865. He issued the first rations issued on the Island and became chief issuing clerk, receiving his orders from Capt. Potter, who was engaged at Chicago.

Jan. 28, 1863, he was ordered to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where he continued in the same position. About 3 months later he was sent to Camp Butler, Springfield, then to Cairo, thence to Paducah, then to Nashville, where he remained until after the siege of that place, when he was ordered to Pulaski, Tenn., with the 5th Div. of Cav., thence to Bull's Gap and back to Nashville. During all this time Mr. Holt faithfully continued to hold the same position, until finally mustered out and discharged at Nashville, July 12, 1865.

Returning home, he engaged in the grocery business at Moline, which he followed until 1877, when he went out of business, and has not since been permanently employed. He married Miss Maggie S. Jackson June 30, 1867, and three children have blessed the union, viz.: Rose S. Pierce, Fred D., and Gertrude.

On Decoration day Mr. Holt, voicing the

sentiment of the balance of the committee, who were all of the same opinion, suggested to his old comrades, L. E. Hemenway, Amos Altemus, M. A. Gould, M. C. Follet and S. B. Knox, the propriety of having erected in the Moline Cemetery a "Soldier's Monument," in memory of and to perpetuate the names of their brave and patriotic countrymen and comrades who sacrificed their lives in the late rebellion for the preservation of their country. An organization was immediately formed and Mr. Holt's laudable scheme was successfully launched, and the subscription list headed by a subscription from Alva Manson of $100. Mr. Holt took the business end of the project and clung unceasingly to the enterprise until the money was all subscribed and collected, and the monument, which cost, with etceteras, $4,000, was erected and paid for—constituting, as this does, not only a monument to the men who lost their lives, but also to the energy and perseverance of comrade Holt and the other members of the committee. No small amount of credit is due to the Hon. John Deer, who contributed liberally to it.

Mr. Holt is a member of the R. H. Graham Post, No. 312, G. A. R.; of the Masonic order, and of the Society of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, Moline Lodge, No. 8. Few men in the district in which he resides are better known than Comrade Holt, who always has enjoyed the reputation of being an honest and upright man, and one universally admired and respected.



Captain David W. Bradshaw, of Galesburg, Ill., was born Dec. 26, 1836, in Montgomery Co., Ky., and lived there with his parents until 17 years of age, when he came with his mother, then a widow, to Farmington, Ill. Here he learned the carriage maker's trade. In 1855 they removed to Abingdon, where he established business on his own account, subsequently locating on a farm in that vicinity. He enlisted Aug. 10, 1861, in Co. D, 7th Ill. Cav., the company having been organized in Knox county. They left Knoxville, Sept. 2, for Camp Butler, where they reported 104 men, and were mustered in Sept. 7, Mr. Bradshaw as 1st Sergt. They were at first armed with musketoons and horse pistols. In Nov. they were ordered to join Grant's forces at Cairo, crossing to Mo. on Christmas day, 1861. Here for some time they were engaged in scouting around Bird's Point, thence in Jan., going to Cape Girardeau, where the regiment under the command of William Pitt Kellogg was sent to relieve Gen. Ross. The 7th Ill. was an independent cavalry organization and furnished their own horses, for which they were allowed 40c per day. While at Bird's Point they had four men killed during a scouting expedition, and several killed and wounded at Cape Girardeau. Subsequently they succeeded in driving the rebels from the country.

In the spring of 1862 they went to New Madrid engaging battle with Jeff Thompson on the way and repulsing him, driving his forces through the town of Saxton, with the assistance of the infantry brought them to battle and defeat, forcing them back upon New Madrid over corduroy road and capturing three pieces of artillery - two of iron and one of brass - the latter piece being afterward presented to Sergeant Bradshaw's Co. They also secured a large number of prisoners. The command after the evacuation of N. Madrid, then proceeded in the direction of Fort Pillow, and were thence ordered to Shiloh and joined Halleck's army on the march to Corinth.

At Farmington they were engaged in a charge upon a rebel battery to relieve Gen. Payne's command, which they succeeded in capturing, but with considerable loss. After the evacuation they pursued the enemy for some distance. Sergt. Bradshaw had been promoted to Lieut. and commanded his Co. in the action at Farmington. During the morning of the battle he was stationed at an old sawmill, where two young ladies told him the Yankees would never take Corinth while Gen. Beauregard was alive, but it fell the same day.

July 8, 1862, Lieut. Bradshaw was given charge of a squad of six men to go to the North

for recruits. At Abingdon he enlisted 87 men, who furnished their own horses, and mustered them in at Springfield. They wished to join Lieut. Bradshaw's Co., but it could only take a portion of them, the rest were assigned to companies K and L. He rejoined his Regt. at Corinth on the second day of the battle. From Corinth they accompanied Grant to Coffeeville and Holly Springs, and during the winter of 1862-3 they were employed in scouting, etc., around Oxford, Miss.

In Jan. they returned to La Grange, Tenn., where they guarded the Memphis & Charleston R. R., and were engaged in some sharp fighting around Somerville with the forces of Richardson and Forrest. The 6th Ill. Cav., which formed a part of the command, were during this time surprised while in their beds in a night attack by the rebels, who killed a number of them but the 7th Ill. came to their assistance and routed the enemy. Going into Somerville, which was regarded as a place of rendezvous by the rebels, they were preparing to burn it, but through the entreaties of a Mason it was spared. They were in the action at Moscow, where Gen. Hatch was badly wounded, Lieut. Bradshaw being within three feet of him when he fell.

April 17, 1863, Lieut. Bradshaw, commanding his Co., returned to La Grange with the 6th and 7th Cav. under Col. Grierson, thence moving South and passing near Columbus, Miss., where Gen. Hatch with the 2nd Iowa diverted the attention of the enemy from the main line of the expedition. The two Regts. proceeded as rapidly as possible, doing but little fighting, and struck the Southern R. R., at Newton's Station, 30 miles from Jackson, where they captured three trains, one of which was loaded with ammunition, the other with supplies. They destroyed five miles of trestle work. After paroling the passengers on the train, they ditched the locomotive, and went on to seize some hospital stores, capturing the Major in command, after which they took up the march, and by tramping night and day quickly reached the Pearl River, where they captured a ferry boat, which enabled them to cross at a point within 30 miles of Jackson. Stopping for food for themselves and horses, Col. Prince of the 7th with a portion of the Regt. pushed on to Hazelhurst and set fire to a train load of ammunition. The bursting of the shells caused some of the men to think they were being hard pressed, and they mounted their horses and rode in a gallop of ten miles to the town. A train on which were Gen. Pemberton and the rebel paymaster was coming in, but the engineer sighting a blue coat put back and escaped. A fire was started in a drug store, but by order of their commander the men brought water and quickly extinguished it, thus, saving the town from destruction. Here they captured a 32-pound howitzer 12 feet long, on the way to Port Gibson on an ox wagon, which was spiked and left lying by the wayside. Several days after they met the enemy in force and charged them across the bridge. Lieut.-Col. Blackburn of the 7th, who was in command was mortally wounded and ten of the men killed outright. They drove back the rebels with their sabres. At this point they were within 80 miles of the Amite River, which they crossed the next morning at about 4 o'clock, capturing a camp of musicians, the soldiers having gone as reinforcements to the army around Jackson. They reached within eight miles of Baton Rouge, and on approaching the Comite River they ascertained from their scouts that a Co. of rebel Cav. was on picket in the rear of Port Hudson. Capt. Bradshaw was ordered to deploy his men to the right, but the ground was rough and uneven, and the Captain obtained permission to lead a charge directly upon the rebel pickets. He captured 52 out of 54 of the rebels, taking them completely by surprise. The prisoners were residents of Baton Rouge, then in the possession of the Union forces, and were given in charge of Captain Bradshaw.

The Union forces at Baton Rouge were much rejoiced at the entry of the expedition, of which they had had no intelligence. The road leading into town was lined on both sides with troops, and negroes almost beside themselves with wonder. The expedition had been on a move for 16 days and nights and had trav-

eled 880 miles, after the first three days never going into camp and only halting long enough to eat and feed their horses, sleeping in the saddle. Horses were seized whenever possible to supply the place of those broken down and unfit for future travel. On one occasion they rode across a bottom through water for five miles, dragging after them the two pieces of artillery, which they carried all the way with them. In June they made an advance on Port Hudson, engaging the enemy at Plain's Store, the loss on both sides being very heavy. While near Port Hudson Captain Bradshaw was ordered to take his Co. and bring in some cotton reported to be in that vicinity. He found 250 bales and a large quantity of loose cotton. A large number of hogsheads were filled with cotton and rolled in front of the men as they charged the works. After the fall of Port Hudson they went to Memphis to guard the Memphis and Charleston R. R., having frequent encounters with Forrest, and coming to regular battle with him Dec. 24, 1863, on the Tallahatchie River. They met him again at Sommerville and held him to battle for three hours. Here Capt. Bradshaw received a slight flesh wound, the ball just penetrating the skin of his left shoulder. Here the Regt. had opposed to them about 7,000 of the enemy, but were forced to retire, falling back to La Grange. The next day receiving re-inforcements the command moved on the enemy and drove them across the Tallahatchie. The next engagement occurred at Moscow, Tenn., after which they returned to Memphis, where Capt. Bradshaw was hurt by his horse and was granted leave of absence for ten days', rejoining his regiment at Nashville. He was now placed in command of the 1st Battalion, holding that position during the whole ten days fighting. Their Brig. captured the first two forts on Granny White Pike, and during the battle on the second day captured a line of the works, after having been repulsed with heavy loss.

The brigade kept the advance of the main line of the army, taking many prisoners and capturing some artillery. The last day's battle was on Christmas day, 1864. They went into winter quarters at Gravelly Springs, and while there Captain Bradshaw was detailed to go to Ill. for recruits, reporting a large number on his return to his command at East Port. His next move was to Oakalona, Miss., and he was there detailed to go with his Co. to Aberdeen, Miss., to relieve the Cav. there stationed, and was made commandant of that post, where after the war he received mules and commissary stores from the rebel quartermaster, and among other things $10,000 in Confederate money. He was here until July, thence going to Iuka and to Decatur, Ala., where he remained until ordered to Nashville to be mustered out, being finally discharged at Camp Butler, Nov. 17, 1865.

In 1864, the 7th Ill. re-enlisted at Germantown, where Capt. Bradshaw acted as quartermaster of Gen. Sooy Smith's expedition to West Point, Miss., where they had a desperate engagement with Forrest, who drove them back. On the return he was elected and commissioned Captain of his Co., and was furloughed home. The boys presented him with a fine sabre at a reception given on their return home, as a mark of their high regard, a presentation address being delivered by Clark E. Carr.

He was elected Sheriff of Knox Co. in 1866, and removed to Knoxville, where he married May 29, 1868, Ella, daughter of Judge Zicates and Julia Hanks Cooley, now of Galesburg They have two children living: Cooley, a youth of 19, and Vera, a young miss, at school. He is a prominent Republican, although brought up under Democratic persuasion, and having two brothers who are Democrats, one of whom served as a Captain in the rebel army. Captain Bradshaw is a charter member and was one of the organizers of Post 45, G. A. R. He is a good citizen and a useful member of his community.

WILLIAM F. DUNN was born in Brown Co., Ohio, in the year 1828, and was a son of Ferrell and Lydia (Fleming) Dunn, who moved to Hennepin, Ill., in 1834, shortly thereafter settling at Tiskilwa, being among the

first settlers. Mr. Dunn, Sr., was in the Black Hawk war. Our subject was raised upon a farm and continued farm work until the late rebellion, when he enlisted in the Union army in June, 1862, and was mustered in as a private Aug 15. in Co. E, 93rd Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., and moved with Gen. Grant's army, in the Northern Miss. campaign, to Yocona Creek and thence *via* Lumpkin's Mills to Memphis, arriving Dec. 30th. Almost immediately it set out again to La-Fayette, Tenn., then returned to Ridgeway, where it remained during Jan. and Feb., 1863. In the early days of March the Regt. went to Lake Providence, thence to Helena, and from there moved down the river on the Yazoo Pass expedition; and after its conclusion, participated in the Vicksburg campaign, and on the way thither passed through Bruinsburg, Port Gibson, Raymond, and Clinton, arriving at Jackson May 14, and was the same day under rebel fire for the first time—the Regt. losing 3 killed and 4 wounded. On the 15th it moved toward Vicksburg, and on the following day participated in the battle of Champion Hills. During this battle the 3rd was in the 93rd Brig., and after 20 minutes' fighting it was flanked on the left and retiring steadily changed front to the left, and being flanked, retired and in this position held its ground against a most furious attack, after which the enemy retreated to Black River Bridge.

The regimental loss on this occasion was one officer and 37 men killed and six officers and 107 men wounded and one officer and 10 men missing. During May 19, it moved toward Vicksburg and at midday came upon the enemy's lines 3 miles from that city; and on the 22nd made an assault upon the rebel works, and again in the afternoon of the same day, charged the enemy near the railroads and on this occasion also suffered heavily, having 6 killed and 49 wounded. July 13, the Regt. set out for Jackson, Miss., returning, however, to Vicksburg on the 25th. Subsequently it proceeded to Helena, Ark., thence to Memphis, and afterwards visited Glendale, Burnside, Iuka, Florence, Ala., and Winchester, arriving at Bridgeport, Ala., Nov. 19. It then crossed the Tennessee River, and on the 25th participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing 88 men in killed, wounded and missing. After this battle the Regt. pursued the enemy to Grayson, then returned to Chattanooga, afterwards moved to Huntsville by way of Bridgeport and Larkinsville, where it remained until the spring of 1864. It continued during the spring and summer to be engaged in such duties as were assigned it, without, however, being engaged in such conflicts as is had experienced during the preceding year. Oct. 25, whilst at Allatoona and forming a part of a force of 2,100 men, protecting over a million dollars worth of stores as a basis of supply for Gen. Sherman's army, was attacked by a rebel force of over 8,000 men. Shortly after midnight the picket firing commenced and by daylight the batteries of both parties were doing their most deadly work. Although the contest was an unequal one, from the point of numbers, each member of that brave, gallant band held himself, as it were, responsible for the consequences that might follow the result of the engagement, and therefore all fought with judgment and desperation never surpassed in the history of war; and although they were pressed back from their outer works with gaps in their ranks ever widening, yet their well-directed and repeated fire was telling a terrible tale in the ranks of the enemy, which, notwithstanding the desperation of the rebels, they could not longer face the withering fire from the Union forces and were finally compelled to withdraw, leaving as a monument of their folly 231 of their number dead on the field, 500 wounded, with an additional 411 missing. The Union force lost about 800 in killed, wounded, and missing, but the brave survivors had safely protected the only available Union stores in that Southern country. During this battle Mr. Dunn was wounded in the left leg, necessitating its amputation. He was removed to the hospital at Rome, Ga., from there to Nashville, then to Louisville, and then to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was discharged June 14, 1865. While at Keokuk he was home on a furlough. Returned

home after his discharge, and soon after was appointed Assistant Postmaster, and 4 years later was appointed Postmaster, of the town, which he continues to hold up to the present time with the full consent of his Democratic opponents, as also his Republican friends. In speaking, however, of his "opponents," we refer to those who differ politically with our genial Postmaster, because of opponents and enemies in the ordinary sense, he has none.

His first wife having died when he was in the army unable to return home, he married again, June 28, 1863, Julia Houghton, of Otsego, Mich., by whom he has one child, Harold H., a bright, intelligent boy. Mr. Dunn belongs to the G. A. R. Post, No. 660, of which he was a charter member. Mrs. Dunn is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and holds the position of Treasurer. Mr. Dunn was selected by his many friends as a candidate for the Treasurership of his county in 1871, and to publicly introduce him to the elections, they prepared and published the following address, which, coming from those who knew him well and appreciated his worth, speaks in a more forcible way than can be done by those who have not the pleasure of his acquaintance:

"WILLIAM F. DUNN.

"*To the Editor of the Buda Enterprise.*

"DEAR SIR:—Having noticed in your issue of the 12th inst. a sketch of Mr. Page, who is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, the undersigned, friends of Mr. William F. Dunn, of Tiskilwa, who is a candidate for the same office, beg leave to submit to your readers through the same medium, a sketch of his military and other record; and if we state anything too strongly, there are five hundred soldiers in Bureau County, who served with him in the army, to correct us.

"In August, 1862, Mr. Dunn enlisted as a private in Company E, 93rd Illinois Infantry, leaving behind him a wife and four children, as also his aged father and mother. whom he had supported for several years. In Nov., 1862, he went, with his Co. into active service, and from that time until the 5th day of October, 1864, was constantly in the field. In the campaign in Northern Mississippi, in November and December, 1862, the first battle of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., May 16th, 1863; the siege of Vicksburg, Miss., from May 19th to July 4th, 1863; the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25th, 1863, and the battle of Allatoona, Georgia, October 5th, 1864, and all the long and tedious marches intervening, no man of his regiment behaved with more gallantry, or showed more fortitude or more devotion to his country, than William F. Dunn. In the last named battle, when the fate of Sherman's whole army in front of Atlanta was in the balance, when one-third of a command only 2,100 strong was sacrificed to the achievement of a victory over nearly 8,000 of the enemy, when each soldier in the ranks of necessity became his own commander, William F. Dunn, while fighting in the ranks, received a wound which shattered one of his legs, rendering its amputation necessary to save his life. Nor is this all. While in the army, and unable to return home, his wife and one child were buried by the friends who now would honor and reward him who served his country then.

"Nor can his political record be impeached. As he was true to his colors in the field, he has been true to his party at home, always voting the straight Republican ticket, his fidelity to principle is doubly established, by his ballot and by his wooden leg. And so, we think his measure of duty to the country has been performed. If political cliques and rings (in case there are such) or individual politicians, suppose they have a right to ask pledges of any kind, we say to them, remember yours of 1861 and 1862; remember that William F. Dunn made his then, and that he has even more than fulfilled them. He has made no others and has no others to make, save this, that in the future, as he has been in the past, he is under pledge to the best interests of the Republican party, and so, to the country.

"Honest, capable and true ; a poor man, with his aged mother and three motherless children dependent on him for support and education, and already at the turning point of life, his

friends have presented his name, in the usual manner, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. And were his residence in the largest town or smallest hamlet of Bureau county nothing would thereby be added to or taken from his merits as a man, a soldier from the ranks, or a Republican. And while we say nothing to detract from the merits of any other candidate, we feel that both the party and the county would be, not only honored, but well served, by the nomination and election of Mr. Dunn to the office named.

HORACE HOME,	W. G. GUDGEL,
J. W. BAKER,	JOHN COLE,
DAVID REIGLE,	JOHN GUDGEL,
A. B. PAULEY,	C. A. DEAN,
S. D. CROCHER,	WM. KIRKPATRICK,
S. N. BARLOW,	T. E. HOPKINS,
JNO. J. WILKINS,	C. B. INGALS,
GEO. E. TOWNSEND,	WM. W. CARPENTER,
E. S. JOHNSON,	O. W. BATTEY,
C. H. S. POWERS,	C. J. COLBY,
N. D. BORT,	WM. C. HOBLIT,
G. E. DORR,	S. F. DURFEE,
J. H. MORE,	J. H. DANA,
J. R. MILLS,	J. D. EDMINSTER,
J. R. MILLS, SR.,	ELLIOT DRAPER,
F. F. LEFAVOUR,	D. D. ROBBINS,
W. H. SIMPSON,	C. W. TOWNER,
E. JOHNSON,	WM. J. BRADLEY,
GEO. W. BLISS,	FRANK T. BROWN,
JAMES MAGEE,	A. H. HEPPERLY,
EDWIN SHERRY,	E. KNOX,
JOHN WOOD, JR.,	A. COOK,
J. F. LEFEVRE,	HENRY TOWNER,

"Tiskilwa, Ill., Aug. 17, 1871."

CAPT. WM. K. HASELWOOD, City Health Officer, Quincy, Ill., is a native of Williamstown, Ky., born Feb. 10, 1840, eldest child in a family of twelve born to Thomas A. and Francis A. (Dance) Haselwood. His father was a farmer and stockraiser in Ky. Our subject grew to manhood in his native town, attended the old-style Ky. subscription schools, and when 17 years of age, went to Quincy, engaged in farming in the neighborhood, continuing till Aug. 19, 1860, when he was married at Payson, to Martha A. Seehorn, a native of Adams Co., Ill., born Feb. 23, 1842, a daughter of Eli and Margaret (Hoggens) Seehorn. Our subject enlisted Aug. 19, 1861, in Co. D, 50th Ill. Inf., as 2nd Lieut. Remained in camp at Quincy until Oct., when he went to Hanibal, Mo., from thence to Chillicothe, and from there to St. Joseph. Here he did provost duty and fought bushwhackers, guarded R. Rs., etc., during the winter. Subject was detailed as Chief of the Provost Guard, continuing until Jan. following. He next went to Smithland, Ky., where he remained until the Fort Henry affair. From there he went to Fort Donelson, and there he commanded his Co. in that battle. Here the 50th Ill., supported the 2nd Iowa, on the left when charging the enemy's works—history to the contrary, notwithstanding. Went to Clarksville, thence to Nashville, and then back to Clarksville, and finally to Pittsburg Landing, taking part in that great battle. Here our subject again commanded his Co. in the battle, after Capt. T. W. Gaines took command of the Reg. The Col. and Lieut. Col. were wounded, and the Maj. had business at the rear; hence the command of the Regt. fell upon one of the line officers. Here our subject was honored with promotion to 1st Lieut., his commission, bearing this inscription, "Promoted for meritorious conduct rendered at Pittsburg Landing." Lieut. Haselwood was wounded in the right arm, but remained with his Co. till the battle was over. The Regt. suffered severely in this great battle. Went on the campaign against Corinth, participated in all the battles and sieges of that place. While at Corinth, Oct., 1862, he was promoted to Capt. of his Co. Capt. Haselwood's health was poor, and he felt obliged to leave the service, therefore he tendered his resignation as 1st Lieut., on surgeon's certificate of disability, and the same was accepted. Previous to leaving, however, the boys petitioned him to accept the captaincy, and pending the red tape proceed-

ings preliminary to commission, his health had somewhat improved, accepted the proposition, and was soon after detailed as Chief of Grand Guard on Gen. G. M. Dodge's Staff, a position he held several months.

One strange feature of the proceeding was the fact, that the War Department's ironclad rules prevented his muster, owing to the fact that he had once resigned a commission in the U. S. Army. This injustice was remedied by a special order of the war department in 1873, and he was mustered and paid as Capt. for the period served as such. On account of this he left the service by permission, and came to Adams Co., and engaged in farming until 1874, then went on the road as a collecting agent for Howe Sewing Machine Co. for 3 years. Then went to Memphis, Mo., and worked at farming and carpentering till 1878, and then went to Kansas and engaged in farming and freighting till 1880. Then went to New Mexico, and engaged in railroading as foreman in the building department. In the fall of 1880 came back to Quincy and followed carpentering for 18 months. Failing health compelled him to seek lighter employment, and he again went on the road. In the fall of 1882 went to Dakota, and engaged in contracting and building. Returned to Quincy in Dec., 1886, and in the spring of 1887 went on the Police force, serving three and a half years in that capacity. Was then appointed health officer, and again reappointed on expiration of term, and is still in that position. By virtue of this office he is also Secy. of the Board of Health. Capt. Haselwood and wife have two children, both married—Thomas W. and Annie M. The former married Miss Annie Griggs, of Adams Co., and is now a resident of Washington, a mechanic by occupation. The daughter married Geo. C. Lawrence, and resides in the city. Capt. Haselwood is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., a member of Pysons' Lodge, No. 379, A. F. & A. M., a Republican and a pensioner. Mrs. Haselwood is a member of the M. E. Church. Capt. Haselwood is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, whose companionable disposition makes all who know him his friends.

WILLIAM MCKEE, of Neponset, Ill., was born in Belfast, Ireland, July 4, 1844, and was reared there until he was near 16 years old, when in company with a younger sister, he immigrated to America and joined his brothers, James and John, who were at Biggsville, Henderson Co., Ill. William remained at this place for a time, and early in 1861, he went to Peoria to work. Here he enlisted under Col. "Bob" Ingersoll. Ingersoll hearing McKee play the cornet, called upon him and gave him an invitation to join the regimental band, which was accepted. This position he filled until the following spring, when under a general order all bands were mustered out, and he received his discharge. He immediately re-enlisted as a private in Co. H, of the same Regt.—the 11th Ill. Cav.—which was at the time in St. Louis, having marched from Peoria. At St. Louis, the Regt. boarded steamers for Pittsburg Landing, where on the morning of the battle Mr. McKee was detailed as orderly and ordered to report to Gen. Prentiss, with whom he served the first day and until Prentiss was captured on the second day of the fight. Just at this time Orderly McKee was delivering orders in another part of the field and thus escaped capture. During this engagement, Gen. Sherman commanded the corps and McKee was kept busy between Sherman, Hurlbut and others. At one point in the progress of the battle the steamers War Eagle, Tigress, City of Madison and Dunleith were waiting to take the troops across the river, when Gen. Buell came up. Orderly McKee heard Gen. Grant give to a soldier verbal order from Gen. Grant to Gen. Smith, to hold his line at all hazards as Buell was coming. At this time Gen. Nelson was crossing with his Brig. and McKee saw Nelson when he rode from the steamer on his horse and started on a trot up the hill swearing like a trooper, and when he was about half way up one of his pistols in the holster was discharged by accident. This was on the night of the 6th day. This night it rained hard and McKee found a couple of rails and laid down on them, but they were gone in the morning and he was

in the water. After this fight McKee was sent to Savannah to care for the wounded and while there he assisted in the burial of James Walker of the 11th and put up a board with the same Co. and Regt. He then returned to his Regt. and proceeded to Corinth under Gen. Halleck where it was in active service. Here McKee was detailed to go to Peoria as recruiting officer, and after duty in this line about one month he rejoined his Regt. at Corinth, and was ordered on detailed service at Gen. McArthur's headquarters, with whom he was at the battle of Iuka and of Corinth on Oct. 3d and 4th. While here he assisted in carrying Gen. Oglesby up the steps of the Tishamingo house when he was wounded, and while so engaged a shot from a rebel battery struck the stairs a few feet distant. McKee stood at this hotel and saw the rebel Gen. Rogers lead his troops to the breastworks at Fort Robinet and mount them where he was shot, after planting the flag on the works at the cost of his life. He was also an eyewitness to the stampede of the mule teams caused by a rebel battery opening upon them. This battery the Union men charged in the darkness of the night and captured.

The Regt. was under Gen. Grant, on the march to Oxford, and was in the forced march back to Holly Springs, where the boys had a dance in one of the churches, McKee playing the cornet, and another man the violin. The ladies of the city were invited to participate, and some were present. The line of march was then to Memphis and Lake Providence, above Vicksburg. He retired to obtain permission to run the blockade of the city, and was piloting a boat with that object in view, but he was considered too young for such an undertaking. Going forward with the army, crossing at Grand Gulf, he went on to Jackson, Champion Hills and Vicksburg, carrying dispatches between the Generals. At Vicksburg he was attached to McArthur's staff. McKee staid for some weeks, employing his time by making occasional excursions into the country, playing the cornet in the post band and in the theater. On one of these raids there was a severe fight at or near Clinton, and Captain Moffitt was killed. The next move was to Natchez, and while here McKee became well acquainted with Grant's children—Nellie and Fred, who visited their father here. A stay of three months was made at Natchez, and, returning to Vicksburg, McKee remained until his term of enlistment expired, when he reported to his regiment at Memphis, and was mustered out. Reaching his home in Peoria, he joined Spencer's Light Guard Band, an organization that became well known all over the U. S. While at Vicksburg he messed with a telegraph operator, and learned to operate as a pastime, and, perfecting himself in the business after he returned home, he took a position in the C., B. & Q. Ry. office at Monmouth, Ill., and has ever since been in the employ of this company. He has purchased a home in the village of Neponset, and has been most of his time located here as telegraph operator and station agent. In Oct., 1866, he and Miss Orena Young were united in marriage. Miss Young was a daughter of C. W. Young, who was a soldier in the 124th Ill. Regt., residing in Kewanee, but afterwards a citizen of Neponset. Mr. McKee's family consists of himself, wife and one daughter, a young lady who is a fine violinist, and it may be stated that excellent music by violin and cornet is frequently heard at the home of this cultured family. Mr. McKee is a Democrat, and has served as Tax Collector. His brother James is a Republican, and served as Sergeant Major in the 11th Cav.—serving in the army more than four years. The other brother, John, is also a Republican. The mother is still living, at the age of 76 years, in the village of Biggsville, Ill., with two daughters. Eliza, the sister who came to this country over the ocean with William, married Lieut. Hugh Allen, who served three years in the 11th Iowa Inf., and received four wounds, but is now living near Yates City, Ill.

WILLIAM GODFREY, a resident of Geneseo, Ill., was born in Kent, England, Feb. 11, 1842. His parents were Richard and Ann (Amos) Godfrey, both of

whom died in England. After the death of his mother, who survived the father, William made his home with an uncle and emigrated with him to America when ten years of age. He continued to live with his uncle until 20 years old, when he enlisted in Co. I, 112th Ill. Inf., at Galva and was mustered in March 30, 1864, under command of Lieut. George W. Lawrence. The first movement of the new recruits was to join the Regt. at Louisville, Ky., where it remained about one week and embarked by railroad to Lexington, Ky., and after a short stay here was sent back to Louisville, then on to Nashville. Here Co. I, which was detached, and consisted of 40 men, was detailed to drive about 700 head of cattle to Chattanooga, a distance of about 200 miles. The journey required some 14 days and of the 40 men engaged in this duty, only 17 reached the destination with the cattle. The men were mostly new recruits and some became sick and were left at the hospitals, others were exhausted, and sitting down on the railroad tracks, fell asleep and were killed by the trains, and others strayed away and were lost. The climate was new and warm, and the men were wholly unaccustomed to marching. They were also heavily encumbered with guns, 5 days' rations, and 40 rounds of cartridges. In crossing the Cumberland Mts. the guards marching at the side of the drove of cattle could not carry their guns and get through the brush, so the others had the guns of their comrades to carry. Mr. Godfrey in this march, if it may be so called, walked in the road and carried 8 guns across the Cumberland Mts. When the men had crossed the mountains and reached the foot, their boots were worn from their feet and the remaining part of the journey was made barefooted. On reaching Chattanooga this little company of men, performing a necessary but not very romantic duty, and suffering more than in some brilliant expeditions, were glad to remain in camp for a few weeks to recruit their wasted energies.

The Regt. was joined near Resaca, and the next day Co. I was put on the skirmish line where late in the evening it ran into a rebel battery, which opened fire upon it with grape and canister. In the first charge Mr. Godfrey was knocked down by a shell that passed so near that the concussion prostrated him. Orders were given to the men to save themselves as they could, so they hastily sought the shelter of stumps and trees. When Mr. Godfrey recovered consciousness he attempted to follow the example of his comrades, but before he reached the stump he had in view another shell burst in front of him and blinded him for a short time, so that he could not proceed. This is the introduction that the new men in Co. I received in the theory and practice of war. At Utoy Creek the 112th took an active part, and lost 75 men. It lay in front of Atlanta for some time but was continually fighting and skirmishing, so it was by no means an inactive siege. Advanced breastworks were built every night and the rebels steadily crowded in until the city surrendered. Before the fall of Atlanta the supplies of the Federal army were for a time cut off from the rear and the men were reduced to three-fifths rations for about a month. During this strait, the boys resorted to foraging to improve their larder. By this time Co. I had been, by losses, reduced to 16 men, and one day Mr. Godfrey, with a comrade named Charles Gass, who had just come from Andersonville prison, after 13 months' confinement, were sent out to forage for the company. On this expedition, when about 7 miles from camp, and just as they were entering a house, discovered six horses standing in front. Immediately concluding that there were rebels in the house, they watched until they saw the rebels leave by the front door, then Mr. Godfrey and his companion stole in at the back door and crawled under the bed, requesting the woman of the house to keep quiet, which she did. In the scramble in getting under the bed the men discovered a sack of corn meal, which they took charge of; they also captured two sides of bacon, which had been hidden in a straw stack, and a gallon of strained honey, secreted under the tomato vines in the garden. They also gathered about 200 ears of corn, and 50 leaves of tobacco, and started for camp with

the provisions all tied up in a tent cloth, which they carried on their guns across their shoulders. On the way to camp these successful foragers were offered 50 cents a leaf for their tobacco and the same price for an ear of corn. After reaching camp prices advanced, and one dollar was offered for an ear of corn by the famishing men, which shows the desperate condition they were in, but none was sold and at last this welcome supply was fairly divided and issued as rations to the soldiers.

After the capture of Atlanta the command went into camp for about four weeks at Decatur. Hood, meanwhile, had been pushing toward Nashville with the rebel forces, and when the Federal army was ordered back it encountered Hood at Columbia, Tenn., where a fight, lasting several days, ensued, until the Federal troops, in the face of a superior force, fell back to Franklin. During this time Mr. Godfrey was severely afflicted with the scurvy, and in consequence was compelled to march barefooted, as he could not wear shoes. At Franklin there was a hard battle, which resulted in the Union forces falling back to Nashville after the fight. In the battle at Franklin Mr. Godfrey was struck in the instep by a ball, and as he was in poor condition on account of the attack of scurvy, was sent to the hospital for treatment. After confinement for about one month, although by no means cured, he started to meet his regiment, which was at Wilmington, N. C. To do this he traveled through the States of Tenn., Ky., Ind., Ohio, Penn., and sailed from Alexandria to Wilmington. After Mr. Godfrey reached the Regt. it marched to Raleigh and Goldsboro, where it met Gen. Sherman on his return from the sea.

Soon after Johnston's surrender the time of many men in the 112th regiment expired, and the later recruits were transferred to the 65th Ill. When this transfer took place Mr. Godfrey was made Orderly Sergeant of Co. F, in the 65th regiment, and after serving one month was promoted to 2nd Lieut. About this time it was evident that the war was rapidly drawing to a close and the dim outlines of the bow of peace began to be visible in the darkened sky, so with his men Lieut. Godfrey was ordered to Chicago and receiving an honorable discharge July 13, 1865, returned to his home at Geneseo, Ill., and engaged in business as a butcher and shipper of stock, in which he is at present employed.

Mr. Godfrey has justly won the reputation of being a successful business man, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of his town. He is a member of E. J. Jenkins Post, No. 452, G. A. R., of which he is Commander. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, although formerly a Republican, but is not so much interested in office for himself as for principles and good men in office everywhere.

Mr. Godfrey was married to Myra J. Goodman, of Geneseo, Sept. 10, 1868, and has six children, whose names are Charles M., Lula M., Harry M., Arthur M., Helen M., and Bessie M. Mrs. Godfrey is a daughter of John S. and Sarah (Larndis) Goodman, both natives of Luzerne Co., Pa., descending from German parentage, but now residents of Merrick Co., Neb., where the father is engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman have three children—Myra, the wife of Mr. Godfrey; Amanda, and Daniel, both residents of Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey are members of the Congregational Church, and are are well known in Geneseo and the surrounding country, and held in the highest esteem, on account of their genial hospitality and kindly interest in all that pertains to the good of humanity. Mr. Godfrey had a brother who served in the Crimean war, and died during its progress, so that now he is the sole survivor of his family. A gentleman of kindly yet positive nature, Mr. Godfrey makes and keeps friends. He impresses those he meets with confidence in his sincerity and integrity, and holds the love and respect of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the locality where he is best known.

WILLIAM A. NORRIS, City Weighmaster of Rock Island, Ill., was born in Crawford Co., Pa., June 30, 1838, and is the son of James M. and Mary (Lawrence)

Norris. His father was born in 1810, in Chenago Co., N. Y., and was the son of William Norris, a native of Vt., of English descent.

William was taken prisoner by the Indians against whom he served in the war of 1812, and was doubtless killed by them, as he was after his capture never again heard of. The father of William A., the subject of this sketch, was by trade a cabinet-maker. He removed with his family to Rock Island, Ill., in the fall of 1853, where he gave his attention principally to his trade. His wife dying in 1884, he returned to Ellington, N. Y., where he is at present residing. He was the father of three children, James M., William A. and Wilbur F.

William. A., the subject of this memoir, was brought up at home and received his education in the schools of the period. He was apprenticed after coming to Rock Island, to learn the molder's trade, but never followed it. He was in Iowa running a drilling machine when the war of the Rebellion began, and he enlisted at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in Sept., 1861, in Co. A, 13th Iowa Inf. The Co. was soon after mustered in and went to Camp McClellan, at Davenport, Iowa, the place of rendezvous, Subsequently going to St. Louis, where they were armed and uniformed, and then proceeded to Jefferson City, Mo. Returning to St. Louis the command thence proceeded to Paducah, and there received orders to go to Pittsburg landing. Here the 13th Iowa was engaged from early morning until late at night, Mr. Norris being wounded by a minie ball in the hip, between noon and one o'clock. He was removed to a transport, which served as a hospital, and placed upon some sacks of corn, where he lay until the corn had sprouted and grown to a heighth of four inches.

For two weeks he was detained at this improvised hospital, when he was transferred to Mt. Vernon, Ind. Remaining here until Sept., he rejoined his regiment at Corinth, Miss., in 1862. The Regt. was now a part of the 13th Corps. The command again moved forward, arrrving at Iuka after the battle. They were on the march to Bolivar, but returned after a reconnoissance, to Corinth and bore an important part in that battle, occupying a position to the right of Fort Robert. The Co. had several wounded.

After this battle, Mr. Norris, being incapacitated for active service, on account of his former wound, was discharged and returned to Rock Island. In front of Fort Robert, Mr. Norris represents that the dead soldiers lay thickly piled upon each other, showing the fearful carnage of this most desperate and sanguinary engagement. Mr. Norris remained at his old home but a short time, being unable to continue passive while he could render any service to his country. He enlisted a second time in Company I, 126th Ill. Inf., in the fall 1863, and proceeded with the command to Duval's Bluff, Ark., where he was detailed on special service, remaining at that point until a short time before he was mustered out.

He accompanied an expedition to White River, where he was in camp for a few days, after which he was ordered to Cairo and there, in 1865, mustered out and finally discharged. Returning home, he procured employment as a clerk in a grocery store, and for two years subsequently was a storekeeper in the Internal Reveuue service. He then undertook business on his own account in South Rock Island, which he prosecuted for three years. Then selling out, he removed to Kan., and for some years cultivated a farm in Hodgman Co. After again returning to Rock Island, and going to Kan. to recuperate his failing health, he finally settled down at Rock Island, devoting his time to various employments, the flour and feed business and to service as clerk, etc. He was appointed Weighmaster of Rock Island May 9, 1891.

He was married in 1867, at Rock Island, to Sarah J., daughter of Hale and Martha Tenny, who were among the first settlers at Rock Island. They are both deceased. Mr. Norris is a member of the Sons of Veterans, his father being in what was known as the Grey Beard Regiment; a member of the A. P. A., and of the John Buford Post, No. 242, G. A. R., and the incumbent Senior Vice Commander. He is a Republican in politics, and a worthy citizen of his age and generation.

Among the prominent business men of Quincy, Ill., we find Captain Matthew Jansen. He is a native of Norden, Hanover, Germany, born Jan. 26, 1839, a son of H. E. and Hilka (Mattesen) Jansen, also natives of Hanover. The parents immigrated to America in 1848, locating first in Quincy, Ill., then upon a farm 8 miles distant. The Capt. is one of a family of five sons, and one daughter, all of whom are living at the present time. Inspired with patriotism and devotion to his adopted country, our subject was one of the first to respond to the President's call for troops, for that then approaching military storm, which has happily passed and become known in history as the Great Civil War. He enlisted in Co. E, 10th Ill. Vol. Inf., for 3 months' service, and was engaged with his Regt. in the vicinity of Cairo and Columbus, Ky., but the term of enlistment had expired before the scenes of active warfare had been reached. After tearing down some Rebel flags in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky., it was mustered out in July, 1861. Capt. Jansen re-enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, as a private in Co. A, 27th Ill. Vol. Inf. He was armed and equipped at Cairo, and was soon after confronted by a brave and dashing enemy in the battle of Belmont, Mo., fought Nov. 7, 1861. Previously he was appointed Orderly Sergeant, and at the battle of Belmont the Capt. of Co. A was wounded, the first Lieut. killed, and a second Lieut. was sent to the rear with prisoners, consequently the command of the company fell upon Mr. Jansen. During the battle, when every nerve of the boys was severely taxed and appearances pointed to a defeat, our heroic Capt. Jansen rallied a squad of men from his own and other companies, took position behind a fallen tree, and poured a well-directed and withering fire into the ranks of the approaching rebel hosts, checking their advance. This act of heroism had not escaped notice. Gen. Grant rode up and inquired who was in charge of that company. Sergeant Jansen replied that he was left in command in consequence of the wounding of the Capt., death of the 1st Lieut., and absence of the 2nd Lieut. The Gen. recognized the service rendered by our subject and his brave band, and fearing they might be annihilated by Rebel batteries that were being placed in position on the Columbus side of the river, directed their further movements, at the same time informing Mr. Jansen that if they both escaped he would receive a Lieutenant's commission. Having both escaped and true to his word, Gen. Grant recommended the promotion, hence a Lieut.'s commission issued to Mr. Jansen dating from the battle of Belmont.

Soon after this Col. N. B. Bufort of the Regt. called for 20 volunteers for a daring and dangerous exploit, though the object was not then stated. Lieut. Jansen was among the first to volunteer. The object being to board a Gunboat and run past the batteries of Island No. 10 during the night of April 6, 1862—a terrible hail storm was probably the friendly Providential interference from destruction. Eighty-four shots were fired at the vessel from the heavy guns in the Fort, while the Inf. also kept up a continuous fire. They succeeded in this daring enterprise, the object being to attack the Fort from the rear where its construction was comparatively weak. The attack was successful, resulting in the capture of 6,000 prisoners, 2 gunboats and a number of other boats and all the supplies. He then rejoined his Regt. and participated in the siege of Corinth. About this time a Staff officer requested of Col. Herrington his best Co. for active service. Lieut. Jansen and his Co. were detailed to accompany the officer, who led them through the pickets and up to the enemy's skirmishers. Here Lieut. Jansen began to enquire into matters, stating that if they were required to fight, he must deploy his men, and then discovered the true condition of a self-imposed leader, who was laboring under the delusion that 60 brave men could take Corinth. Not however until after he had twice fired his revolver in the Lieut's. face was he dismounted and disarmed. The service of the Regt. continued until discharged, participating in the battles and doing their full share of the duty. Capt. Jansen participated in the following engagements during his term of service, viz.: Belmont, Mo., as Sergt. Nov. 7, 1861; Union

City, Ky., 2d Lieut., Mar. 31, 1862; Running Blockade, Island No. 10, 2d Lieut., Apr. 6, 1862; siege of Corinth, May 28, 1862; Lavergne, Tenn., Capt., Oct. 13, 1862; Stone River, Tenn., Capt., Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1862-63; Chickamauga, Ga., Capt., Sept. 19 and 20, 1863; Mission Ridge, Capt., Nov. 25, 1863; Rocky Face, Ga., Capt., May 10, 1864; Resaca, Ga., Capt., May 14, 1864; Adairsville, Ga., Actg. Maj., May 17, 1864; Dallas, Ga., Actg. Maj., June 8, 1864; Mud Creek, Ga., Actg. Maj., June 18, 1864; Kenesaw Mt., Actg. Maj., June 27, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

The Captain never missed a day's duty, from any cause, and never asked for a furlough. The last batttle in which Capt. Jansen participated was Atlanta, when he, acting as Col., led his Regt. and was near Gen. McPherson when he fell a victim to a Rebel bullet.

Capt. Jansen and Gen. Sheridan had a foot race up the mountain during the battle at Mission Ridge, after the general's horse had been killed from under him. The ground was very rough and broken, consequently the Gen. fell, Capt. Jansen believing he was wounded asked him if he was hurt, Gen. Sheridan answered, "No, do not mind me." Soon however the Capt. fell, and the Gen. enquired if he was wounded. He replied "No, never mind me," and the Gen. passed him while he was getting up and mounted the enemy's works, placing himself upon the cannon "Lady Polk" which was so hot from use that he could not sit thereon. From Mission Ridge they followed the enemy for 3 months going across Tenn. into N. C., crossing the French Broad River, living entirely off the country, often upon nothing but corn, and frequently even little of that. The Capt. is a man of powerful physique, being 6 feet 2½ in., and well proportioned. He and his Regt. were mustered out of the service at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20, 1864.

A peculiar history surrounds the Captain's courtship and marriage. While at Cleveland, Tenn., where the Regt. had returned after a 3 months' trip to N. C., permission was given them to send home for a small package, he sent home for a pair of boots, requesting his mother to fill one with potatoes, and the other with onions, as that was the best remedy for scurvy, with which nearly all of the comrades were suffering. In due time they arrived filled as directed, and also contained the photograph of a beautiful young lady whom he did not know, the photo having been sent without the young lady's knowledge. On returning home, the Co. was given a banquet in Quincy, the original of the picture was present and was recognized by Capt. Jansen. An introduction followed, and six months later he led her to the altar, the happy one being, Miss Rosa Ruff, of Quincy, daughter of Casper Ruff. Six children have brightened and enlivened the home of the devoted couple, viz.: M. Rosa, now National Secretary of the Daughters of Veterans, George, Albert, Carl, William and Arthur.

Capt. Jansen is a member of the A. O. U. W., Select Knights, Mutual Aid of Ill., and John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R., of which he has been Jr. Vice Commander. He is a Republican in politics. For the past five years he has been associated with his brother Richard, in Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance business, at Quincy. Previously he was engaged in merchandizing. It seldom falls to the lot of men to be more widely known and more universally respected than is comrade Capt. Jansen.

CAPT. JOHN M. MILLS, of Tiskilwa, enlisted in the Union army Apr. 19th, 1861, immediately on the first call for troops being made by President Lincoln, and was mustered in as 2nd Lieut. in Co. H, 12th Ill. Vol. Inf., and by the time the men were drilled the term of enlistment had expired, consequently he was mustered out Aug. 1st, 1861. Aug. 4th, however, he re-enlisted and was mustered into the same Co. and Regt. as 1st Lieut., going in this time for three years. The Regt. remained at Cairo until Sept. 5, when with the 9th Ill. it moved up to and occupied Paducah—being the first Union troops there-

where it remained until it was engaged on a reconnoissance towards Fort Donelson, Tenn. On Feb. 5, it embarked for Fort Henry and occupied Fort Heineman, remaining there until the 12th, when it moved to Fort Donelson, and there endured the cold and snow amidst untold suffering from hunger, and under such adverse circumstances engaged in the storming of the place on the 15th, of the same month, and out of 612 effective men lost in that engagement of its number 19 killed and 62 wounded. Leaving Fort Donelson, the regiment proceeded to Fort Sevier and on the the following day to Nashville, returning to Clarkville, March the 1st, embarked on the 6th, for Pittsburg Landing and on the 19th went into camp. It took part in that terrible conflict, Shiloh, and was engaged upon both days and suffered severely, having lost 109 men in killed and wounded. During this battle Captain Swain was killed, whereupon Mr. Mills was appointed Captain and afterward commanded his Co. The Regt. then moved with the army to Corinth and was engaged in its siege, doing its full share of all the trying work performed at that place, and on its evacuation went in pursuit of the enemy, returning after a few days' absence to Corinth. During this siege and battle it lost 94 men in killed and wounded. Mr. Mills remained at Corinth with his Regt. until Sept. 3, when he was compelled to resign and returned home. In the early days of Feb., 1865, he assisted in the raising of the 148th Ill. Regt., which was mustered in at Quincy Feb. 21, 1865. in which he was selected as Captain of Co. K. On the following day it left for Nashville, Tenn., arriving there on the 25th, and on the first day of March, moved to Tullahoma, where it remained until the 18th day of June engaged on guard duty. It then went to Elk River Bridge, and again resumed guard duty until Sept. 5, when it was ordered to Nashville and there mustered out, subsequently proceeding to Springfield, Ill., and was there finally paid off and discharged Sept. 9, 1865.

Capt. Mills had two brothers in the same war—James M., and William M., the former a Lieut.

Our subject was born Jan. 8, 1834, in Ludington Co., N. Y., and moved with his parents first to Pa., then to Ohio; then, in 1852, to Peoria, Ill., and three years later to Tiskilwa, where he has resided ever since. In early life he learned the shoemaking trade, and followed that occupation until he entered the army. Since the close of the rebellion, he has been engaged in different branches of business, and has always displayed ability and judgment in any calling which he might for the time pursue, thus enabling him, although comparatively a young man, to retire from active business, having secured by honest, straightforward business methods a fair share of this world's benefits. On political subjects, he may certainly be classed as a Democrat. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Tiskilwa, and its present commander.

CAPT. WM. H. GEER, of Kewanee, Ill., was born in N. Y. City, Jan. 16, 1838, where he resided until 1848. He then went to Conn., then returned to N. Y., and Dec. 1856, with parents started for Kewanee. His father's name was John Owen Geer, a son of John and Jane (Owen) Geer, who were of English descent. The mother of Wm. H. Geer, before her marriage, was Harriet Bennett, whose father was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle. She was born in Conn., of Scotch descent. The Geer family have a genealogy which reaches back to an early date and to a large ancient estate in England.

In 1856, Mr. Geer arrived in Kewanee, Ill., with his parents and became a carriage painter. Aug. 9th, 1861, enlisting in Co. A, 42nd Ill. Inf., as a private, he went to Chicago and then to Mo., to take part in the campaign under Gen. Fremont. At Island No. 10 Mr. Geer was one of the men who, under Col. Roberts, volunteered with Lieut. Church, to undertake a hazardous expedition to spike a certain rebel battery, which held a commanding position. Col. Roberts, the day before, had made a reconnoissance by taking a yawl well manned and mak-

ing a detour of the rebel works. Observing that the water had risen so that the main army of the rebels was compelled to camp at some distance from the fort, decided that the battery could be spiked at night. Lieut. Church was detailed with his Co., to perform this duty and boats manned by marines from the gun boats were provided. The darkness and a terrible storm aided the enterprise and at the same time rendered its accomplishment more difficult. The men were landed and the six large guns were soon spiked and rendered useless. This important work was accomplished without the loss of a single man, although the rebel sentries fired upon the boats as they approached in the darkness.

The 42nd Regt., after service at Island No. 10 and New Madrid, received orders to move to Fort Pillow, thence to Shiloh, and reached that place just as the fight was ended. It was in active duty at the siege of Corinth, and was the first Regt. to enter the city. Was then sent to Courtland, Ala., to guard bridges, and while in this locality had many skirmishes with the guerrillas. In Sept., 1862, a move was made to Nashville, and an active part taken in the skirmishes around there. Their next battle was Stone River, Dec. 31, and Jan. 1, and 2, 1863. The Tullahoma campaign followed; then the march to Bridgeport and Alpine Valley, and thence to Chickamauga, taking part in that battle. After the fiercely-contested fight at Chickamauga a backward movement was made to Chattanooga, followed by the engagement at Mission Ridge, in which the 42 was foremost in the desperate charge, where it was first on the ridge and planted the flag on the rebel works. It had been ordered to take the rifle pits, which it did, and finding the rebels were unable to depress their cannon, decided to go on and capture the whole ridge. The night after this severe battle the force was started on a forced march to relieve Gen. Burnside at Knoxville, 80 miles distant. After a chase after Longstreet, a camp was made at Stone Mills, where the men re-enlisted as veterans and were given furloughs for 30 days.

Returning from the furlough, the men were reorganized at Nashville, Tenn., marched across the country to Chattanooga and joined the main army in its movement to start on the Atlanta campaign. After the battle of Resaca there was continual skirmishing to New Hope Church, where a heavy battle was fought, followed by Kenesaw Mt. and Peach Tree Creek. Here Gen. Hood took command of the rebels and attempted to make a stand, but the attacking position was maintained only a few hours, when the rebels again began to retreat, which added to the siege and surrender of Atlanta. At this siege Mr. Geer received a commission as 1st Lieut., having served in every rank up to that position.

When Atlanta fell, the battle of Jonesboro came and the rebels were pursued to Lovejoy Station until the army turned toward Chattanooga and Bridgeport to reach Pulaski, and went back to Columbia. Here Hood appeared with a greatly superior force, and the Union men marched in double-quick time for four miles to reach the shelter of the fort. They continued to fall back to Spring Hill, and here fought Cheatham's Corps. Soon Gen. Schofield arrived with his men and marched through the rebel army to reinforce the Union forces. With this assistance a desperate stand was made at Franklin against the aggressive rebels, and a decisive victory won. Very few battles have been so stubbornly contested or witnessed greater bravery than was displayed here by men in both armies. The brigade to which Lieut. Geer was attached was posted outside the lines to hold the enemy in check. The rebels made a charge, and many of them got inside the works and were captured. They made 17 assaults, and were repulsed each time after they were inside the small breastworks that had been hastily erected the night before, and the ditches were full of the rebel dead. The 2nd Div. of the 4th Corps captured 27 flags. At Nashville the 42nd took part in the battle and followed the retreating rebel forces to the Tenn. River, and on its return going to Decatur, and from there to Knoxville and Blue Springs, where it was engaged in building a railroad. Here the news came of Lee's surrender and

the assassination of Lincoln, and the regiment was ordered to Nashville, where Lieut. Geer was made Captain of the Co. he had been with from the first enlistment through the war. At Nashville the Regt. was sent to New Orleans and then to Texas and Indianola, landing at Port Lavaca. While here it had one of the hardest marches of the whole service, as the men were without water, and many so near the end of the conflict and their release, fell by the way. On the march they finally reached a creek into which the men eagerly plunged to slake their thirst. Here at Lavaca the Regt. was assigned to guard duty and remained until sent home. Captain Geer was Provost Officer of the City.

The 42nd was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Jan. 10, 1866, and Capt. Geer resumed his business at Kewanee in which he continued until he recently accepted the position of Night Time Keeper in the works of the Western Tube Company's Works.

He was married in 1867, to Mary Wilsey, daughter of Thomas and Martha Wilsey, and has four children—Albert M., Flora, Susie, and Roscoe C., all living at home.

Captain Geer, although raised a Democrat and a Democrat when he enlisted in the army, says that Democracy was all shot out of him and he came out a Republican. He is an active G. A. R. man, and takes a prominent interest in all that concerns the welfare of the country he so nobly fought and suffered to maintain.

REV. JOHN M. HYMAN, Chaplain of the Soldiers's and Sailor's Home, Quincy, Ill., is a native of Paisley, Scotland, and was born June 10, 1844. His parents were John and Jane (Lockie) Hyman, also Scotch people, the father, a merchant, dying there when John was one year old. The following year his mother immigrated to the New World, taking her five children with her, our subject being the youngest. John received his education in the city of Quincy, where his mother had located on arriving here; and at the age of 16 was apprenticed to the engineering business, which he continued to follow until the late Rebellion. On Jan. 3, 1862, he enlisted in the engineer's corps of the U. S. Navy. Singular to say, all the steamboat men at that time were secessionists, consequently on his enlistment he was "blacklisted" by the boat owners, and told that no further employment would ever be given him. He was given the rank of 2d Assistant Engineer in the U. S. Navy, and assigned to duty on the ironclad Baron De Kalb, and went into service on the Miss. flotilla, under command of Commodore Foote. In Feb. following, he participated in the capture of Fort Henry, Gen. Tilghman announcing on its surrender that he wanted it distinctly understood that he surrendered to the U. S. Navy. The fleet then passed down the Tenn. River, on its way to Fort Donelson, where it suffered severely, Commodore Foote being among the wounded. Island No. 10 was next visited, where the fleet continued on duty until the fall of that place. Next came a brush with the rebel fleet at Fort Pillow, and later was engaged at Memphis. The Navy engaged and captured the rebel fleet, capturing four of their vessels and sinking three others. At Vicksburg, Mr. Hyman was transferred to the ironclad ram La Fayette, a new ship which had joined the fleet on its movements to Vicksburg, it also assisted in the movement up the Yazoo River, with a view to capture Haines' Bluff, in order that the army might get a footing in the rear of Vicksburg. This project, however, failed, as Gen. Grant, who was to have joined in the movement, was unable to reach the point of attack. After the capture of Vicksburg, the fleet did parol duty on the river to prevent the rebels crossing and recrossing, until the organization of the Red River expedition, when it assisted Gen. Banks in that movement. Fort DeRussy was attacked from the river front by gunboats, and by Gen. Smith's command in the rear, resulting in the capture of the place attacked. At Alexandria, our subject was again transferred to the ironclad Chillicothe, and engaged the enemy at a place called Campti. The expedition, so far as the navy was concerned, was a series of skirmishes,

the enemy keeping batteries and detachments of troops along the shore. James P. Couthway, commander of the Chillicothe, was killed by a shot from a rebel sharpshooter. At Atchafalya Bay the fleet was formed into a pontoon bridge on which the army passed over the river. The ships then returned to patrol duty on the Miss., and so continued until the surrender of Lee's army and the end of the war.

The vessel upon which Mr. Hyman was serving was ordered to Cairo, where he was mustered out of the service, when he immediately returned home and resumed his duties as an engineer on the Miss. Soon after, however, a Co. was organized to construct a railway bridge across the Miss. at Quincy, and of which he was chosen Superintendent. This was in the year 1868, and he has continued in that capacity until the present date, a period of a quarter of a century. In connection with this duty he has also served as Chaplain to the I. S. and S. H. for the past two years. Weekly prayer-meetings are conducted at the home, besides pastorial duties required in connection with the sick and dying. Sept. 5, 1866, Mr. Hyman was married to Linora J. Wood, a native of Wilmington, Del. Her parents are R. R. and Elizabeth J. Wood, who now reside in Quincy. To this union six children were born, three of whom have crossed to the eternal shore. Lillie, born Aug. 14, 1867, married B. L. Finley, of Kansas City, Mo., and was an invalid most of her wedded life, died Jan. 3, 1892; John, born March 17, 1870, and died in infancy; Edith Neva, born Nov. 15, 1872; Effie, born Aug. 18, 1875; Gracie May, born Aug. 26, 1879; Bessie A., born Feb. 15, 1881, and died June 18, 1881. The three living children have enjoyed the advantages of the very excellent schools of the city. Miss Edith is a talented and accomplished young lady and musician of more than ordinary attainments. Her voice is heard in all the old soldiers' gatherings where she is a universal favorite, because of her gentleness and amiability. Rev. and Mrs. Hyman are members of the Vermont Street Baptist Church, as are the two eldest living daughters. He is a member of the John Wood Post, No. 96, of which he has been Chaplain, and is also a member of the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, and the K. of P. He is a Republican in politics.

JAMES W. LARABEE was born Dec. 5, 1838, in Grafton, N. Y. His father was Millet Larabee, a native of Vermont, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Wood, born in N. Y., of Scotch and German ancestors. He was the youngest of four children and at the age of 17 came to Mendota, Ill. In April, 1861, he enlisted for three months in Co. H, 12th Reg. Ill. Vols. Inf., and was mustered in at Springfield, Ill. Moved to Cairo, the regiment was employed in guard duty principally, making a movement into Mo. on a scouting expedition and returning in Aug. to Cairo, to be paid off at the end of 3 months' service and sent home. Mr. Larabee soon enlisted in Co. I, 55th Reg. Ills. Vol., which was organized in Chicago and sent to St. Louis, where it lay from Dec. to the middle of Feb. Went then to Cairo and on to Paducah, where it was stranded on a sand bank for 3 or 4 days. Moved then up the Tenn. River, to the vicinity of Shiloh, and lay there on the extreme left two weeks before the battle. At the battle of Shiloh, Mr. Larabee was wounded in the right arm and received a furlough to go home. On his recovery he returned to the regiment at Memphis, Tenn., where it experienced some hard service. Marched from Memphis to Hernando, in the Tallahatchie campaign, and back again to Memphis, then forward to Chickasaw Bayou, where there was a considerable of what might be very appropriately called swamp service. From duty in this busy locality the regiment continued on, and had a place in the battle of Arkansas Post, proceeding then to the siege of Vicksburg where it remained until spring. After making a feint up the Yazoo River, it returned to the siege of Vicksburg and operated there until the surrender of that place. Mr. Larabee serving in the forlorn hope in one of the important incidents in this eventful contest, received a wound. He was the only man in

his company who responded to the call for 60 men for a particularly hazardous service. He went into the hospital on Melicans' Creek, and remained there until some time after the battle of Jackson, when he joined his regiment on the Black River in August. After breaking camp at Black River, the command moved up the Mississippi to Memphis, then to Iuka, making several raids after Wheeler's cavalry and reaching Chattanooga about Aug. 15th. After operating for a time in this vicinity, crossed the Tenn. River on pontoon boats and went down the Chickamauga River, until a union was formed with Gen. Sherman's army, and the next day the movement began under this leader, when the 55th was placed in the left center, and maintained that position through the entire campaign. From Chattanooga to Knoxville, Bridgeport to Lasher's Mills, where it remained until veteranized, the regiment was in active service.

In the spring of 1864 the men received furloughs for 30 days, at the expiration of which they returned to the army at Big Shanty, Ga. The next day after the return, one of the comrades of Mr. Larabee was killed by a shell near Kenesaw Mountain. From this point the regiment went through the Atlanta campaign with but little rest from the constant marching and fighting which was a feature of that memorable expedition. After the Atlanta movement these men followed Gen. Sherman in all his marching until he reached the sea. They were at Fort McAllister and took part in that severe struggle, the men subsisting on half rations during that time. They embarked then in coasters and landed at Beaufort, S. C. In going to Columbia, as the rebels had burned the bridges, it was necessary to rebuild them to continue the pursuit. When Goldsboro was entered, Gen. Johnston's surrender to Sherman practically ended the war in this section and the 55th regiment, with other troops, was sent to Washington, participated in the Grand Review, was then moved to Parkersburg in box cars and sent to Louisville, Ky., in boats. After camping here about 4 weeks, Gen Oliver took command and ordered the regiment to Little Rock, Ark., to perform guard duty, where it was mustered out in Aug., 1865, and transferred to Chicago for payment and discharge.

Mr. Larabee, while in the service, was wounded twice, furloughed twice and in hospital twice. He was married Nov. 8th 1865, to Mary Elizabeth Haight, whose parents were natives of N. Y. and Penn. The children of this family are Samuel H., now 24 years of age, is in Washington and intends to enter the regular army; James W., Jr.; Willie Ralph, Louis Benjamin, Mary E. and Charles D.

Mr. Larrabee votes the Prohibition ticket, is a member of Post 475, G. A. R., and lives upon a fine farm of 240 acres, 6 miles from Earlville, Ill.

HENRY C. HARRIS, the subject of our sketch, is a resident of Rock Island, born at South Bend, Indiana, in the year 1844, and is a son of Thomas and Jane (Finley) Harris—the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Penn. The father died upon the plains in the year 1860, and was buried in Omaha, Neb. The farm upon which Henry was born continued to be his home until the outbreak of the Rebellion, he having, however, attended school in the meantime as opportunity presented, but at best his advantages and opportunities for an education were exceedingly limited. In June, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army for the Rebellion and was, mustered in as a private in Co. K, 87th Ind. Vol. Inf., and immediately after organization his Regt. proceeded to the front and was assigned, on the reconstruction of the army, to the 3rd Brig., 3rd Div., 14th A. C., shortly before Rosecrans superseded Gen. Buell. Gen. Steadman was in command of his Brig. and Gen. Thomas of the Div. His active services commenced at Louisville, Ky., and he followed the fortunes of that army on its march to Crab Orchard, as also at the battle of Perryville, which was fought Oct. 8, 1862. This engagement was his first experience under fire, and although he saw and took part in many of the bloody battles of

the war, more men were slaughtered, considering the length of time and the number engaged, than in any other conflict during the war. From Crab Orchard the army continued to Bowling Green, and in the battle which ensued at that place his Div. was not actively engaged. The fall and winter of 1862–'3 was occupied by marching and counter-marching, part of the time being spent at Gallatin and an other portion in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Tenn. Our subject participated in the engagement at Gallatin, and subsequently in the terrible battle of Stone River, in which he acted upon detached duty, and was surrendered to the enemy, but was afterwards released by the gallantry of Gen. Sheridan and his courageous troops. During the battle Mr. Harris was in the thickest of the fight and although not injured, a ball passed through his clothing grazing his body. His next active operations were at Tullahoma, where his Regt. bore its share of the terrors and dangers of war, and was a sharp, hot contest. Subsequently his Div. was divided—part going to Chattanooga via. Huntsville, whilst his portion proceeded by another route for the same objective point, and when both had arrived they again became united. Whilst in this vicinity Mr. Harris and his Regt. participated in several sanguinary engagements, among the most notable being those of Lookout Mt. and Mission Ridge, wherein his Div. occupied a most prominent place, having at the latter charged in the face of the enemy's batteries on sixteen successive occasions, which was necessarily done up a steep, rugged hill, under a terrible and withering fire from the enemy.

The last occasion, however, although the number of his comrades had been materially reduced, was made with increased determination that the death of their brother soldiers should be avenged; the batteries captured, and onward and upward the Division passed, and with a steady and determined charge forced the rebel lines, and captured their guns, which they turned upon the now retreating enemy with terrible effect. For three days this work of slaughter was continued with unabated fury, during which Mr. H.'s Regt. lost heavily, in killed and wounded, fully half its number having fallen in the harvest of death which reigned everywhere in that neighborhood. Again our subject had a narrow escape, a ball having passed through his cap. Soon after this he was taken ill and was sent to Chattanooga, afterwards to Nashville, where he was discharged by reason of disability. This was in the fall of 1863, about the close of the season's operations.

He returned to his home and quickly regained his health, therefore to the war our young hero must return, and accordingly he re-enlisted in Co. H, 138th Ind. Vol. Inf. for three months' service. His Regt. was detailed upon guard duty in Tenn. and Ky. to forts, fortifications, and railroads, but the time soon passed and that without any particular incident. At the expiration of his term he was mustered out and proceeded to Rock Island, where he again re-enlisted, on this occasion in the month of Jan., 1865, in Co. B. 126th Ill., for one year. The Regt. proceeded to the front and the men were engaged at St. Charles, at the mouth of the White River, and Pine Bluff on the Ark. River, upon guard and provost duty in connection with the posts at these places, but were relieved on the 12th day of Aug., 1865, and discharged. Mr. Harris was one of those who offered his services on the first call for troops in April, 1861, and was regularly enlisted and mustered into Co. A, 9th Ill. Cav. at Chicago, but on account of his youth the officer in command informed him he was unfit for service and to go home, which was the only discharge he had from that Regt., therefore, in law we suppose he has a right to belong to that organization still, and if so he doubtless constitutes all the officers as well as the subordinates of the Regt.

Mr. Harris was married in 1865 to Miss Malinda J. Hunt, by whom he has six living children, viz.: Charles G., Frank Z., Fred C., Deacon H. H., Walter B., and Lula May Bertie Vera. He resided for one year after his marriage in Indiana, then for two years in Montgomery Co., Iowa, then locating in Rock Island.

In political office, he has held the position of Commissioner of Streets. He is a member of Burford Post, No. 243, G. A. R., of which he is a Past Commander; a member of the American Order of United Workmen; Island City Lodge, No. 4; Modern Woodmen, Camp 1550, and also a member in the O-Kan-See Tribe of Red Men.

JOHN C. JOHNSON, a native of Sweden, was born in Ovenshoehe Lane of Jestricken, Mar. 24, 1838, and came to America with his parents when a boy 9 years old. The parents, John and Christiana Johnson, came to Henry Co., Ill., and joined the Bishop Hill Colony in 1847. Here the young man lived until he moved to the neighboring city of Galesburg, where he enlisted in the spring of 1861 in Co. E, 17th Ill. Inf., going the round of preparatory camps at Peoria, St. Louis and other points, and doing duty in Mo., guarding railroads and camps. The first battle was at Fredericksburg, Mo., from which the regiment returned to Cape Girardeau, and in the spring of 1862, took the transport fleet to Ft. Henry, where camp equipage was stored preparatory to the march to Ft. Donelson. Mr. Kilpatrick of the company, who had been married at Cape Girardeau and was accompanied by his wife, left her in the camp. The men felt that they were going into a hard fight, and three of them left messages with Mrs. Kilpatrick to be sent to their friends in case of death, and these three men were killed in the battle, the only men killed in the company. The battle at Ft. Donelson was considered by the 17th regiment one of its severest engagements, as its position was in the center and was sent up a steep hill covered with brush to attack the enemy. When about half way up it was ordered to halt for a time under fire. The cartridges here issued were slightly large for the guns, and in forcing one into his gun, Mr. Johnson injured his hand with the ramrod so that he was crippled for a time. That night the men in line were compelled to remain there in a severe snow storm, and as they were without blankets or overcoats, there was much suffering. Here, in addition to his wound, Mr. Johnson was made sick by exposure, as he had only light clothing and no overcoat. The first night when in the works he got a gate from a fence and lay it down for a bed, but awaking in the night, found the water from a heavy rain storm was rising and covering him. His hand being very sore, he was sent to Mound City and then home on a furlough. In April, on the day of the battle at Shiloh, he returned to his regiment and learned that it had lost heavily in that fight. His next experience was at the siege of Corinth, followed by battles at Jackson and Bolivar, then went with Gen. Grant to Holly Springs, returned to La Grange and moved to Memphis. At La Grange some of the boys discovered a car loaded with whisky, and procuring pails and long augers, went under the car, bored up through the floor into the barrels and filled the pails. Reaching camp with the booty, it may well be imagined that the night was a loud one. The provost guard sent to quell the disorder, surrendered to the pails of whisky and assisted in "making the night hideous."

At Memphis boats were boarded for Vicksburg, making a stop at Milliken's Bend. The 17th regiment was now in McPherson's corps in John A. Logan's brigade and at Vicksburg was given a position in the center, and also assigned to dig the ditch and tunnel to undermine Ft. Hill, holding the line when the fort was blown up. When the city fell, this regiment occupied the place for a time, and in the spring of 1864, participated in the expedition to Meridian on the Alabama line and several other marches, which concluded its service, and it was mustered out at Springfield in 1864.

Mr. Johnson, at the expiration of his service in the army commenced farming, but selling out, engaged in the grocery business in Galva, 1888, which he still continues. He married Hannah Nordstrom, a daughter of Dr. Olaf Nordstrom of Bishop Hill, and has two children, Wm. A., a young man in the printing

business at Galva; and Olive V., a young lady, at home.

Mr. Johnson votes the Republican ticket and was elected Supervisor of the township in 1890. Is a working member of the G. A. R., in which he has filled most of the offices in his post, and was elected delegate to the State Convention. He is also a member of the M. E. Church, the A. F. & A. M., and A. O. U. W., in all of which his active energy and influence are felt, as well as in social and business relations with his fellow citizens.

ISAAC N. KIRKPATRICK was born in Rock Island Co., Ill., Nov. 30, 1843. He was reared in the city, where he received his education in the common schools, until he entered the office of the Rock Island *Argus* newspaper then under the management of J. B. Danforth. That gentleman took a special liking to young Kirkpatrick, whom he promoted from one position to another until he had filled every situation in the Mechanical department of that office. In 1863, he abandoned newspaper work to enlist in the Army, and became a member of Co. K, 58th Ill. Vol. Inf. He joined the Regt. at White River, and was placed on detached service as clerk and printer. His Regt. became part of the 16th Army Corps, under Gen. Smith went up the Red River, was in the battle of Pleasant Hills, and for the two following months was almost daily exposed to the rebel fire. At the conclusion of that expedition the regiment remained in Miss. for some time, then moved to New Orleans and later moved for the capture of Mobile. He took part in the engagement at Fort Morgan as also in the siege and assault on Fort Blakely, which was the last battle of the war. His was one of the three companies which went to Meridian and received the surrender of the rebel Dick Taylor. Mr. Kirkpatrick was detached to receive the stores, and it fell to his duty to invoice all the captured stores and munitions of war. The rebel army comprised about 15,000 men, and it appeared at one time as if trouble would ensue, as the rebel officers refused to turn over their horses and other property, but finally consented. Later our subject was sent to Montgomery, where he was detailed to grind corn in the mill for the army, then being without other provisions. Up to this time he has never been sick, but whilst engaged in this mill he was smitten with diarrhœa, and was sent home on furlough. Subsequently the surgeon who attended him gave him an order for his discharge. He then reported to Camp McClellan, Iowa, and being a non-commissioned officer, was put in charge of some Illinois men to accompany them to Camp Butler. There he was discharged on the 3d anniversary of his entering the service. He returned to Rock Island, but for several months he was unable to do anything. His old friend Dauforth obtained for him a position as assistant postmaster, which gave him charge of that department, as the postmaster appointed under Prest. Johnson was not confirmed. After leaving the P. O., he went to Northern N. Y., where he married Miss Sophia Sargent, daughter of John Sargent, of Rock Island. He then entered the newspaper business as foreman of the news room of the R. I. *Union*, and afterwards as foreman of the press room on the same paper. Later he removed to Burlington and took a similar position upon the *Hawk Eye* newspaper. He was next in Quincy, then at Lincoln, Neb., where he was in charge of the press room of the *State Journal*. He next went to the Black Hills, having a printer's outfit with him, but he became discouraged with the prospects at that place and returned to Rock Island and soon after to Peoria, where he worked in the Peoria *National Democrat*. He next embarked in the job printing business, which he afterwards sold, and entered the office of the *German Democrat* as foreman of the press room and superintendent of the English Department, where he will probably remain until mustered out.

He is a member of Central City Post G. A. R. and at the present time Quartermaster and acting Adjt. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen and Knights of the Maccabees. In

politics he is a Democrat, and at one time was elected to the office of town clerk of Rock Island. He has four children, William J., Mary Stewart, Bessie and Helen.

MOTT V. EAMES, of Sandwich, Ill., was born at Springfield, Ala., March 10, 1838, and while a boy removed with his parents to New Hampshire, where he attended school until licensed as a teacher. He followed his profession in this State for two years, then went to Elgin, Ill., where his parents had settled about two years previous. In the fall of 1859, he left for Sandwich, Ill., where he was engaged up to the time of his enlistment in the army, which occurred August 13, 1862, and he was mustered into service in September following, as a private in Co. H, 105th Ill. Vol. Inf., and was assigned to the first Brig., 3rd Div., 20th A. C., commanded by Brig. Gen. W. T. Ward. After the organization of the Regt. was completed, it moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, was there armed and uniformed, and on Sept. 30, was ordered to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived Oct. 2, and immediately proceeded to Frankfort, arriving there on the 9th, after a severe march. While there it was engaged on guard and picket duty, as also in an occasional skirmish with the rebels. From this point the Regt. joined in a raid to Lawrenceburg, and afterward returning with the corps to Bowling Green, and then on to Scottsville, where it arrived about the middle of Nov., 1862. The Regt. passed the winter of 1862–3 at Gallatin, Tenn., South Tunnel, and Lavergne, respectively. During the march from Bowling Green to Frankfort, Mr. Eames became very ill and was obliged to go to the hospital for several weeks, but was sufficiently recovered to join the regiment at South Tunnel. Leaving Lavergne in the month of June, his Regt. moved to Murfreesboro, afterward returning to the former place, arriving about July 1, and after resting there about three weeks, marched to Nashville. It reached there Aug. 19, and was occupied in guard duty for several months. While at Nashville the men were supplied with Springfield rifles, which were substituted for muskets used up to that time. Toward the latter end of Feb., 1864, Mr. Eames, with his regiment, joined in the march toward Chattanooga, and continuing, reached Wauhatchie, in March, where it remained until May 2, when the regiment was ordered to Gordon's Mills, then to Resaca, Ga., passing through Leet's Farm, Taylor's Bridge, Snake Creek Gap and Sugar Valley, and was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on May 13 and 14, near Resaca. On the following day it joined the assault upon the enemy's works at the last mentioned place, in which his Regt. took a prominent part, and sustained the loss of several men killed and wounded.

The 105th was ordered to pursue the retreating enemy, arriving at Calhoun on the 17th, and on the following day it moved to Cassville. The pursuit was continued on the 19th, and the 105th being in the advance, overtook and skirmished with the enemy's rear guard and drove them in all along the line. On the 25th, while on the march to Dallas, it had another encounter with the rebels, lasting until night, and leaving them minus 15 men in killed and wounded, two of the number being officers. At this engagement, Mr. Eames was severely wounded and taken to the field hospital, then to Chattanooga, and afterward to Nashville, where he remained until Aug. 4, when he was sufficiently recovered to move about with the assistance of a cane. He accepted a furlough and returned to his home in Ill. He rejoined his Regt. at Nashville about the time the Atlanta campaign received its crowning victory in the surrender of Atlanta. He continued at Nashville until again furloughed, when he again returned to his home to vote at the Presidential election in Nov. 1864. At the expiration of his furlough he again went to Nashville, but was not permitted to join his Regt., owing to the injuries before referred to, but was engaged about camp until the close of the war, and was then mustered out and discharged May 30, 1865. He immediately returned to Sandwich and engaged with the Sandwich Manufacturing Co. as su-

perintendent of the work, and has continued in its employ ever since.

He married Miss Catherine J. Walker, September 19, 1857, and six children have blessed their union—Gay L., George, Hermione, Luella, Leona and May. Mr. Eames is a Republican, a Free Mason, and a member of Post No. 510, G. A. R., of Sandwich. Besides being a brave soldier, he is a capable and reliable mechanic, as evidenced by the lengthened period he has occupied his present responsible position.

JOHN H. SADLER, of Peoria, Ill., was born in the same State, July 23, 1825, a son of Geo. W. Sadler. He had five brothers, all of whom were in the service except one; who doubtless would also have been there, had he been old enough. John being unable to obtain his father's consent, ran away to Quincy, where he became a member of Co. I, 119th Ill. Vol. Inf. His Regt. went to Columbus where it was guarding the Mobile & Ohio R. R., then went to Memphis, remaining until the fall of Vicksburg, when it moved there, and joined Sherman's Army on his Meridian Campaign, during which they had many skirmishes with the enemy. His Regt. with the 58th Ill., 28th Mo., 89th Ind., and 9th Ohio Battery formed the 4th Brig., which was assigned to the 5th Div., 16th A. C. Our subject was a cousin of A. J. Wade, who was in the same Co. They were bosom friends and always found side by side, whether it was fighting the rebels or foraging for hogs and chickens. For these luxuries they had a peculiar fondness, which always increased as hunger threatened them. He went with his Regt. on the Red River Expedition and took part in all the numerous battles of that terrible movement. The night before the conflict of Yellow Bayou, Capt. John J. May of Co. I, stated that he had a premonition that the next battle would prove disastrous to him—this was literally fulfilled, as whilst leading his men he was struck by a bullet about the heart and almost instantly killed. Mr. Sadler and two of his comrades bore the brave officer from the field, and later sent his body home for burial. Our subject with his Regt. next moved to Lake Chicot, where Marmaduke's forces were encountered and a desperate battle followed. In fact it was a constant fight for over 40 days, whilst the campaign lasted. After passing through Vicksburg and Memphis, he was an active participant in the fight at Tupello, in which the rebels under Forrest made seven different and determined charges upon the Regt., but as often were repulsed with great slaughter, as also the loss of their flag, which was triumphantly borne off the field by the 119th. Afterwards he went to St. Louis in pursuit of Price, having a mid-winter march of 700 miles over the prairies, then by boat to Nashville, where he was in that bloody battle, fought Dec. 15th and 16, 1864, at which Hood's Army was completely cut to pieces. Returning to Nashville with captured horses, he started on foot to his Regt., then on to Dauphin Island, and from there to Fort Blakely, where he took part in the siege and assault upon that town, which was captured. The Regt. lost several men. This was the last fight in which he was engaged. He marched to Montgomery, 500 miles, then returned to Mobile, where he was mustered out, and from where he proceeded home.

In the fall of 1865, Mr. Sadler entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. as engineer, and was thus employed for seventeen years, when, in the fall of 1888, he being a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and a strike having occurred, he never resumed that business. In 1890 he removed to Peoria as Storekeeper in the service of the Gov.

Mr. Sadler married Jessie Amick in 1869. She has always been a prominent member in the Woman's Relief Corps, became a Charter Member of the organization at Galesburg, and is now a member of the Peoria Corps, Bryner, No. 12, taking an active part in the proceedings. They have five children, Anna and Flora, graduates of the Galesburg High School and Brown's Business College; Lena, Bertha and Wilburn Amick. Mr. Sadler is a Republican, a member

of Post No. 45 of Galesburg, of the Odd Fellows, and A. O. U. W. societies, and also of the Locomotive Brotherhood of the Engineers. His brothers were in the respective Regts. below named: Samuel, Co. E, 89th Ill.; Hiram, Co. H, 148th Ill.; Edward, Co. I, 119th Ill. His brother William died while in the service at Chattanooga.

PHILIP KEARNEY. The life of this eminent soldier was one of adventure and romance. He was born in the city of New York, June 20, 1815. His love for military life was developed early. So irresistible was this spirit that it was determined to give the young boy a military education, and, accordingly, he was sent to the West Point Academy. After his graduation he was made Lieut. in the regular army. Having acquired great proficiency in military matters, and especially in the manual of arms, the government determined to give him a commission to Europe, for the purpose of examining into and reporting on the cavalry tactics of the French army. He attended the Polytechnic school at Saumar for some time, when he enlisted in the Chasseurs, and made a full campaign as a French soldier in Algiers, in which service he won the Cross of Legion of Honor. On his return home he was placed on the staff of General Scott. When the Mexican war came on he followed the flag of his country at the head of a company of dragoons into Mexico. He served with great gallantry in that war, for which he was promoted. During the assault on the City of Mexico Gen. Kearney was ordered to capture a battery of the enemy. Under a thrilling order from him the troops moved on to the attack with great enthusiasm. They were soon met by a withering fire of grape and canister at short range; the line wavered for a few minutes, and then fell back in confusion. The undaunted Kearney was only stimulated to greater efforts by this repulse; his spirits rose only the higher, and, waving his sword high over his head, he set spurs to his horse, and, dashing forward alone, he cried aloud to follow. His command became inspired with his heroism, the fierce conflict was resumed, and the battery was taken. In the last struggle at the San Antonio Gate, he received a wound which caused the loss of his arm.

After the close of the Mexican war, or in 1848, he was promoted to the rank of Major in the regular army, and was ordered to Oregon in command of a battalion, to defend the new settlements against the hostile Indians. In 1850, he resigned his position, and returned to Europe, to continue his studies in military science. During his sojourn in Europe he took part in the Italian campaign, and was on the staff of Gen. Maurier, commanding the French forces. He participated in the battles of Magenta and Solferino, where he distinguished himself for his bravery and military knowledge, for which he was for the second time decorated, receiving the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Upon the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was commissioned at once Brigadier General, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, in command of a Brigade composed of N. J. regiments. He was with McClellan in all the terrible vicissitudes of the Peninsula campaign. He fought in all its battles, and everywhere, on every field, he was the same indomitable, noble Kearney, displaying at all times the greatest bravery, and military ability of the highest order.

At one time he was in command of a Div., and at Williamsburg and Fair Oaks he especially distinguished himself as a soldier. Later on, or at Harrison's Landing, for his gallant service, he was promoted to the rank of Major General, his commission dating from July 4, 1862. His untimely death sent him off in the bud of his military renown. Rigid in discipline, indomitable in battle, brave almost to a fault, Gen. Kearney was a universal favorite in the army. He was a model commander and an ideal soldier. True to the flag of his country, Phil. Kearney followed its fortunes and gave up his noble life fighting for its defense in the hottest of the conflict in the battle of Chantilly, Sept. 1st, 1862. He died on the field, by the army loved, by the nation mourned.

JOHN S. LEE. Among the prominent and worthy veterans of the late civil war is John S. Lee, the subject of this memoir, who, after the great conflict, settled down to peaceful pursuits at Lemont, Ill. He was born in Parkersburg, now W. Va., July 11, 1845, and is a son of Andrew and Julia (Hayne) Lee. The elder Lee was a native of Manchester, England, and came to the U. S. when about ten years of age, locating at first in Philadelphia. Later he went to Harve De Grace, Md., where he met and married Julia Hayne, and finally located in Virginia, where he followed the occupation of farming. They were the parents of four children—Sarah E., John S., Edward, and Andrew, all dead but John. He was raised at home where he secured the benefits of a common school education, which was suplemented with a commercial course at Cincinnati, O. When the rebellion broke out, and a call was made by the President for troops to preserve the Union, young Lee, though only about sixteen years of age, was full of patriotic zeal to aid his country and quickly responded. He enlisted in April, for the three months' service, in a company known as the "Home Guards," which was sent to guard the Marietta & Cincinnati R. R. on the Y, where it remained during its term of service, and then was disbanded, and young Lee returned to his studies at the Commercial college at Cincinnati. He had been there but a little while, before the war spirit again took possession of him, and he again enlisted, this time for three years. He was mustered in as a private in Co. D, 39th, Ohio Inf. at Camp Coleriane, in July, 1861. From there the regiment was ordered to Camp Dennison, where the men were armed and drilled. St. Louis was the next camp, and from there the regiment was ordered up the river to St. Charles, disembarked, and marched under Gen. Sturges, to Mexico, and thence across the country to the relief of Mulligan, at Lexington. When within about six miles of Lexington, news was received that Mulligan was surrounded by the rebels, and it being impossible for the command to cross the river so as to render him any aid, the command marched up the river to Richmond, from there took transports for Kansas City. After service there for a time, the troops marched across to Springfield, but arriving there too late to take part in the battle at that place.

The regiment was next ordered to Sedalia, Mo., where it made winter quarters and was engaged in guarding the railroads. From Sedalia the 39th moved to St. Louis, where it embarked for Cape Girardeau, joined Gen. Pope's army, and was placed in Stanley's Div., 1st Brig., and took part in the action against New Madrid. The next move of the regiment was to Tipptonville, thence marched up in the rear of Island No. 10, took part in the investment of that stronghold, and was actively engaged there until its surrender. It then moved to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there after the battle of Shiloh. It was then placed in the 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 16th A. C. This assignment gave Mr. Lee the pleasure of taking part in the Siege of Corinth, which gave him all the active fighting he desired until the evacuation. His regiment had the honor of being the first (Inf.) to enter Corinth, and its flag was the first to float over the Courthouse. After following the enemy as far as Booneville, the Regt. returned to Corinth and performed garrison duty during the summer. In the fall it became part of the command sent to Iuka against Price and Van Dorn, where Mr. Lee fought in one of the hottest battles during the war. His regiment participated in the second battle of Corinth, Miss., being in support of Fort Robinette. After returning to Corinth, the command was ordered to join Gen. Grant in his first movement against Vicksburg, which was untimely broken off by the loss of the army supplies at Holly Springs. The regiment then moved by rail to Jackson, Miss., where it remained for awhile, then was ordered against Forrest, meeting him at Parker's Cross Roads, in time to prevent him from capturing Dunham's Brig., which he had surrounded. His command defeated Forrest, captured two hundred prisoners, five hundred horses and six pieces of artillery They came up in Forrests rear, completely taking him by surprise. They followed him to the

Tennessee and then returned to Corinth, and later were ordered to Memphis, where the subject of this sketch was detailed as recorder for a Military Commission, in which capacity he served until Feb., 1864, when he joined his regiment, which had veteranized and was then at Cincinnati. He then moved with his regiment to Athens, Ala., where he was detailed in the Adjt. Gen's office and sent to Decatur, Ala.

He was in this detail until the Atlanta Campaign opened, when he rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the battle of Resaca, and was then with it in all its battles, skirmishes and marches until after the battle of Atlanta, when his term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out Aug. 12, 1864.

Having discharged his duty to his country, he returned home and took up once more peaceful pursuits. After an engagement of some years in a mercantile house at Lemont, Ill., he accepted from President Arthur the postmastership of that town, which he held until the Democratic administration came into power. Subsequently he made a trip to the Pacific slope to regain his health, then much impaired. Upon his return he took a position in a drug store, having previously qualified himself as a pharmacist.

This position he now holds, together with that of Deputy Postmaster, filling both to the entire satisfaction of the people.

Mr. Lee was united in marriage at Lemont, March 21, 1871, to Lucinda E., daughter of Benjamin and Lucinda (Smith) Clough, by whom he had five children, viz.: Harry J., Ada M., Ethel M., Alice E. and Ralph A., all living but Harry and Ada. Mrs. Lee died July 21, 1888. Mr. Lee was married the second time, Dec. 9, 1891, to Helena, daughter of Christopher and Evelyn Johnson. In politics comrade Lee is a Republican. He is a man who by his probity, studious habits, acquired a good education and an honorable and useful profession, and by his integrity and devotion to business has won for himself the confidence and esteem of those with whom he cast his lot.

T. F. M. Kay, U. S. Pension Claim Agent, and a notary public of Quincy, Ill., first saw the light of day Dec. 25, 1846, at Marion Co., Mo. He was reared under the chains of slavery, his master and owner being John Hurs, and while a youth he learned to read and spell. By virtue of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which blessing came as a God-send to thousands of slaves, he of course, obtained his freedom. True to the grand old flag, he lost no time rallying forth for its preservation. Though only a youth of not yet seventeen, he enlisted for three years, Nov. 15, 1863, at Quincy, Ill., as a musician in Co. A., 29th U. S. Colored Troops. The Regt. which was made up mostly from Colored Missouri slaves, went into camp at Quincy, where it was drilled until April 24, 1864, when it was mustered in and moved on to Washington, where it went into quarters on Arlington Heights, opposite Georgetown, D. C. Here our young patriot was armed and drilled in the manual of arms, but was taken sick at Camp Casey and left at the hospital of Alexandria. This was indeed a most severe blow to our young enthusiast, and he wept bitterly because of this, to him, so great a calamity. He had contracted a very severe cold which settled on his lungs and which still renders him an invalid at the present day. After his partial recovery his service was mostly put in at Alexandria, Va., where he was discharged May 27, 1865, by reason of a telegram from the Adjutant General of the corps dated May 3, 1865. Comrade Kay was discharged from L'Ouverture general hospital, at Alexandria, returned to Chicago, and shortly moved to Quincy, Ill., where has resided ever since. Mr. Kay was the first colored person appointed Notary Public in the State of Ill. In 1870 he was a delegate to the first colored convention at Springfield, Ill., and was made its secretary. The term of office was four years, and Mr. Kay was re-elected in 1874. In 1870, he commenced to read law in the office of Thos. J. Mitchell, County Judge, and was admitted to practice before the various departments of United States, in the prosecution of claims, during the

same year. In this work he has been very successful and has secured the allowance of a large number of claims for bounty, pensions, back pay, etc. Mr. Kay has attained considerable renown as a public-spirited and energetic worker for the Republican party. He has been and is still prominently known throughout the State as a leading politician among his people. Very few, indeed, of the colored people of the country have a wider or more favorable acquintance throughout the State of Illinois. March 20, 1878, Mr. Kay was married to Eliza Campbell, a native of Pike Co., Mo., and by this happy union, one child, Rosa Lillie, was born. She is now 8 years old, and is a remarkably bright child, who has accumulated much useful knowledge. Mrs. Kay died from the effects of an ancident, Jan. 3, 1886.

Mr. Kay was always, from his youth, looking forward to a brighter day. He was sent as representative to Springfield, Ill., to retain counsel in the well-known case in Freeman's Reports, Vol. 101, page 308. Filed.

THE PEOPLE, *ex rel.* JOHN LONGREST,
v.
THE SCHOOL BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF QUINCY.

Filed at Springfield, Ill.

Mr. Kay left his home and sick wife, and went to Springfield, Ill., and retained the Hon. John M. Palmer, who successfully brought the colored people of the State to the front. He did all the preliminary work in the case, under the direction of John M. Palmer.

One of the most striking things in our young enthusiast's life was at the first colored convention, while in session at the Capital, Springfield, Ill.

Early one morning, before the frost-burnt, withered leaves had melted, comes the Supreme Court's edict that the Civil Rights Bill is unconstitutional. This was indeed a sad and a severe shock to our young enthusiast, whom they at once appointed on committee on resolutions. Here our young enthusiast was one of the committee, with F. L. Barnett and C. A. Warren.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That, whereas, we are assembled in the State Capital, supposed to be clothed with all the rights of other citizens.

Resolved, That we, the colored people of the State of Illinois, are true to the Republican party, but we want no more laws that can make a citizen and cannot protect him.

Resolved, Thanks be to to God that our votes have a voice that can make the Supreme Court hear.

F. L. BARNETT,
C. A. WARREN,
T. F. M. KAY.
Committee.

Mr. Kay is a member and clerk of the 8th and Elm St. Baptist Church at Quincy. He has been Superintendent of the Sunday School for many years, and has thrice been elected President of the County S. S. Convention. He is the present Adjutant of Colonel Shaw Post, No. 233, G. A. R.; is a member of the "Order of Twelve," of which he was National Deputy Grand Mentor for several years, and at present is State Deputy and P. G. M. This is a military and social order which excels all others in members and interest among the colored people. A leader among his people, Mr. Kay is a kind father and a worthy citizen.

THE prominent features in the life of the Rev. Hiram H. Ashmore, of Peoria, Ill., are the subject of this present writing. He was born in Ind., April 10, 1829, son of the Rev. James Ashmore, a noted Presbyterian minister, who founded ten churches in one county in Illinois between the years 1830 and 1850. The father married Miss Catharine Armstrong, by whom he had six boys and three girls. Our subject was educated in the common school, supplemented at the Grandview Academy and completed at Georgetown Seminary. Upon him the mantle of his illustrious father had fallen and he bore it with becoming grace and dignity, devoting his life to church work, in which he was licensed in 1853. He engaged in teaching and preaching for a time in Ark.,

where he considered himself a pro-slavery Democrat. He, however, was soon led to change his views, and became an ardent Abolitionist. In 1861 he attended a meeting having for its object the enlistment of men for the army. Mr. Ashmore's prominence among the "boys" led them to call upon him for a speech, when he informed them of his intention to organize a Co. of Cav. a little later; the boys rejoined stating that if Mr. Ashmore would go, they would then enlist. His answer was characteristic of him, when he said, "I never back out in a good cause," and accordingly enlisted in the 25th Ill. He was soon after promoted to be Commissary Sergeant and afterwards Chaplain of the Regt. From the time of his enlistment he followed the fortunes of his Regt. in its heavy marches, long sieges, privations, and disastrous battles, always brave and heroic and buoyed up with the knowledge that he was fighting in an honest cause, for his God and his country, according to his ability and the light that was in him. He took part in the battles of Pea Ridge, the siege of Corinth, Stone River, Perryville, Liberty Gap, march to Chattanooga, battle of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Mission Ridge. When near Winchester, in 1863, single-handed, he captured three rebels; two of them coming up first, he made them, at the point of his revolver, lay down their arms, and the third, when he approached, was made do likewise.

In the spring of 1864 he participated in the Atlanta campaign and was actively engaged in the battles of Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, siege and battle of Atlanta. At the battle of Pumkin Vine Creek, whilst kneeling by a dying comrade who had been mortally wounded in battle, he was struck in the hip and severely hurt,

At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain our subject was the first Union soldier to ascend its rugged sides and reach its top. He was discharged at Camp Butler, Sept. 5, 1864, then returned to Vermilion and resumed his profession as a minister. The congregation being poor, he in its interest, became involved in debt, and being tendered a position in the Mail Service, he accepted it in 1878, and continued until removed from service. He moved to Peoria a few years ago, where he still acts with the Y. M. C. A. He was married in 1856, to Miss Caroline Shook, by whom he has two sons, Bruce and Harry, and a daughter, Mrs. Lulu May Link.

He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and a Master Mason. The Rev. Mr. Ashmore is an extensive reader, is possessed of liberal attainments, and has a peculiar way of relating his war reminiscences. To give those that are interesting, would in itself fill a volume, and, having heard him relate many of them, we in a crude way reproduce the following: While in camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn., one Sunday he selected as his text the 12th verse of the 8th chapter of Isaiah, to-wit: "Say ye not a Confederacy to all them to whom this people shall say a Confederacy, neither fear ye them nor be afraid." Immediately after dismissing the men Dr. Hawley, the Brigade Surgeon, advanced and said: "Chaplain, how would you like to preach that sermon to Jeff. Davis?" The Chaplain said: "Doctor, I shall never be satisfied until I preach that sermon in Richmond." During the battle of Chickamauga, September following, after collecting a large portion of the officers and men that were wounded at Crawfish Springs, and Dr. Hawley being in charge of Field Hospital at the Springs, the Confederates led by Col. Miller, and the 11th Texas mounted Inf. captured the hospital and its attendants. Dr. Hawley asked the Chaplain to answer the call as he was amputating a leg; several acres of ground were covered with the dead and wounded. The citizen's conscripting officer, Gen. Terry, with an arm in a sling was in the advance urging the Confederates forward and mistaking the cross on the Chaplain s shoulder straps, yelled out, "Boys, there's a General. Save him!" When asked, "What General are you?" the Chaplain said, "I am not a General." When Terry rode his horse upon him, saying, "Who are you then?" and pressing an answer, Mr. Ashmore replied, "In our army I am called a preacher or chap-

lain." Terry replied, "The hell you are! You are a d—d abolitionist then. If I had my way I would hang you on the first limb I could get you to." He and others, including Surgeon Hawley, were taken to Libby Prison, and while there Mr. Ashmore preached every other night, as his health would permit. The last sermon he preached in the prison at the request of Dr. Hawley, was the anti-Confederacy sermon. Some of the prisoners feared he would be punished for his position in the sermon, but nothing of the kind occurred. Weighing only about 100 pounds, he arrived at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11th, 1864, after having fulfilled his wish to preach that sermon in Richmond, the Confederate capital.

CAPTAIN ROBERT G. WELSH, of Camp Point, Ill., is the subject of our present sketch. Enthused with patriotism, he enlisted in the Union Army July 15, 1861, as a private in Co. L, 2nd Ill. Cav. He rendezvoused at Quincy, where he was mustered into the service Aug. 11th of the same year, and his Regt. was commanded by Gen. Prentiss. His command was known as the S. E. Missouri Department. He was actively engaged in the battle of Belmont, the siege of Fort Madrid and Island No. 10, battle of Holly Springs and several small engagements in the vicinity of Fort Pillow, fighting guerrillas. He also took part in a raid into Miss., but meeting overwhelming numbers of rebels, they were compelled to right about, and were pursued until within 50 miles of Memphis. Whilst the most of his Regt. were sent upon the Red River expedition, Capt. Welsh was detached and assigned to scouting duty in the vicinity of Baton Rouge. During this scouting service he endured many hardships, encountered many dangers from death and capture. He was also, owing to the many acts of heroism displayed by him, placed upon the detective staff, and in filling that occupation captured a whisky still, 400 oz. of quinine, 4 doz. Smith & Wesson revolvers, a span of mules and considerable other property. This valuable capture was brought about by Capt. Welsh joining a rebel in a glass of whisky in traveling from Paducah to Metroplis. In 1863, the Capt. was accidentally injured by a horse and compelled to go to a hospital at Columbus, Ky., where he was necessarily detained for upwards of six weeks. He was mustered out of the service Aug. 26, 1864. He was again reenlisted as a private in Co. G, 148th Ill., and on the 16th of the following month was elected Capt. of his Co. Six days later he started with his Co. for Nashville, where he was assigned to duty along the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R., at Stephenson, Ala. After the war was over he continued there gathering up Government property, which he shipped to Nashville. Whilst at Camp Prentiss he was in charge of upwards of 300 men and in command of the Post. He continued in the service till Sept. 5, 1865, when he was mustered out.

Capt. Welsh was born in Ill., Oct. 23rd, 1835, a son of James G. and Sarah (Booth) Welsh, the former born June 25th, 1811 and the latter Sept. 16, 1816, both of whom are now living having many years ago passed man's allotted span of life. Our subject attained a good education in the common schools removing in 1859 to Mo., there seeing the opening scenes of the war. He was at that time an unwilling witness of a M. E. minister being ridden on a rail for having acknowledged that he voted for Lincoln. This occurred immediately after the secession of S. C. The Capt. immediately returned home, organized a Co. for three months' service, of which he was elected 2nd Lieut., but his Co. was not accepted, the call having been filled. For ten years succeeding the war he embarked in buying and shipping grain from Adams County, then farmed his father's farm for five years, at the expiration of which he moved to Camp Point, where, owing to his physical disabilities incurred during his army experiences, he is leading a retired and comparatively inactive life. He has filled many responsible positions, among the number having been President of the school board in Golden for two years, and in his pres-

ent town has served as township clerk, assessor and street commissioner. He was married Feb. 21, 1865, to Miss Martha H. Mosher, a native of Canada East.

Capt. Walsh is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, and a Republican in politics. He was mustered into the G. A. R., in 1867 and was Commander of Post No. 185 under the old organization, and is Commander of the existing Post. Mrs. Welsh is an active worker in the W. R. C.; assisted in its organization, and is a worthy member of the order of Eastern Star and also of the Christian Church.

FRANK M. ANDRUS, of Peoria, Ill., was born in Ohio, May 22, 1845. He worked for a time upon a farm, then learned the millwright business. He enlisted in the Union army Aug. 19, 1864, in Co. A, 177th Ohio Vol. Inf., as drummer of the Company. He went to Nashville, then on the Tullahoma expedition, and afterwards was sent to Murfreesboro, simultaneously with Hood's appearance at Nashville. Whilst at Murfreesboro his Regt. was attacked by Gen. Wheeler's cavalry on the old battle ground of Stone River, and after a vigorous fight, lasting from 3 P. M. until dark. The enemy was again encountered a few days later and a sharp conflict ensued, when Mr. Andrus narrowly escaped being taken a prisoner. His Regt. joined the 23d Corps, and took part in the battle of Spring Hill, then followed Hood on his retreat to Clifton. His command took boats to Cincinnati, where the men were placed in box cars for Washington. On this trip the men suffered terribly from cold, as there was no fire in the cars, and one of the men froze to death before reaching their destination. After a few days' delay they moved to Annapolis, Md., there took boat for Fort Fisher, and for the following six days braved the attendant discomfitures of a stormy passage, herded together like cattle. They landed at Fort Fisher, and after several days crossed Cape Fear river to Smithtown, and from there marched up to Fort Anderson, and surrounded the fort, which the rebels abandoned, burning the bridge over the river after crossing it. The commanding Gen. enlisted the assistance of a darky in enabling them to cross the river. He took them to where there was a flat boat and a canoe, and by stretching ropes across the river this primitive means of crossing enabled them to transfer their whole brigade in a short time, and they were soon in the rebel's rear, and there captured 300 prisoners and three large guns. The Regt. proceeded to Wilmington, which town was destroyed by the rebels, as also the railroad station, upon the approach of the Union troops. The following day our subject entered Wilmington, then set out for Goldsboro, where he arrived in advance of Sherman. There he heard the exploding guns on the distant field of Bentonville. He then moved with Sherman's army to Raleigh, and after Johnston's surrender went to Greensboro, where he continued until June 27, 1865, when he was mustered out. He next proceeded to Baltimore, arriving at Cleveland, July 5th, after covering a distance of 6000 miles during his term of service. During his stay at Murfreesboro for five days he subsisted on a single ear of corn.

After his discharge he entered into a partnership with his brother at Newburgh, in the manufacture of organs, which business he continued upwards of a year, when he was appointed assistant postmaster, in the postoffice department. Subsequently, he embarked in the furniture business, but in 1874, removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the manufacture of elevators until June, 1881, when he moved to Moline, where he engaged in the same occupation. In 1890 he sold out his business and removed to Peoria, and there started the "Peoria Elevator & Machine Works," which is one of the thriving factories of that city. Mr. Andrus' place of business is 207 Water Street, where all kinds of elevators and hoisting machines are made. In 1866, he married Miss Edith Payne, by whom he has two boys, Fred R., and Harold G.

He is a Republican, but not an office-seeker, a member of the G. A. R., of the Odd Fellows,

a Free Mason, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is Past Chancellor of the Lodge. He is a consistent member of the Universalist Church.

O. B. SAWDEY, of Gifford, Ill., enlisted in the late war, Aug. 25, 1862, at Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa, in an Ia. Vol. Inf. Regt., and was mustered in as fourth Sergeant. The Regt. went to Davenport, thence to St. Louis, where the men were equipped and started by rail for Rolla, where they were engaged guarding the army supplies, R. Rs., and escorting supplies to the front. They joined the army commanded by Gen. Davidson, at West Plains, after a 5 days' march, reaching their destination Jan. 27, 1863, where the Regt. was brigaded with the 21st and 23rd Ia., and designated 1st Brigade, 1st Div., army of S. E. Mo. Remained there until the arrival of a supply train, and on Feb. took up its line of march toward Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain, but owing to impassable roads considerable delay was experienced in moving, and, supplies being exhausted, the Regt. was twice compelled to halt and grind corn to subsist upon. This long march through the mountains at that season of the year, was a severe one upon the raw recruits, but they endured the hardships and privations without a murmur. They continued at Iron Mountain until March 9, when they moved to take part in the operations against Vicksburg, joining Gen. Grant's forces at Milliken's Bend, where his forces were being concentrated. Mr. Sawdey's Regt. was assigned to the 13th A. C., under Gen. McClernand, and engaged with the 21st, 22nd and 23rd Iowa, and 11th Wis., with Col. Harris commanding. Proceeding from here to Richmond, La., then to Jenkins' Landing and down the river, landing at Hard Times, opposite the mouth of Black River, where they were engaged holding the attention of the Rebel batteries and bombarding its forts, but this was soon abandoned. They next moved to Grand Gulf, then on to Port Gibson, where on May 1, 1863, they had a desperate encounter with the enemy, driving him in confusion from the field, capturing many prisoners and many pieces of artillery.

Mr. Sawdey was next engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, being for a time held in reserve, headed for Black River where the enemy was strongly fortified. His brigade was ordered to charge the works and drive them out. It gallantly responded, carried the works and rushed across the bayou and into the timber, where it captured all those who sought and retreated there. His Regt. was detailed to gather up the arms and supplies left behind by the fleeing rebels, and also to bury the dead. He then moved on to Vicksburg and during the bloody assault on May 22nd his Regt. lost 24 men. It then took part in the siege 47 days, holding an important and exposed position in the front. The day following the surrender of Vicksburg, the command started for Jackson. They then returned to Vicksburg, passing over the old battlefields of Black River and Champion Hills, and after a short stay at Vicksburg, took transports for New Orleans, going into Camp Carlton. Mr. Sawdey next moved to Algiers, La., where his Regt. was assigned to the 2nd Brig., 2d Div., 19th A. C., with Gen. Grover commanding. He took part in Banks' Red River campaign, then moved to Fortress Monroe, then up the James river to Bermuda Hundred Landing; joined the forces of Gen. Butler and then moved to Washington, where his Regt. was temporarily attached to Gen. Terry's Div., and assigned to duty in the trenches extending across the peninsula from the James to the Appomattox Rivers. It was soon after ordered to report at Washington City, there going into camp on the Heights of Georgetown overlooking the city. Subsequently his Regt. moved to join Gen. Sheridan on his expedition in the Shenandoah Valley, passing through Snicker's Gap and wading the Shenandoah River; met Sheridan's command at Berryville and took part in the battle of Opequan or Winchester, then marched to Fipper's Hill and fought another battle, again defeating him, then moved on to Harrisonburg, where they remained

for a short time, and then on to Cedar Creek. Leaving here, they moved to Fisher's Hill, when they were under the fire of the rebel sharpshooters, captured the place, then marched through Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Harrisburg and Mount Crawford, then returning to Harrisburg, where they encamped until Oct. 19, 1864, when the victorious Sheridan, having driven his vanquished foes from the Shenandoah Valley, accomplishing the object of the campaign, returned to Cedar Creek. There they built fortifications, but being attacked by the enemy fell back, gradually for three miles in the direction of Winchester, contesting every foot of ground over which they were re-retreating. Sheridan who had been absent in Washington, on arriving at the nearest R. R. station, heard the distant thundering of artillery, and realizing that he was wanted, mounted his horse and galloped in haste in the direction of his command, and after a most vigorous ride met his men fleeing in confusion before the enemy. He immediately grasped his situation, ordered a stand, pledging his word that he would lead them back and "lick h—l out of them." Sheridan's men had unbounded confidence in him, readily responded to his suggestion, returned and met the foe, assaulted him vigorously and in a short time had him fleeing in confusion with great slaughter. In this engagement Mr. Sawdey's Regt. took a prominent part, and assisted in the capture of upwards of 2,000 prisoners and considerable war material. He next received orders to report at Baltimore, where he went into barracks. After a short delay he proceeded by transport to Savannah, Ga., where he expected to remain during the remainder of his term, but on March 8, 1865, proceeded to Moorhead, N. C., thence by rail to Newboro, but on arrival was ordered back to Moorhead, where his Regt. was detailed to the Quartermaster's Division, until April 2nd, when he again returned to Savannah and in the early part of the following month went to Augusta, Ga., distant 130 miles. He returned afterwards to Savannah, when on Aug. 25th, Mr. Sawdey was mustered out and subsequently paid off and discharged, at Davenport, Iowa, after a service of three years, in which time he helped to fight many heavy battles of the great Rebellion, and was ever found in the ranks, came home without a scratch and did not suffer the indignity of being captured. After the war was over and before his discharge he was off for a short time, which was his only absence from duty.

He had four brothers in the army—Francis served in the 11th Wis., Elijah in 13th Wis., James in the 3rd Wis., being wounded in the battle of Winchester, and Jeremiah was a member of the 12th Ill. Cav. In fact, all the boys of his family were in the service, and the father, although bending under his years, sought enlistment, but was rejected. He, however, consoled himself on reflecting, that he had five sons in the army who were fired with patriotism and devotion to their country.

Mr. Sawdey was born in Wayne Co., N. Y., in 1830, son of Elijah and Catharine (Briggs) Sawdey. He was reared upon the farm, received a common school education and then went at the shoe-making trade. In 1848 he started West, locating near Freeport, Ill., and six years after moved to Jasper Co., Ia., where he engaged in the harness business. After the war he settled in Peoria Co., Ill., until 1869; then went to Champaign Co. for a time and finally, in 1879, removed to Gifford, where he resumed his trade of harness-maker. He is one of the charter members of the G. A. R. Post at Gifford, and was its first commander; he is an Odd Fellow; a member of the board of education, and a staunch Republican. He married Sept. 13, 1855, Margaret Smith of Ohio, and had three children—Arletta, Elizabeth and Scymanthia, only the first named now living.

An excellent mechanic and an industrious, honorable business man, a brave and courageous soldier, Mr. Sawdey conducts a large and prosperous business, lives in peace and comfort with his devoted wife and family, beloved by them and highly esteemed by all those who enjoy his acquaintance. He has always voted the Republican ticket, for Lincoln in 1860, and for every Republican President since.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS FULLER, of Galesburg, Ill. There are few men in the State more widely or favorably known in financial circles, and fewer still who are more loved and admired for their strict integrity and genial, social qualities, than the man whose name heads this memoir, the time-honored President of the First National Bank.

He was born in Rutland, Vt., May 20, 1815, and is the son of Frederick A. and Rachael (Gordon) Fuller. The elder Fuller was a native of Conn., and a direct descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, who came over in the May Flower. The Gordons were descended from a distinguished Scotch family, a member of whom immigrated to this country at an early period in its history. Frederick Fuller left Connecticut at an early day, about the year of 1800, locating at Rutland, Vt., and became one of the first and leading merchants of that town. He and his good wife Rachael, were the parents of five children—Samuel G., Frederick A., Francis, Dudley B., and Mary Ann; of whom only Frederick and the subject of this biography are living.

Francis was brought up beneath the parental roof, where he was carefully trained and educated, finishing his course of school studies at the Rutland Academy. During this time he assisted his father in his mercantile pursuits, securing thereby a good business education, which in subsequent years was of great advantage to him.

Finding that he would like a newer and larger field to operate in, one more commensurate with his ambition, in Dec., 1839, young Francis left his home and the companions of his youth, and directing his course toward the great West, located after a time in Grayville, White County, Ill., where he began his career as a merchant. After remaining there three years, he closed up his business and removed to Mt. Carmel and engaged in hotel keeping, and at the same time edited a Newspaper, known as the Mt. Carmel *Register*, which was devoted to the advancement of the doctrines of the Whig party.

Mr. Fuller disposed of his interests at Mt. Carmel, and in 1848, removed to Newton, Jasper Co., Ill., where he once more engaged in the mercantile business. He was eminently successful there and had an extensive trade, operating until 1856, when he commenced to wind up business with the aid of W. C. Harris, a young man of fine character, whom he had raised and taken in as a partner, and for whom he had a great liking. Before his business matters were closed up, however, the war came on, and the first he knew young Harris had gathered up about a hundred of the boys of the county and had enlisted. This did not suit Mr. Fuller, as he wanted the valuable assistance of Harris in closing up his business. He expostulated with him, and offered him a thousand dollars to remain. This Harris then felt he could not honorably do without breaking faith with the company he had raised and who had chosen him as their Captain.

His company was mustered into the 38th Ill. Inf., at Springfield, and was commanded by Col. W. P. Carlin. Mr. Fuller's patriotic impulses could not be suppressed, even at the demand of financial interests, and he was soon at Springfield offering his services to his country. There he found his old friends, Gov. Yates, Jessie DuBois and others, who were anxious to give him a regimental appointment, but he wanted to serve with his young friend Harris.

It was finally arranged to give him the Lieut. Colonelcy of the 38th. This responsibility he did not want to assume, and told the Governor that there were enough ambitious persons unacquainted with military affairs that were willing to take such positions at the risk of slaughtering men without his assistance; but that he thought that he could make a very fair Quartermaster. Upon this hint the Governor acted, and Mr. Fuller became Quartermaster of the 38th Ill., with the rank of 1st Lieut., his commission bearing date Sept 16, 1861, and was raised to the rank of Captain April 21, 1863.

After the regiment was organized and equipped it was ordered to Pilot Knob, where it made its winter headquarters and base of operations. During this time it had quite a sharp action at Frederickstown.

Early in the Spring of 1862, the forces at Pilot Knob, some 15,000 strong, were ordered out on an expedition to Jacksonport, Ark., under command of Col. Carlin. While at Black River, where they were detained some time collecting supplies, Gen. Steele came to assume command and relieve Col. Carlin, and not having a Quartermaster, Capt. Fuller was assigned to his staff as such. He remained in this command during the balance of his service. This force was then known as the Army of South-East Missouri. Soon after their arrival at White River, Gen. Curtis came up to Batesville with his army, and he being the ranking officer, Steele's command was ordered to join him, where the forces remained some weeks getting ready for the campaign. They then marched down the river to Clarendon, with some skirmishing on the way, and crossed the river at Helena, arriving there July 5th. Here the forces remained until late in the fall, when Gen. Sherman came down and assumed command and the army, started by water for Vicksburg, making a landing at Young's Point. Subsequently an assault was made on Chickasaw Bayou, and later Sherman was relieved by McClernand, and the army moved to Arkansas Post, where it had a battle, assisted by the gunboats, capturing the entire Rebel command. After this engagement the forces moved to Vicksburg for the final siege. Up to the time of the investment, Capt. Fuller had the command of a steamboat for his headquarters. Here he had his wife with him, and was quite pleasantly situated. After the investment, he moved his quarters into tents.

He had then secured his commission with the rank of Captain, his appointment being in the 1st Div., 15th Corps. When Vicksburg raised the white flag, Capt. Fuller accompanied his commander, Gen. Steele, who with his staff went in to receive the surrender. About two months after the surrender, Gen. Steele was ordered to Little Rock, and was succeeded by Gen. Osterhaus, temporarily, and with him early in the fall, Capt. Fuller started for Huntsville, Ala., where he remained part of the winter following, Gen. Logan being in command. From there the forces moved to Stephenson, on the Tennessee, where they remained for a time, and then moved on to Chattanooga, leaving Capt. Fuller in charge of matters relating to his official duties. He rejoined his command later, and was with it in the Atlanta campaign. Capt. Fuller's health had long been failing, and when the army reached Big Shanty, he became unable to discharge his duties. Still he was loth to surrender, though Gen. Logan and many others had advised his retirement. Seeing his obstinacy, Gen. Logan, who was his warm friend, brought the Medical Director of the army to examine the Captain, who after a careful diagnosis of his case, insisted on his resignation. Accordingly he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He was furnished with a special car to Chattanooga, with liberal attendance, and with all conveniences obtainable in camp life. As his car was about to start, Gen. Carlin peeped in. He was in trouble in not being able to get transportation for himself and staff North, and Capt. Fuller invited him to take part of his car. He had a comfortable trip to Chattanooga, where he met his young friend Harris, at the hospital, who was suffering from a wound in his leg. Later gangrene set in, and he suddenly died.

From Chattanooga, Capt. Fuller was able to take a hospital car to Nashville, and after some delay there was able to take a passenger car for home, which was then in Galesburg, he having previously purchased a residence there, and located his family. He arrived at Galesburg, after about three years of army service.

Capt. Fuller has a high estimation of Gen. Steele, as a soldier and as a man, and relates many interesting incidents connected with him, illustrating his high character. They were much attached to each other. Capt. Fuller has the reputation of being one of the best Quartermasters of the late war. The soldiers in his command never went hungry, if it was in his power to prevent it. He always made it a rule to pay cash for all supplies, obtained on foraging expeditions from loyal citizens, and where there was a question of doubt, he issued

vouchers payable when such persons had established their loyalty. He selected his clerks from the ranks, and as they only were allowed soldier's pay, he divided his compensation with them, as he said he did not enter the service for gain.

Soon after his return from the army, President Mathews, of the First National Bank resigned, and Capt. Fuller was selected to accept the position. He declined at first, saying he knew nothing about banking business. After further urging from the directors and stockholders, he finally accepted the Presidency, which he has continuously held since. It was not long before he clearly demonstrated that if he was unacquainted with banking at the time of his acceptance of the position, he soon mastered its science. His success in this department of finance is evidenced by his being continued so long in the service.

He was united in marriage at Richmond, Vt., Dec. 26, 1838, to Adelia A., daughter of William Rhodes, who was among the early settlers of Winoosky Valley, Vt. Seven children blessed this union,—Francis Gordon, Mary E., William R., Francis W., Chas N., Dudley R., and Ellen A. All died but Francis W., now a citizen of Galesburg. He was married Aug. 30, 1869, to Jennie E. Hull. They have one child, Frederick H. F.

Captain Fuller is a member of the G. A. R. Post of Galesburg. He is devoted to the principles of the Republican party, but has never sought office. He has been a man of temperate habits, and although he passed through the late war and is well along in years, he is in fair health and strength. He has been one of the prominent factors in the growth and development of the City, ever ready to move in the advancement of enterprises and institutions that would be advantageous. He is a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a benevolent and charitable citizen and a genial companion. In the autumn of life, surrounded by a host of friends, he can take a retrospective view of his life and have that sweet enjoyment that comes to those who have discharged faithfully and well the duties placed before them, and who have lived not solely for themselves, but to make others happy. Such men become perpetual benefactors. The memory of their noble lives continues on, ennobling and blessing others from generation to generation.

T. J. Love, of Peoria, Ill., was born in Penn. May 26, 1832, son of John A. Love, who was a great grandson of John Love who settled on Octataro Creek, Pa., in 1725, on land granted to him by the immortal William Penn. Upon this land generation after generation of the family grew up and passed away, and there also the subject of our sketch was born. He worked in a paper mill until the age of 23, when he removed with his father to Fulton Co., Ill., and was employed upon a farm for some years. Later for a time he was employed in a sawmill, and was there at the outbreak of the war. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. I, 86th Ill. Inf. He went to Louisville and was with Gen. Buell on his grand march in pursuit of Bragg, during which the suffering of the men from heat and dust is beyond description. On Oct. 8, of the same year, he participated in the battle of Perryville, and having contracted pneumonia, he was sent to New Albany, Ind., where he remained until Jan. 7, 1863. Having recovered he was placed on provost guard in New Albany until March, then reported to his Regt. at Nashville, after having made repeated applications for that purpose. He joined in the Chattanooga campaign and reached Chickamauga the evening before that terrific battle opened. On the morning of that great conflict, Gen. Granger finding himself nearly surrounded by rebels, sent a despatch to Gen. McCook asking him to move to his assistance. Gen. McCook selected three regiments (the 86th being one), placed them on skirmish line with instructions to hold the rebels as long as possible and then to fall back to the brigade. After desperate fighting the enemy's pickets were driven in, but before his solid columns the gallant Regt., seeing further resistance would be useless, fell back to find their brigade gone,

but after a good vigorous run they made their escape and joined their regiment. They next moved to Rossville Gap, and the next morning formed a hollow square with a battery in the center, continued in arms during the day, and in the evening were called in action doing splendid work with the battery, forcing the enemy back and holding their line until darkness closed the day's proceedings. Mr. Love's brigade bears the honor of having opened that desperate battle and of being the last to leave its bloodstained fields.

They continued that night and the following morning guarding the gap, then retired to Chattanooga, remained there three days and then moved toward Mission Ridge. He took part in the battle at that point, then went on that long and weary march for the relief of Burnside, and returned. During this time the men suffered great hardships from cold and hunger. Mr. Love wintered at McAffie Church during the winter of 1863-4, and in the spring joined in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the important battles which led up to the fall of that city. Among the number may be mentioned Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. At the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, with the regiment, our subject charged up the mountain side and reached the rebel ditches, and finding his gun of no service, threw stones over the walls. Before he was aware, his comrades had fallen back, and soon a stone from a rebel felled him to the ground, but he escaped. A little later he sought refuge behind a tree, but there a rebel bullet grazed the top of his head, taking the hair with it. He followed the fortunes of his brigade to Pulaski and Florence, Ala., then to Rome, Ga. He next participated in Sherman's march to the sea; then with him turned northward up through the Carolinas, taking part in the battles of Lawtonville, Averysboro and Bentonville, at the latter of which he was severely wounded. He had his gun raised to his shoulder in the act of firing, when a bullet struck him just above the mouth, carrying away six upper teeth as well as the roof of his mouth. He fell forward to the ground insensible, with his face in the crown of his hat, which soon filled with blood and came near suffocating him. He regained consciousness, and with the assistance of a comrade got back to the hospital, where the ball was extracted and the wound dressed. He returned home, and after recovering, reported at Springfield and was discharged at Chicago, July 25, 1865, 35 months after his enlistment.

Mr. Love was married in 1857, to Miss Adeline McCullough, by whom he has one son, Elmer, who is now married. In 1867, Mr. Love entered the employ of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., and has been an officer of that gigantic corporation ever since. He has improved his opportunities and gathered around him sufficient of this world's goods to satisfy the wants of a modest man. In politics he is a Republican.

DAVID R. MAGILL, one of the prominent merchants and business men of Sidney, Ill., is the subject of this sketch. In response to the President's first call for troops, in April, 1861, impelled by patriotic pride, and fearful for the wellfare of his country, he enlisted as a soldier in the Union Army, but his Co. was not accepted, as the complement of men from that section had already been mustered in. He had not long, however, to wait, as a second call was issued a few months later, to which he again responded, enlisting Nov, 19, 1861, in Co. E, 57th Ill. Vol. Inf., under Capt. D. D. Adams, who was killed in the battle of Shiloh. Mr. Magill was mustered in at Chicago, sent to Cairo, where he remained for a few weeks, then proceeded by boat to Fort Henry, where he was first exposed to the rebel fire, then on to Ft. Donelson, and there participated in the vigorously-fought battle at that place. Closely following this, he participated in the terrible encounter on the blood-stained field of Shiloh, where his Capt., among others of the Regt., fell victims to Southern bullets. He then assisted in the siege of Corinth, and, even after its evacuation, continued in the vicinity of that

rebel stronghold, guarding railroads and army supplies. Leaving here, he participated in two heavy battles and several skirmishes, before the battle of Corinth. On Oct. 3, 1862, with his Regt., he took part in the battle of Corinth, and, while in the hottest of the fight, making an attack on Ft. Robert, he fell, struck with a bullet, which pierced his right hip and shattered the bone. He was conveyed to hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, where he suffered terrible agony for many weeks, but in Jan., 1863, he had recovered somewhat, and desired again to risk his life in the company of his comrades. He found his command in winter quarters at Corinth, and early in the spring started on the campaign through Tenn., having many small engagements and skirmishes with the enemy. Subsequently he moved on the expedition having for its object the capture of Atlanta, and participated in all the battles, marches and skirmishes of that campaign until the object of the movement was crowned with success and the city of Atlanta had acknowledged the Republican supremacy. In the battle of Peach Tree Creek he was again wounded in the right leg, below the knee, and had the bone shattered. He refused, however, to go to hospital, but, enduring excruciating pain, he trudged along with his command.

He was wounded on two of the occasions, once on the right side of the head, the other on the right knee with a spent bullet. Neither of these wounds however were serious, although his blood flowed freely on each occasion. After having them dressed he returned to the ranks and accompanied his Regt. Thus comrade Magill was four times wounded, and it is a peculiar fact that on each occasion it was upon the right side of his person. He participated in the grand march to the sea expedition, reaching Savannah after a series of heavy marches and skirmishes, and on arrival was almost exhausted from excessive work, but there he obtained a much-needed rest. He then moved with the army on its northward march through the Carolinas fighting for the last time in the battle of Bentonville, and at the close of the war moved on to Washington, where he took part in the grand review. Leaving here he went to Louisville, lay there in camp until Aug. 25, 1865, when he was mustered out, having spent nearly four of the best years of his life in defending his country. The only occasion of his absence from duty during this long service, was when furloughed for 30 days upon re-enlistment, and when in hospital suffering from a wound in the hip. He was engaged in many of the great and desperate battles of the war, some 22 in number, besides many hazardous and exciting skirmishes. Our hero descended from fighting stock, his grandfather Magill having fought in the Revolutionary war, whilst his father, Capt. Jas. Magill, was a Capt. in the Mexican war, having won that position by reason of his many acts of bravery and heroism displayed in sanguinary conflicts. He was wounded in the side, is still living at an advanced age, and still carrying the ball embedded in his body, has a constant reminder of his army experiences. He again became a conspicuous figure at the last war and displayed the same courage and skill that he did in his former service.

William and James Magill, brothers of our subject, were also in the army. The former serving in Arizona and the latter in Hancock's Reserve, in which he was a 1st Lieut. serving for four years.

Mr. Magill has declared his patriotism upon the field, and in a quiet way continues to proclaim it by his active and untiring interest in the cause of those institutions growing out of the war, being prominently identified with all G. A. R. work. He is a charter member of the Sidney Post, and was its second Commander. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1843, of old Revolutionary stock who had settled in the new world, coming from Ireland in the early history of America. He moved with his parents, when 3 years old, to Coshocton Co., where he remained until the age of 11, obtained an ordinary school education, and in 1854, went West, settling upon the then unbroken prairies of Champaign Co., Ill. Here he was brought up upon a farm until his enlistment.

After the war Mr. Magill engaged in farm-

ing, but his physical injuries received during the war incapacitated him for farm work, hence he moved to Sidney, where he was clerking until he purchased the business in which he had so long been acting as clerk, and since then it has been with him an unbroken line of business success. He has filled many positions of trust, having been Alderman of the town and member of the Board of Education. He was married in 1869 to Marilla Caster, a very estimable woman and devoted wife. Mr. Magill adheres to the Republican faith.

AMONG the large and prominent gentlemen and farmers of the State of Ill., none deserves a more extended notice than does Captain D. C. Hanna. He was born a little distance southwest of Little York in Warren Co., Ill., June 8, 1836, a son of John and Sarah (Crawford) Hanna, who removed from the State of Ind. The father was of Scotch descent, whilst the mother was of old Virginia ancestry. Captain Hanna was born and continued his younger days upon his father's farm, receiving his education at the district school of Pleasant Green. In 1859 he traveled West to Colorado, returned and then made a second trip thither in the following year, taking two teams with him, and proceeded as far as Boulder and Denver. That same fall with others he went as far south as Santa Fe, N. M., in a vain hunt for gold, which always disappeared upon his approach. He returned to Denver, where he continued until the fall of 1861, then returned to Ill., and in the following spring assisted in organizing a company of volunteers for the war, which subsequently became a part of the 83rd Ill. Regt. He enlisted as a private, but at muster was elected 1st Lieut. of Co. C, 91st Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. left Camp Butler and moved to Louisville, thence to Shepardsville, where it was engaged for several weeks, then went to Nolansville, where Captain Hanna's Co. was employed in guarding the railroad, the other portion of the Regt. being at different points between Elizabeth and Louisville. About four weeks thereafter rebel John Morgan with a heavy force appeared and captured the whole Regt. They were detained by him one night, then paroled and returned to Louisville, The Regt. then proceeded to Benton Barracks until exchanged the following June, when it reassembled and moved to Vicksburg, and a little later went to New Orleans. It was present when Gen. Grant held his review at that point, which was the only occasion Captain Hanna ever saw the future President. His Regt. was then sent to operate against the rebel, Dick Taylor, at Morganzia Bend, and on Sept. 7th had an engagement with the rebels, but as he had superior numbers, the Union forces fell back. On the following day the 91st advanced and attacked the rebels, driving them across the Atchafalaya River, killing a large number and capturing about 200 prisoners. The Regt. then fell back to Morganzia, taking possession of that town on Sept. 10, and remained there until Oct. 10, when they moved to New Orleans and were assigned to the 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 13th A. C., Gen. Vandever commanding.

On Oct. 23, the 91st with its Div., started for Texas and skirmished all the way from Point Isabella, Texas, to Brownville, arriving at the last named place Nov. 9, when it went into winter quarters. Leaving Brownville, it made a raid on Salt Lake, 90 miles distant, captured a lake of salt two miles square, a few hundred horses, mules and cattle which were promptly confiscated for the good of the command. The lake, however, was left behind for the advantage of future generations. While at Brownville the Captain witnessed a battle upon the Mexican frontier, between the Maximilian and Mexican troops. The Regt. did frontier duty until July 28, 1864, when it moved to Brazos de Santiago, Texas, where it was again employed at similar duty. It engaged the enemy at Bagdad, on the north side of the Rio Grande, and drove the rebels over the historic battle ground of Palo. Alto where the enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded. On Dec. 24, the 91st broke camp, took transports for New Orleans, and on arrival did provost

duty until Feb., 1865. While there the men were obliged to draw water for upwards of five miles, for cooking and drinking purposes. The rebels would lay in ambush for the water trains, and shot and killed many of the drivers and guards, and to prevent further casualties, the authorities had salt water distilled.

During the stay here the Captain had several skirmishes with the enemy which were about the only means of relieving the monotony of his stay at that point. The men became terribly afflicted with scurvy, which proved fatal in many cases. On Feb. 21, the 91st and another Regt. were placed on board the transport "Katie Dale" and started for Mobile Point. The weather became stormy and all became deathly sea sick, and being crowded together like sheep, they suffered terribly during the twelve days' passage. Several of the transports, owing to the heavy weather, were wrecked, but after much suffering and exposure the men were all safely landed. They joined in the advance against Mobile, traveling through swamps, many miles of which they were compelled to curdoroy, wade creeks and swim streams, coming up with the enemy on the 27th of March, the 91st in advance; went to the attack upon the double quick, but the enemy retreated within Spanish Fort and Blakely, the key to Mobile. Spanish Fort was then besieged and surrendered 14 days later, whereupon the 91st moved to Blakely, engaged the enemy and assisted in capturing the place—the same day Mobile surrendered. Gen. Hardee was in command of the rear guard of the retreating rebel forces and delayed to carry off his stores, but was attacked by the 91st, near Whistler, on Eight Mile Creek, and routed. This was the last engagement east of the Miss. River. In August, 1863, Captain McKinney resigned, whereupon, Captain Hanna was chosen to the command of his company, and commissioned Captain. The 91st continued in pursuit of the enemy until it reached the Tombigbee River near Nanahubba Bluff, where it went into quarters and began building Fort Granger until May 9, when news of Dick Taylor's surrender reached them. It took transports and proceeded down the river to Mobile, where it lay until Feb. 12, 1865, when it was mustered out. While at Mobile the arsenal was blown up. The Captain at the time was asleep, but afterwards examined the ruins—it was one of the heaviest explosions of modern or ancient times.

After being mustered out Captain Hanna proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where he was paid off and discharged, then returned home, his father having died whilst the son was in the army. He was elected County Clerk for Henderson County in 1869, and moved to Oquaka, where he served two terms, attending at the same time to his farming operations. He was married Oct. 17, 1866, to Miss Mattie Heaton, daughter of Jas. and Nancy Heaton, who came from Ohio. Mr. Heaton was a second cousin to Patrick Henry, who figured prominently in the war of the Revolution. His father, James Heaton, was a son of Jona Heaton, who made the first gun manufactured in the State of Kentucky. The Captain has nine children, viz.: Catherine, George F., Louis H., Edward E., Mabel E., Mattie E., Seppie L., Quinta and John, the baby. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Monmouth, a Free Mason, and has always taken an active interest in politics and is always looked upon by his party as one of the leading men, when work requiring good judgment is required to be done in the interest of the party. Although he resides in the city. he still continues to operate his farm and is always looked upon as a reliable and thrifty man, and upon all matters pertaining to farming and stock raising he is considered an authority, being one of the most extensive farmers in the State of Illinois.

DOCTOR SAMUEL E. ADAMS, Proprietor and Consulting Physician of the Spring Hill Sanitarium of Peoria, Ill., was born in N. Y. State, Aug. 15, 1827, where he received his education, qualifying him for a teacher. He then moved to Ohio, engaged in that pro-

fession and was found there when the late Rebellion burst upon the country. His was a patriotism, characterized by his acts, whilst thousands of others only exhibited theirs by empty talk and wild articulations. Three days after the President's first call for troops our young pedagogue abandoned his school, raised a Co., of which he was selected as 1st Lieutenant, and which became part of the 20th Ohio Vol. Inf. Soon he was on the campaign through Western Va., took part in the battle of Laurel Hill, under Gen. Rosecrans, and several other engagements during the four months' trip, after which he was mustered out, his term having expired. He re-enlisted the same day and helped recruit a Regt. of sharpshooters under Gen. Fremont, known as the 81st Ohio, of which Adams was Quartermaster. His Regt. operated in Northern Mo. during the winter 1861-'2, and in the spring participated in the famous battle of Shiloh, as part of 2nd Brig., 2nd Div., 16th A. C., then moved on to the siege of Corinth, and later took part in the battle at that point on the 3rd and 4th of Oct., 1862. Dr. Adams was standing near Gen. Oglesby when the latter was wounded, and saw that gallant commander as he fell from his horse. Soon after this our subject was promoted to be Quartermaster of his Brig., and for the following months they were continually raiding and harassing the enemy in Ala. and Miss., while Grant was successfully operating against Vicksburg. During the winter 1862-'3 his Brig. was sent upon a very heavy expedition to repair and protect the R. R. to enable Grant's army to be moved thereon. This occurred in mid-winter, and to add to Dr. Adams, onerous duties, he was appointed as Div. Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Sweeney, having charge of the supply trains. To keep up with his work, he worked day and night in the saddle, with the enemy, with whom they had constant skirmishes, always near by. The Regt., by reason of sickness and death, became small numerically, hence the Dr. was commissioned to proceed to Ohio for recruits. Before going, however, he had the several companies consolidated into four companies, then was empowered to enlist whom he pleased and make his own selection of officers. He raised six companies in a short time, in all 687 men and officers, expending from his own pocket $900, which has never been refunded to him, on the peculiar excuse that he has no vouchers to show for it, notwithstanding the fact that on returning to the front he was called hastily into action, his quarters being captured by Gen. Hood, who destroyed all the papers. He assisted to build the R. R. from Columbia, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala.

The winter of 1863-'4 was passed without any peculiar incident beyond the hardships usually attendant upon the army, aggravated, in this instance, by a terrific shortage of rations, reduced, at times, to a cracker per day. In the battle of Buzzards' Roost, in the campaign against Atlanta, we also find our gallant young soldier doing his whole duty, regardless of his surrounding danger, and participating in all the important battles of that expedition. Owing to exposure and hardship the previous winter, Dr. Adams' health was completely shattered, and his life was threatened, but he stood by his command until his term had expired, when he was mustered out, Sept., 1864. He has never recovered from his dreadful experiences in the army, and at the present time he is confined to his bed in consequence of the constitutional ailments thus contracted.

After leaving the army he began the study of medicine, as his health permitted; graduated from a medical school at Cleveland, Ohio, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Troy, O., and later at Springfield, where he continued for many years. He then established the Electro-Pathic Institute, which grew and flourished under his able supervision. He next moved to Peoria, and then became proprietor of the Spring Hill Sanitarium, which has developed into a large and favorably-known institution, in which the Dr. is assisted by an able staff of assistants. The edifice is beautifully situated at the foot of the bluff, and waters flow by gravitation from the Sulphur Springs upon the adjoining hillside. Here hundreds of patients

afflicted with chronic diseases are annually treated, and many restored to health.

Dr. Adams married, before the war, Miss Ada L. Ayers, and, after the Rebellion, she studied medicine with him, and graduated from the same institution and at the same time with her distinguished husband. She was a woman of rare accomplishments, and a prominent lady physician, rendering her spouse valuable aid. Mrs. Adams died soon after the birth of her last child. The names of the children are Frank S., a practicing physician at Marion, Ohio; Pearl (who was so fearfully injured in the Chattsworth R. R. disaster), wife of W. Spaulding; and Ada L.

Few men were more devoted to their country or underwent more hardships for its preservation than did Dr. Adams. He has since the war devoted the same zeal in the pursuit of his high calling, and the benefit he has conferred will live as a monument to his memory after his mortal dust shall have mingled with the "Clods of the Valley."

QUINCY A. GILMORE. In commencing the biography of so distinguished an officer as Gen. Gilmore, the one regret of the author is the want of space to do the subject justice. He was born in the State that produced so many great soldiers during the war—Ohio, and at Black River, Loraine Co., Feb. 28, 1825. He was of Scotch-Irish and German extraction. His father, Quartus Gilmore, was a farmer in Mass., where he was born the latter part of the eighteenth century. When about 71 years of age he emigrated to Ohio, locating in what has been widely known as the Western Reserve. It was here that young Quincy was reared, securing all the invigorating benefits of pioneer life. He remained at home until he was eighteen, working on a farm summers, and securing his Quaker schooling in the winter. With a few years of schooling at an academy and a high school, interrupted with teaching, and we find young Gilmore on his way to West Point, from which he was graduated at the head of his class in 1849.

He entered the regular army as brevet second Lieutenant of the Engineer Corps, and served three years as assistant in the defences of the Hampton Roads, Va. In 1852 he was ordered to West Point, where he became instructor of military engineering. In 1850 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieut., and sent to N. Y., where he was placed in charge of the Engineering Agency. It was here he acquired that sound practical knowledge of the power of projectiles and the strength of forts, and the resistance of masonry, that in after years became so useful to him in the defence of his country against internal foes. While here he made a special study of limes, hydraulic cements and mortars, and contributed several articles for publication on these and other scientific subjects of like nature.

Soon after the war broke out he applied for active field duty. This was granted, and he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and assigned as Chief Engineer to the command of Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, who was then organizing an expedition, in conjunction with Admiral Dupont, to make descent upon the coast of N. and S. Carolina. He was present when the charge was made by the troops at Hilton Head, and later he was engaged in constructing fortifications to hold the positions taken. Fort Pulaski was troubling the Government, and Gen. Gilmore was sent out to make a thorough reconnoissance to ascertain if its reduction was practicable. He made a favorable report, recommending that batteries of mortars and rifle guns be established on Tybee Island, which was about one mile distant from the fort, and also suggested an armament for the undertaking. This confounded many of the older officers, and subjected the young officer to severe criticism. In no war heretofore waged had the reduction of a hostile fort been attempted by means of batteries at a distance greater than a thousand yards. His proposition was accepted, and he was at once placed in command. Selecting his mortar batteries and rifle guns, General Gilmore began his preparations for the investment of the fort.

The ground all about was of a very uncer-

tain nature; there was scarcely anything but muddy marshes covered with ruts and tall grass; over this oozy soil sand-beds had to be made to haul his pieces, which by many was looked upon as almost impossible. After about two months of hard and incessant labor Fort Pulaski was finally invested. These operations had been conducted under the eye of Gen. Sherman (Port Royal Sherman), but he determined that his favorite young engineer should have all the glory of success, or the censure of defeat, and he was placed in command of all the troops, acting as Brig. Gen.

On the evening of the 9th of April, 1862, he issued his order for the bombardment. The day following, the fort having refused to surrender, the order for action was given. So perfect had been all the arrangements, and effective the use of the mortars and rifle guns that on the 11th of April the white flag was seen up, and in the afternoon the surrender was made.

The loss to the Union troops was one man killed. With the surrender of Fort Pulaski were 300 prisoners. The young commander in those few hours of bombardment had confounded the old traditions, unsettled all the old theories regarding the construction of forts, not only in this country, but in Europe, and laid the basis for a new system of fort defences.

After the surrender he was taken down with a malarial fever, which unfitted him for active duty for several weeks, during which time he had received the appointment of Brig. Gen. of Volunteers, and sent to assist the Governor of New York in equipping and forwarding to the front recruits. In Sept. Gen. Gilmore was assigned to the command of a division of troops that were to operate in Ky. against Gen. Bragg and Kirby Smith, who were invading that State. The invasion of Ky. was abandoned, and he was sent to reorganize the troops after the defeat in Kanawha Valley. In Oct. he was ordered to take command of the post of Lexington, and in January following he was placed in command of the central district of Ky., where he had an engagement at Somerset with Gen. Pegram, in which the latter was routed. In June he was called to the command of the Department of the South, and a month later the 10th A. C. While in this command he conducted the operation against Charleston, which consisted of the reduction of Fort Wagner and a descent on Morris Island, and the destruction of Fort Sumter. These forts resisted with great tenacity, and a long, tedious siege was held. The bombardment continued with varying results, assisted by the navy, until the 2nd of August, when great gaps were seen in the walls of the stubborn fortress, its casemates were shattered, and it began to look more like a mass of ruins than a formidable fort.

At this time Gen. Gilmore sent a messenger to Beauregard who was in command, demanding the surrender, and stating that in the event of refusal, he should open fire on the city of Charleston within four hours. This he proposed to do with his batteries which had been placed within easy range of the heart of the city. Beauregard appeared to ignore this message, and something after midnight the aristocratic dwellers of Charleston were suddenly aroused by the bursting of shells within their midst, The landing of these shells were a great surprise to the enemy. They were at a loss to know where they came from. Beauregard was unaware that during the fierce artillery combat which Gen. Gilmore had been carrying on on Morris Island, he had also been making a sand-bed far off to the left in the almost bottomless, oozy marsh of the Island to transport and place one of his big guns to cannonade Charleston. It was little wonder that the people were shocked when the "Swamp Angel" spoke to them from its huge throat. Beauregard complained of the bombardment of Charleston as being unprecedented in the history of warfare, and that he had not been properly notified. Only thirty-six shots were fired from the big gun, when it burst and there was no more firing on the city till after the fall of the forts Wagner and Gregg. The occupation of the city was delayed by the want of action on the part Admiral Dahlgren, and Gen. Gilmore was greatly embarrassed by the vacillation of that officer. What might have been a glorious con-

quest of this the chief conspiring city against the government, proved in the end but a tame occupation of it, and the country was disappointed. On Sept. 9, when he determined to make an assault on Wagner he found it evacuated, and met with no resistance. They occupied the north of the Island, and their batteries were placed to command Fort Sumter and the city.

He prepared to take Sumter then by a storming party, but Dalghren had determined on the same plan, so Gilmore withdrew. Dalghren failed in his plans. The action of the navy greatly amazed Gen. Gilmore. He felt that he could be of no special service in the investment of Charleston, and he asked to be transferred, and was assigned to the Fourth Corps. He was ordered to report to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe. He arrived there May 4, 1864, with his corps, and the day following moved up the James River, and disembarked at Bermuda Island, joining Gen. W. F. Smith's corps to operate against Richmond and Petersburg. Grant was now at the head of the army, and this movement was intended to cooperate with him in his advance South through the Wilderness. They moved forward to Swift Creek, having a slight engagement with the enemy. Finding they could not keep their position there, they moved back to the entrenchments at Bermuda Island. The demonstrations against Richmond were finally met by the enemy. May 16, his corps was engaged in the battle of Drury's Bluff. This movement was not as successful as it was expected to be, and Butler ordered a retreat. There was a want of harmony between the two Generals from the first. Neither from temperment or experience was Gen. Butler suited to command an officer like Gilmore. His military methods were entirely different from those of his superior in command, yet true to his country and his military training, he did what he could to carry out his orders. But Gen. Butler not being satisfied, he ordered him to report to Fortress Monroe. When this reached the ears of Gen. Grant he took Gilmore out of Butler's command, and sent him to Washington. About this time Gen. Early made his movement on Washington through Maryland, and Gen. Gilmore was placed in command of two divisions of the Nineteenth Army Corps. While at the head of this command, and in pursuit of Early, he received injuries from the fall of his horse. While convalescing President Lincoln, knowing of Gen. Gilmore's great experience with rifled guns, appointed him President of a Board to examine and report on some heavy guns that had been sent to the War and Navy Department. He was in this service until about Dec. 1st, when he was appointed Acting Inspector Gen. of fortifications for the Military Divisions of the West Mississippi. Two months more occupied with this inspection, when the government ordered him back to the field where he had won his military renown, and scattered to the winds the old theories of coast and fort defences.

Feb. 9, 1865, he assumed command of the expedition to Charleston, and a few days later he left the squadron at the outer bar and embarking on board of a transport, and passing safely over those obstructions that had been held so formidable, and had so long held the Union forces at bay, he unmolested, quietly steamed up to the southern wharfs of that hotbed of secession, and took possession. It was a fitting tribute to the hero who had in the earlier part of the war, through his energy and genius demolished this city's fortifications, and left it at the mercy of a well-directed attack.

He remained in this command until after the readjustment of the department, when he was assigned to the department of South Carolina. The war was over, and though the General's administration of the offices in his department were entirely satisfactory, yet the duties were not to his liking, and he asked to be returned. He was mustered out of the volunteer service, and was assigned to the Engineers' Corps with the rank of Major, and by brevet, Major-General.

Gen. Gilmore's standing as a commander may be pretty well determined by his career. As a leader in the field, or a corps commander

he was not especially gifted, although he was never reckless or imprudent. His special military excellence was as an artillerist and an engineer, and in these he had few equals. In person he was a large man, standing full six feet high, with fair complexion, blue eyes, blonde hair and whiskers, with a fine, generous, open face. He was always courteous, and in conversation easy and communicative. He was a strict disciplinarian and accomplished engineer, and a finished scholar, and it may well be said, a commander of first-class abilities.

COLONEL DICKSON MCCLURE, of Peoria, Ill., is a native of Pa., born there upon his parents' homestead, Nov. 4, 1835, He is a son of Josiah E. and Jane (Dickson) McClure, who were typical representatives of a race of Scotch-Irish immigrants, who sought America's hospitable shores about the year 1735.

When 10 years of age, our subject went to reside with his uncle, a step that was necessitated by the death of his mother, 4 years previous, and when 14 years of age, he removed to Peoria, where his father had removed some short time before, and where the latter resided until he attained the patriarchal age of 92 years—dying in 1889.

John D. acquired a fair common school education, and upon arrival in Peoria, was sent to Knox College, and after completing his course there, assisted in his father's store. His father later became a member of the firm of Greir & McClure, in which again our subject assisted until the outbreak of the war. At that time he was a member of the "Peoria National Blues," and enlisted immediately on the first call for troops in Dennison's Co., in which he was elected orderly, but having been suddenly afflicted was unable to accompany his command to the field. Recovering, he joined Co. C, 47th Ill. and on the promotion of Col. Thrush, Mr. McClure succeeded him as Captain. He led his company to Benton Barracks, Jefferson City, and then on to Otterville, where the winter was passed, his men being employed guarding the Osage Bridge. In March, 1862, he proceeded to St. Charles, thence by steamer to Cairo, Ill., then back to Commerce, then marched to New Madrid. This was one of the heaviest pieces of work performed by his company during the war, his having been detailed to assist in drawing a battery of guns over the soft and muddy roads and many times the work was more in the nature of that usually performed by mules than men. He assisted in the operations against New Madrid, which resulted in its capture, then moved to Pittsburg Landing.

He marched to the siege of Corinth and participated in the battles of Farmington, Iuka and Corinth,—during the first named his Lieutenant Colonel was killed. Preceding the last named battle, his brigade was marched to the Hatchie River, then swinging around to within 14 miles of Corinth. About noon the following day he was ordered to Corinth on the double quick, and the last 3 miles the men were upon the full run. On the 1st charge of the enemy Col. Thrush, who commanded the 47th, was killed, and the command fell to Capt. Andrews, who also fell, badly wounded. The leadership of the regiment then devolved upon Col. McClure, who displayed the same courage and bravery in leading his men that characterized his fallen predecessors. The battle was renewed next day, and charge after charge by the enemy was successfully repulsed, and they were finally compelled to retreat. Soon after this, our subject was promoted to be Major to rank from Oct. 31, 1862. He went with Grant to Oxford, then returned to German Town, and then joined in the operations against Vicksburg. He assisted for a time on the famous Canal, then moved to the rear of Vicksburg. At Milliken's Bend he was detailed by Gen. Tuttle, then in command of the 1st Div., 17th A. C., and was chief of his staff. Whilst serving with that General, he was in the battles of Jackson, Miss., and the assault upon Vicksburg on May 22. On the morning of that day Gen. Tuttle, whilst sitting near his command, was joined by Gen. Sherman, and soon

after by Gen. Grant. Whilst the group were discussing army matters, an orderly rode up and informed Gen. Grant that Gen. McClernand had closed in on the left and thought that if a charge would be made, the works could be taken. Grant, turning to Sherman, inquired if the latter had a brigade that could take that fort. The reply was, that he had if it could be captured.

Sherman then sent for that dashing general J. A. Mower, who commanded Maj. McClure's Brigade, and asked him if he could take those works. Mower shook his head, significantly saying: "I can try." Therepon the order was given for him to make the attempt, which he did, his Brigade being composed of the 11th Mo., 47th Ill., 8th Wis., and 5th Minn. His 11th Mo. and 47th Ill., led with a rush, and almost as soon as they confronted the enemy's works were literally mowed down. Sherman, who watched the movement, turned to Tuttle, saying: "Recall the Brigade, as it is only murder to persist in such an unequal conflict!" Through a terrible storm of bullets, Col. McClure made his way to the Brigade, and halted the 8th Wis., before it was called into action. The two regiments engaged, suffered terribly.

On June 12th, Major McClure was instructed by Gen. Sherman to place his pickets close up to the Rebel works so as to cover a working party who were to erect rifle pits on a point within a hundred yards of the Rebel work. Under the cover of darkness he attempted to push his men forward to cover the points designated by the Gen. The rebels had anticipated the movement and had a force on the point. When his force was up within 20 feet of the enemy, they rose up and fired, killing twelve and wounding fifteen, among whom was Maj. McClure, who was shot through the right lung, the bullet lodging in his body, and is carried by the Colonel to this day.

The same day Mr. McClure was wounded, his Regt. elected him Col. over the Lieut. Col., adopting among themselves the following resolutions:

"We have elected Major McClure for the position of Colonel of this Regiment because our long association with him, during which time he has shared with us the privations, hardships and dangers of the camp, the march and the field of battle with true soldierly determination, has enabled us to see in him those qualifications, natural and acquired, with which as our Colonel, he could command not only the Regt. with marked ability, but also the confidence and esteem of all under him."

Although it was supposed that the Col. was mortally wounded, time proved the contrary and 3 weeks later, he went in an ambulance with his command to Jackson, Miss.

On this trip Gen. Mower handed him his Commission as Colonel of the Regt., which was the first intimation he had of his promotion. He took command of his Regt., at Black River Bridge, then proceeded to LaGrange, following Forrest from place to place, and in Feb., returned to Vicksburg. He participated in the Red River expedition and in the battles of Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, in fact was under the rebel fire for several weeks. On one occasion his Div. landed from the transports to chastise Gen. Marmaduke for having fired into the steamers; an engagement ensued which was known as the battle of Lake Chicot, Ark. His Regt., which bore the brunt of the battle, lost heavily, and Col. McClure had his horse shot from under him. Proceeding then to Memphis, which was reached soon after Gen. Sturgiss' defeat, Col. McClure's command moved against the forces under Gen. Forrest which was engaged at the battle of Tupello, Miss., lasting for three days. The Brig. Commander was killed in battle, hence Col. McClure assumed command, which he maintained until they returned to Memphis. His term of service having expired, he was mustered out at Springfield Oct. 11, 1864.

The Col. then went to Elmwood, Ill., where he engaged in the grain business, and in Nov., 1865, was elected Co. Clerk for Peoria Co., a position he filled with credit to himself, dignity to the position, and to the perfect satisfaction of his constituents. In 1882, he embarked in the hardware business, which he continued for several years, then engaged in that of real estate

and loaning. He has for years filled the office of Supervisor of Richwood Township, has been a director of the Merchants' National Bank, of which he has also been Vice-Prest.

Whilst home on furlough on Sept. 3, 1863, he was married to Miss Jennie C. Cunningham, daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel P. Cunningham, of Peoria, and four children have been the fruits of that happy marriage, viz.: Mattie H., Jenny D., William C. and George Nathaniel. Whilst Col. McClure has won laurels upon the field and a title as a soldier, his accomplished wife has also won distinction and a place in history as a compiler of an exceedingly useful and popular cook book. Colonel McClure has always been a conspicuous Republican and an effective party worker, holding the position of Chairman of the Co. Central Republican Committee. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the Leigon of Honor and also of the Masonic fraternity, and is a gentleman, universally esteemed and respected for his noble qualities, as a brave and devoted soldier to the Republic, as an honest and upright citizen, and as an inflexible exemplar of right and duty.

CAPTAIN IRA BEDEL was born in Bath, N. H., June 4, 1836. He resided there until 17 years of age, when he passed an examination entitling him to enter college; but about this time his parents moved West, settling in Peoria, hence Mr. Bedel did not receive the benefits of a collegiate education. Immediately after the outbreak of the war he became a member of Company E, 8th Ill. Inf., at Peoria, which, however, was not his first attempt to enter the service. His regiment was first employed chasing Thompson through Kentucky, but the first battle was at Fort Henry, which was closely followed by the more disastrous conflict, Fort Donelson. On the march to the scene of the latter contest his brigade, at night, encountered one of its own regiments, and, each mistaking the other for the enemy, opened fire, and several men were killed before the error was discovered. Mr. Bedel, before the battle, lay upon his arms, upon the ground covered with snow, within sight of the enemy's works. The atmosphere was cold, and, to keep from freezing, it was necessary for the men at times to travel round in a circle. They crawled up to the rebel works, where they fought for two successive days, and the rebels, in their attempt to break the Union lines, charged Mr. Bedel's regiment on several occasions, but, for over three hours, it held its ground against tremendous odds, repulsing the enemy as frequently as their position was assaulted. Ammunition, however, ran out, when they retired for a fresh supply. They were pursued by the enemy, who was again attacked, first with bullets, and finally with bayonets, and who sought refuge behind their works. He was next in the great battle of Shiloh, after which he was attacked by an enemy which has left more victims than even war—small-pox. He was placed in field hospital, and two months later joined his regiment near Corinth, and subsequently went with Sherman to Vicksburg, Lake Providence and Milliken's Bend. Here a colored regiment was raised, of which our subject was chosen Captain of Company F, the regiment being the 5th U. S. Colored regiment, stationed at that point as a garrison, comprising in all some 800 men and officers. The men were recently from the plantations, had never seen or handled a gun in their lives, hence the rebels supposed the place could easily be taken. The garrison was attacked by two full brigades of Texas Rangers, and there ensued one of the most desperately-contested conflicts of the Rebellion. Raw and undrilled as the colored men were, they fought with great bravery, realizing not so much that they were fighting for their country, but, to them, the more important reality—they were fighting for their lives. The Union gunboats came to the garrison's assistance, and did splendid work. It grew to be a hand-to-hand conflict, and white, as well as colored, men became pinioned to the ground with his antagonist's bayonet. The rebels were finally driven off about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. After the fall of Vicksburg Captain Be-

del was changed to the 5th Heavy Artillery, stationed at Vicksburg, where he was employed until mustered out of the service.

Whilst in the service Captain Bedel met Mrs. Anna Agnew, who visited the battlefield near Vicksburg, rendering assistance to the wounded and dying. They were married Jan. 4, 1864. Mrs. Agnew was the widow of a soldier killed whilst fighting in the rebel army. Captain was ordered to go to Jackson, and in April, 1865, was stationed at Winona, Miss., where he remained until Lee's surrender, then returned to Vicksburg, where he continued in the service until 1866.

Succeeding his discharge he returned to Peoria, where he resumed his trade as a blind and sash maker, following that calling until 1889, when he was appointed Government Store-keeper. Captain Bedel has three children living, John S., Julia E. and Harry. In early life he was a Democrat, but is now a demonstrative Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the G. A. R. and a Universalist. His grandfather Moody was a general in the United States army, during the war of 1812, and commanded an army at the celebrated battle of Lake Champlain.

DR. OWEN J. ALDRICH, of Galesburg, Ill., enlisted in the army as a private Sept. 5th, 1861, in Co. C, 1st Ill. Light Artillery, which became attached to Gen. Bradley's Brigade, Gen. Sheridan's Division, 14th Army Corps, under Gen. McCook. Subsequently the Regt. was in Jeff. C. Davis' Div., 20th A. C., commanded by Gen'ls Palmer and Thomas in succession.

Dr. Aldrich, with his Co., rendezvoused at Bird's Point, Mo. He was in detail duty during the first 18 months of his service, and after being relieved therefrom, joined in the Chattanooga campaign, meeting the enemy for the first time in the disastrous battle of Chickamauga. Our subject fought with great courage and determination throughout the two days in which the conflict raged, and doubtless would have been taken prisoner had it not been that he was supplied with an active pair of limbs.

During the battle he received a slight wound, from which he soon recovered. He then moved on towards Chattanooga, and there took part for several days in the succession of heavy battles fought in the neighborhood of that place, notably those of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga. The winter of 1863-'4 was spent amid cold and hunger at Chattanooga, and in the spring the command took part in the battle of Buzzards' Roost, and then moved with Sherman's army on the celebrated Atlanta campaign.

The Dr. sustained his reputation for bravery in the battles of Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. After the capture of Atlanta the Dr.'s period of service had expired, hence he proceeded to Springfield, Ill., where he was discharged Sept. 26, 1864. For three long years our subject stood by his Regt., gallantly performing all the duties assigned to him. Besides the battles, he was in many heavy skirmishes where the surrounding dangers were equally as great as if he had been in actual battles. Among the heavy skirmishes in which he joined may be mentioned, those of Franklin Pike, Spring Hill, Kingston, Hoover's Gap, Duck River and Burnt Hickory.

A few months after entering the army he was assigned for duty in Mound City General Hospital by Gen. Grant, at which place he was employed until Dec., 1862.

Dr. Aldrich was born in Penn., June 13, 1840, and is a son of William and Ann (Bassett) Aldrich, the former a native of Delaware, of English descent, and the latter, a representative of an old Connecticut family. His grandmother, Bassett, died at the age of 98, and distinctly remembered of having seen the immortal George Washington. Our subject's early days were passed upon a farm with his parents for a time at Whiteside County, then in Knox Co., near Galesburg. He attended the district schools, acquiring a fair education, then studied medicine at the Iowa University. After a

stay of two years in Iowa, he returned to Knox Co., Ill., where in connection with his brother, he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he followed for several years. His taste however ran in the direction of farming, to which he has drifted almost exclusively the last few years of his life. He has always taken an active part in politics was induced in 1888; to accept the nomination for Circuit Clerk, but the formation of a strong combination against him brought about his defeat. Two years later however, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of his County.

He was married Sept., 1886, to Florence B. Brazen, by whom he had two children, Anna and William, the latter of whom died, as did also the mother.

He is a Mason, and a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 45, of Galesburg. He married again March 4, 1876, Nancy A. Pearce. By this marriage they have five children—Julia, Alice, Clarence, Ella and Louisa. He had 6 brothers, one D. W. Aldrich, now a physician, was in the army during the last year of the Rebellion.

ANDREW BLADEL, a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Rock Island, was born in Erie, Pa., July 11, 1844, a son of Philip J. and Appelonia Bladel, who were natives of Germany, immigrating to America and locating in Penn. in 1840. About 1863, they moved to Rock Island, Ill., where they resided up to the time of their death, the father dying at the age of 72, his wife having preceded him by about eight years.

Andrew spent his boyhood days and attended school at his native town, coming west with his parents and living at Rock Island up to the time he caught the "war fever." Only a few days after the anniversary of his eighteenth birthday, Aug. 9, 1862, he enlisted at Coal Valley, Ill., Co. H, 126th Ill. Inf. The Co. went into camp, first at Dixon Ill., then marched to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where it was drilled; and here our soldier received his first gun, an old Harper's Ferry musket, which killed at both ends, and he continued guarding prisoners of war until they proceeded to Alton, where they guarded prisoners of war, and were now ready for any duty that might devolve upon them. Nov. 20, they moved off for Dixie's Land, by way of Columbus, Ky., to Bolivar, Tenn. The first actual marching was to La Grange, Tenn. While there Grant's supplies at Holly Springs were captured, and six Cos., including Co. H, were ordered to Jackson, which had been attacked by the rebels under Forrest. Arriving in the dead of night, breastworks were at once thrown up by their willing hands, and here it was that they heard the first shots of the enemy. Ordered to Trenton, they encountered the enemy at Forkadeer River. A spirited engagement ensued, in which the rebels greatly outnumbered our "boys." Later, meeting the enemy at the dead of midnight at Humboldt, they utterly routed him, capturing many horses and some prisoners. Here, lodged in the fort, they were soon surrounded by the enemy, who had been reinforced, and thus being cut off of all supplies, the "boys in blue" had to subsist on what little food they could forage in the immediate neighborhood, consisting almost exclusively of corn, which was grated with tin pans and cooked into mush.

Thus the "boys" were forced to remain in the fort for several weeks, and having left the army without overcoats or blankets the suffering from cold in the blustering month of January was intense. Fortunately the enemy, whose forces were much the greater, misjudged the number of Union men, otherwise they would certainly have attacked and annihilated them. Subsequently they moved to Jackson, Tenn., and were constantly engaged guarding the railroads, up to the time they moved to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg Landing. Here they were actively employed on picket duty and digging ditches. During the siege of Vicksburg, Bladel's Regt. was in the 2nd Brig., 3d Div., 16th A. C., and was stationed in the rear to check off the enemy under Johnston, and frequently in case of sudden danger it was

despatched to the front during the middle of the night. During the long siege the "boys" were exposed to the pestilential atmoshpere of the swamps, the regiment losing heavily through disease. Our subject, who was also taken severely sick, preferred to remain on duty, although totally unfit, in preference to being assigned to the horrible scenes of a hospital. The next move (July 24, '63,) was to Helena, Ark. They drove the rebels under Price from the Miss. to the Capital, under Gen. Steele, and participated in the capture of that city. Aug. 13, the command moved out, and half of Mr. Bladel's company were left behind on account of sickness. They now experienced some hard marching, reaching Duvall's Bluff. Sept. 1, they left the latter place. The heat was terrible and our subject was overcome with heat. Sept. 2, the rebels and the advance guard fought. They camped at Brown's Villa until Sept. 6, when the march continued. In the afternoon a lively engagement, in which Bladel's Regt. lost 40 to 50 in killed and wounded, ensued. Sept. 8, a spy was caught. He with two bushwhackers were ordered outside the lines, and shot by order of Court Martial. Sept. 10, they were in line at daybreak and ordered in double quick to the Ark. River, 3 miles off, the 126th having the honor, as the Irishman said: "Be jabers, to be the first man on the ground." A skirmish line was formed and the battle opened about 8 a. m., the pontoon bridges being the target for the rebel artillery. In the engagements Co. H carried the colors of the Regt. The enemy was well fortified, but unprepared for a flank movement, and now, Little Rock, together with 3,000 prisoners, a quantity of small arms, and thousands of spears, surrendered to our gallant Union "boys," who camped in the rebel works that night. Oct. 24, 1863, the command was ordered to Duvall's Bluff, an important place, it being the base of supplies and terminus of the R. R., from Little Rock to White River. Here with the assistance of gunboats they kept open the mouth of the White River. On June 24, 1864, Gen. Shelby of Price's army, with 4,000 to 5,000 men, blockaded the White River. On June 26, 1864, Mr. Bladel again participated in the severe engagement at Clarendon, Ark., in which two of his Co. were wounded. Subsequently our loyal soldier was constantly engaged in skirmishes and in guard and fatigue duty, and one time he was detailed as post baker, and during this time bravely volunteered to go out with others and intercept the enemy, meeting and routing them in a hot and lively conflict at Clarendon, Ark. On another occasion about 50 of the "boys," among whom again was our subject, were ordered out early in the evening, marched all the long night and returned with several prisoners and all the provisions they could carry, having burned all the Confederate supply stores located in the vicinity. Subsequently they were sent out on a forced march, retracing their steps, and remaining at Pine Bluffs, up to the time they were mustered out, July 12, 1865. The total loss of the Regt. by disease and wounded was nearly 30 per cent. The few that remained, many having died from exposure and privations, now marched across the country. Being obliged to swim several streams, two of their comrades met their death by drowning. Thus after nearly three years of constant and faithful service beneath the folds of the stars and stripes, comrade Bladel returned to Rock Island. He successfully followed carpentering, later established himself in the building and contracting business, and for the past seven years has diligently filled the entrusted and responsible position of Superintendent of the lath and shingle department, and mill-wright of the Mammoth mill "A" of the Rock Island Lumber Company.

Mr. Bladel was joined in matrimony at Rock Island, April 23, 1867, to Miss Johanna Westphal, the estimable daughter of Henry and Lena Westphal, both natives of Germany. By this happy union there were born four children, of whom all but one, William J., have died.

Mr. Bladel is a member of the M. W. of A. lodge, and in politics is a Republican. He is an honorable gentleman, enjoys the comforts of an elegant home, and commands the respect of all who know him.

CHARLES P. ANDERSON, of Moline, Ill., and a member of the R. H. Graham Post, No., 312, G. A. R.; is a native of Sweden, where he was born January 17th, 1825, and where he was reared, and where he spent the early part of his life. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, and after landing in Boston, went direct to Moline, Ill., and there engaged in work in the sawmill business. At the breaking out of the rebellion he patriotically responded to the call of his adopted country for soldiers, and enlisted Oct. 6, 1861, as a private in Co. D, 57th Ill. Inf., and went with his regiment to the front, and after some time spent in camp life, marching and drilling, took part in the battle of Fort Donelson. This was Mr. Anderson's first experience in war. The next important battle in which he fought was Shiloh, where he with his company was hotly engaged.

From the field of Shiloh he went to the siege of Corinth. His constitution was not strong enough to endure the hardships of war, and he was obliged to go to the hospital. From there he was discharged July 7th, 1862, on account of his disability, and returned to his home, where after careful nursing he regained his health. Feeling that he had not contributed as much as he ought in the defense of his country and believing himself strong enough to endure campaign life, he again enlisted Feb. 4th, 1864, this time in Company C, 66th Ill. Inf., joining his regiment at Puluski, Tenn. His first engagement after his second enlistment was at Kenesaw Mt., then participating in all the battles engaged in by his regiment from that time to the fall of Atlanta.

The march through Georgia to the sea next occupied the attention of Comrade Anderson, then through the Carolinas, closing up his fighting record with the battle of Bentonville. From there he marched on to Raleigh, Richmond and Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review. Later he was sent to Louisville, where July 7, 1865, he was mustered out and returned to his home at Moline, and again resumed his occupation in the saw mills. Subsequently he was employed by the Moline Plow Co., continuing there until 1891, when on account of failing health, he was obliged to give up active work.

Mr. Anderson was married in 1850, to Charlotte Larson, a native of Sweden. Four children have blessed this union, who are now living—Christina, now Mrs. A. W. Lofstedt, of Iowa; Emily, now Mrs. John O. Thompson, of Moline; Josephine, who was married to J. B. Oakleaf, of Moline, and Ida, wife of C. H. Godehen, of Moline.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Republican in politics.

JAMES B. PATTON, of North Peoria, Ill, our present subject, was born in Ohio, Nov. 29, 1833, where he spent his boyhood years upon a farm and attending school. In 1854 he removed to Illinois, settling upon a farm in Orange Prairie, where four years later he was married to Miss Harriet E. Dowling. In 1861 when the 47th Ill. was being formed, Mr. Patton enlisted, but it was found that the company was complete without him. He, with some others, endeavored to form a new company, but a sufficient number of volunteers were not obtainable at that time. Notwithstanding he had a wife and three children, he enlisted and became a member of the 14th Ill., Feb. 17, 1865. He joined his regiment at Buford, N. C., going by way of New York, then marched across the country to Raleigh and skirmished with Johnston's army in that vicinity. He followed the enemy to Neuse River, but by this time the war had about closed. With his command he moved to Richmond, then on to Washington, where he joined in the Grand Review. After this he was sent to Parkersburg, W. Va., then to Louisville, then to St. Louis, thence to Fort Leavenworth, and from there marched to Fort Kearney, Neb., a distance of 330 miles, after which they returned, marching over the same course. This occupied them from July 22, until Sept. 15th.

Mr. Patton was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth and discharged at Camp Butler,

after which he returned home, having marched on foot, upwards of 1,500, and covered a total distance of 6,000 miles in nine months. Returning to citizen life, he resumed farming, which he continued until 1889, when he was appointed Government Store Keeper in the 5th Dist. of Ill. He has now seven children Marietta A., wife of George H. Heller; Florence M., wife of John Finck; Franklin A.; William S., Town Clerk and P. O. employe; Zoa, wife of William Williams; Alice; and Rutherford Roscoe. Mr. Patton is a Republican, and has been elected to the position of Township Clerk, Assessor, Collector, and was for many years School Director for his district. He has served eight years as Assessor of the town where he now resides. He is a member of the G. A. R.

DOCTOR EDGAR MCCONKEY, is a native of Ohio, born there Aug. 24, 1842, where he continued to reside until he was twelve years of age, when he left his parental roof, determined to rely upon his own resources for a living. He went West to Tabor, Iowa, and was employed by a Mr. Mathews, a strong abolitionist, and assisted the latter in helping slaves escape from their masters from Missouri. Leaving his employer, Mr. McConkey moved south to Missouri, being employed with a Mr. Brown, cutting cord-wood, who was also an abolitionist. A Mr. Knuckles, of Nebraska, had three slaves, two girls and a boy, the former escaped, and went to Mr. Brown, who induced them to move on and get out of the way. They had not departed more than half an hour before Knuckles, the owner, with forty men appeared armed with guns and other weapons and offered $2,000 to any person who would disclose the whereabouts of his slaves. A posse of abolitionists from Tabor hearing of Knuckle's search, appeared, also well armed, causing the owner and his men to beat a hasty retreat homeward, and thus the colored girls escaped and finally reached the border lines of Canada, where they were forever free. The boy was taken South and sold, although he was married and owned some property. This was a mild case of the many incidents in slavery, which finally culminated in the late rebellion. Many a time Mr. McConkey has seen the famous John Brown, with his wagon train and followers on the move.

When about fifteen our subject removed to Pocahontas, Ills., where he was employed upon a farm until the early days of the war, when he enlisted Aug. 24, 1861, and was mustered in as a private in Company D, 3rd Ill. Vol. Cavalry. Unfortunately he was born with a club foot, but was recognized as a good horseman, and at muster was brought before General Prentiss, who upon looking at him, suggested he stand aside, intimating he could not accept a person so maimed and that he could not and would not take him although Mr. McConkey protested, saying he was quite fit for service. He moved back into the ranks and when the regiment was being sworn in he held up his hand, along with the others, which ended the ceremony of his being introduced to soldiership. He moved with his regiment to Jefferson City, and joined in the pursuit of Price's army, being in the engagement at Wilson's Creek. He was with General Fremont, when his body guard made that celebrated charge which resulted in Springfield, Mo., falling under Government control, and rode into that town, just as the guard was raising the flag over the Court House. He was in the battles at Pea-Ridge, and Helena, where his regiment was in the fiercest part of the fights; then participated in the desperate battle of Arkansas Post, which was captured. Subsequently he joined in the Vicksburg Campaign, being in several of the smaller engagements as also the assaults and siege of that city which culminated in its surrender. During the first charge a shell exploded as it passed above his head, causing him to see stars, and to conclude that all things earthly had an end. When at Young's Point, his boots gave out, and being without a last shaped to his foot, and unable to obtain a furlough, the Captain sent him to Memphis as a nurse, where he expected to leave the sick and wounded and get a boot

made, but the hospitals there being filled, he was sent to St. Louis by boat, and on arrival, men came on board, and took charge ordering the nurses to return. The Captain finally dumped our subject in with the sick and sent him to the hospitals and whilst there obtained his boot, and when ready to return to his regiment, his discharge was handed him. Being the owner of his own horse, which he left at Young's Point, he returned, obtained the animal, proceeded to St. Louis, and from there rode across the country to Pocahontas, then back to Ohio, and visited his mother on the long and tiresome journey.

The Doctor subsequently went to Chicago, where he became employed by his uncle, W. S. Hamlin, the originator of "The Hamlin Wizzard Oil." He has been continuously employed traveling for the Wizzard Oil business, managing a troupe of singers and players. Since quitting the army, his business calling him to nearly every State in the Union and enabling him to see and travel over many of the old spots and battlefields which during war times were scenes of the rebellion's most sanguinary conflicts.

He was a son of Addison McConkey, and grandson of Daniel McConkey, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, whilst his great (paternal) grandfather fought and was killed in the Revolutionary war at the time General St. Clair was defeated in Ohio. Dr. McConkey married Myra W. Humphrey, in 1866, daughter of lawyer Isaiah Humphrey, of Ohio, and four children, three boys and one daughter, have resulted from the union, viz.: E. Vernon, married and in business in Chicago; Archibald, also in same business, residing in Chicago; L. H. McConkey, railroading with the C., B. & Q. R. R. Freight Department, and Jane H., a promising young lady, who travels with her parents taking part in the performances, and bears every promise of some day being able to take a prominent part in the most celebrated plays of the stage, should she feel disposed to accept an engagement. He is a member of Lyon Post, G. A. R., of Oakland, Cal.; member of the Capital City Lodge, No. 97, Knights of Pythias, of Indianapolis, Ind., and of the Order of Elks, No. 94, Tiffin, Ohio. Mrs. McConkey had a brother in the war, in the 2nd Ohio Cavalry.

HARRISON REED, of Peoria, Ill., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, 1837. In 1844 he removed with his parents to Jacksonville, Ill. Two years later he removed to Rushville, and the winter of 1850, settled in Peoria, which place he has always called his home. In 1857 he started out in life as a farmer in Logan township, removing from there two years later to Knox Co.

The 29th day of September, 1861, found him a soldier, enlisted under J. I. Bennett. He went into camp at Princeton, going from there to Chicago, where he, with others, was mustered in as Co. H, 57th Illinois Infantry. On Feb. 8th he went with his regiment to Cairo, thence to Fort Donelson and took part in the battle at that place. From there they went to Fort Henry, where they took a boat for Pittsburg Landing. While on the way up they were fired into. With the exceptions of this, the wounding of the Orderly Sergeant, and marching out to Adamsville on a very rainy night, no other accident or incident of note occurred.

The Orderly being disabled, it fell to the lot of Sergeant Reed to act as Orderly, which he did to the satisfaction of both men and officers. He also acted as Commissary Sergeant and was the means of requiring a receipt for all rations not issued, which gave each company quite a fund, which was spent for the benefit of the company and regiment.

He also participated in the battles of Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, and the battles of Iuka.

On the 3d of October, 1862, he was chosen as Color Sergeant of his regiment, carrying the colors through the bloody battles of Corinth, which position he filled with credit and honor both for himself and regiment, until mustered out.

Discarding his military clothing, he returned to Peoria County. That same fall he went to Kansas, and one year later returned and was

married to Miss Maggie Van Arsdall, March 7th, 1867. He is a Republican in politics, but has never sought office at his party's hands. He is a member of the G. A. R., a member of the K. of L., and also a charter member of P. O. S. of A., and is a staunch worker, and has always worked generally for all labor organizations.

In 1872 he moved to Kansas City, where he lived five years, working at his trade as a cooper, then returned to Peoria, where he has since resided, following the same occupation.

Mr. Reed and wife are comfortably settled in their own cheerful home at the foot of the bluff on 7th Avenue. His health failing, and he being unable to perform manual labor, and through the persuasion of his friends he applied for position as storekeeper, and received the appointment as such from the Hon. J. S. Starr. This position he has held until the present itme

MAJ.-GEN. M. C MEIGS. Was born at Augusta, Ga., May 3, 1816. Educated at West Point Millitary Academy, where he graduated in 1836. Entered military service as Lieut. of Artillery in the regular army the same year in which he graduated. Was promoted in regular succession to the position of Colonel in the regular service, when he was appointed Quartermaster General to rank as Brigadier, May, 1861; to Brevet Maj.-Gen. July 5, 1864. As engineer he designed and built the Washington aqueduct across the Potomac, at Washington City, one of the most costly and beautiful structures in America. It is located above the Capitol at the foot of the great falls of the Potomac, and was erected for the purpose of supplying Washington with pure water from the river. It has one of the finest arches in the world—a single span of 220 feet, and an arch of solid masonry 100 feet high. Gen. Meigs also designed and superintended the construction of many of the extensions to the Capitol at Washington, among which was the Iron Dome, a work of great skill and elegant proportions.

As Quartermaster-General he equipped and supplied millions of Union soldiers: furnished transportation for all the Govt. troops, and managed successfully a business, which for extent, variety and responsibility, has had no parallel in the history of our country. During the National troubles growing out of the late rebellion, the life's blood of the Nation ran through the channels of the Quartermaster's department. Purchases and contracts were made involving many millions of money, and affecting every department of the army. In 1861, Gen. Meigs planned an expedition to reinforce Fort Pickens. So well did it succeed, that the harbor of Pensacola and all its immense fortifications were saved from falling into Rebel hands. When Washington City was besieged in the fall of 1864, he furnished a full division of troops from the employes of the quartermaster's department. Clerks, agents and operatives were alike ordered into the trenches, while the Quartermaster-General commanded in person. He remained in service at the close of the war, and closed up the vast and complicated affairs of his position with entire satisfaction to the Government. Born in the far South, his native State was among the first to secede, yet secession and rebellion had no charms for him. Faithful among the faithless, Gen. Meigs stood among the Southern officers loyal to his Government and true to the country. Such men are worthy of a good government, and well deserve the gratitude of posterity.

IRA DUBOIS was born in New York State, March 1, 1844, son of Ira DuBois, who was of old French Huguenot stock, the ancestor having landed in this country in the early part of the 17th century. Ira continued with his parents until 11 years of age, when he launched out upon the ocean of life to earn his own bread by his own industry and toil. He ac-

cepted Greeley's motto, which was, "Go West, young man," and after visiting many places in the West, finally selected Peoria as his abiding place, and there we find him at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The Peoria "boys" had filled that part of the 17th Ill., raised in Peoria, therefore, young DuBois went to Lacon, where he enlisted in Company B., for the same regiment. He proceeded from place to place, reaching Pilot Knob, there moved against Generals Price and Thompson, and then on to Cape Girardeau. He next moved to Fredericktown, where Thompson's forces were met and defeated, the principal fighting on the Union side having been done by his, the 17th Ills. Regt., the 1st Ind. Cav. and Taylor's battery, and when the battle ceased upwards of 100 rebels were found dead upon the field. This was one of the first victories of the Union arms during the war. He next fought at Fort Henry, then at Fort Donelson, and was then left in charge of the camp at Fort Henry. At the opening of the battle of Fort Donelson, his company was resting behind a log cabin some distance from the main army, where it was attacked by a large number of rebels. After an hour's engagement, 24 men out of 80 had been killed or wounded, and the survivors were obliged to cut their way through the enemy's lines to escape capture. Subsequently, he marched across to Metcalf Landing, and in order to avoid wading in water, he walked on the top rail of a fence, using his musket as a balance pole. A rail gave way under him and he fell across the fence, causing him an injury from which he has never recovered. He continued with the regiment, however, to Savannah, enduring great suffering, and on arrival was placed in the hospital for some time. We next find him in the great battle of Shiloh, fighting away with great bravery for the preservation of his country, at the same time a very sick man and excused by the physicians from attendance, although he did not accept it. After Shiloh he accepted a 60 day furlough and returned home. Rejoining his Regt. at Jackson, moved on to Bolivar, then marched day and night to the Hatchie River to cut off Price and VanDorn.

He joined Grant's expedition to Holly Springs and took part in the operations against Vicksburg, fought in the battles of Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, the assaults upon Vicksburg on May 19th and 22nd, 1863, respectively, then in that long and tedious siege which lasted some 47 days. He was one of the few volunteers who assisted in digging the rifle pits, at night, right under the rebel works, and so close that they could hear those on the other side of the wall talking. After the fall of Vicksburg he participated in the Meridian campaign, which lasted for 31 days. He re-enlisted, and with the others received a furlough, but at the time he preferred staying with his regiment. The 17th having been disbanded, he was transferred to the 8th Ill., and marched to Clinton, where he assisted in defeating the rebels, following them to Jackson, and there, also, joined in that desperate encounter. Later, he went to Duvall's Bluff, then to Memphis, Morganzia, and to Knoxville. About this time Mr. Du Bois was detailed as Ordnance Steward at Fort Pickens, Fla. Afterwards he went to New Orleans, where he had charge of colored troops, whom he distributed to their regiments. He joined his company at Marshall, Tex., then went to Shreveport, where he continued until April, 1866, and in the following month he was mustered out at Baton Rouge and discharged at Springfield, Ill., May, 16, 1866, after a service of 5 years, 1 month and 5 days.

He returned to Peoria, which has since been his home, save 18 months' service at Chicago in the Government secret service. Since that he has been a traveling salesman, having also visited the old battle grounds of the South, notably those of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson, Bolivar and La Grange.

A few months ago he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of his county. In 1868 he was married to Miss Bella Stone, by whom he has two children, Lizzie, a finely educated young lady, and Henry. In politics he is a Republican and an energetic worker in his party's interests. He is a member of the Elks, of the Druids, and of the Central City Post, G. A. R., of which he is Senior Vice Commander.

MAJ.-GEN. GEORGE STONEMAN was born in N. Y., in the year 1826; educated at West Point, where he graduated in 1846; entered service as Brevet 2nd Lieut., First Dragoons in the regular army, July, 1846. From the time of entering service until the beginning of the late war, Stoneman was employed in the frontier service in the Western territory. As a cavalry officer he has marched and fought over the West, from the Miss. to the Pacific Ocean. He was engaged in quelling the Mormon difficulties, and in many petty Indian wars in the far West, and is one of our most experienced, accomplished and trustworthy cavalry leaders. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was appointed Major of the 4th U. S. Cav. Upon the organization of the Army of the Potomac, by Gen. McClellan, he was appointed Brig. Gen. in the Infantry line, but was afterward made Chief of Cav., in which position he served until the close of McClellan's campaign. When Burnside assumed command of the Army of the Potomac, Stoneman was placed in command of the corps, and won distinction for skill, constancy and efficient generalship. He was afterwards transferred to the West and joined Gen. Sherman in his campaign against Atlanta, Ga. During the summer of 1864, he led a cavalry expedition through the interior of Ga., and when near Macon, was surrounded by a large body of Rebel cavalry and infantry. To save his command he formed his lines, and, with a part of his force, held the position while the main body of his troops made good their retreat. He commanded the forlorn hope, and remained with a portion of his army which was sacrificed, and was himself captured and confined in a Rebel prison, from which after a few months he was released by exchange and restored to his command. In the spring of 1865, Stoneman led an expedition into East Tenn., Va., and N. Carolina. In this expedition he captured Salisbury, North Carolina, and disposed his forces in such a manner as to cut off the retreats of the Rebel Gen. Johnston, and the flight of Jeff. Davis. An experienced soldier, a tried and successful leader, he rendered most efficient service throughout the war. In the winter of 1862, he led our first great cavalry raid to the rear of the Rebel army, and to the very gates of Richmond. Upon this occasion, his forces were divided into three columns, under himself, Averil and Buford. Cutting the railroad between Lee's army and Richmond, he greatly alarmed the Confederates and did them much damage—burning bridges, depots and army stores within two miles of the capital. This was one of the most daring and successful raids made during the war, and in its results, most damaging to the Rebel cause. Nov. 29, 1862, Stoneman was made Maj.-Gen. for gallant conduct while Chief of Cavalry during the Peninsular campaign. He was retained in service after the war.

In person, this distinguished officer was six feet high and well proportioned, his features were regular and stern and his manner commanding, hair auburn, eyes blue, whiskers brown and worn full.

JUDGE WALTER QUINTON GRESHAM, the eminent jurist whose name heads this biography, was born near Lanesville, Harrison Co., Ind., March 17, 1832. He was reared on the farm home, receiving his preliminary education in the country schools of that locality. Subsequently he spent one year in the State University at Bloomington, Ind. From there he went to Corydon, Ind., where he studied law, and where he was admitted to the bar in 1852, opened his law office and acquired a large and successful practice, taking front rank as a lawyer. In 1860, he was elected to the State Legislature, but his legislative career was interupted by the breaking out of the rebellion. He resigned his seat in 1861 to accept the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel of the 38th Ind. Inf. He was as quick to master the military as he was the legal profession, and he was soon promoted to the rank of Colonel, and placed in command of the 53rd Ind. Inf. After the termination of the siege of Vicksburg, in which

he took a prominent part, with his regiment, he was made a Brig.-General, his commission bearing date Aug. 12, 1863. He continued to serve in the Western Army, and in May, 1864, was with the army that moved out for the Atlanta campaign. He bore an active and distinguished part in this campaign up to the battle of Atlanta, where he commanded the 4th Div. of Blair's Corps, and he was severely wounded and taken from the field. This wound disabled him for over a year, and prevented him from further active service.

Mar. 13, 1865, he was breveted Maj. General of volunteers for gallant conduct on the field at Alabama.

Returning to his State after the war, he resumed his practice at New Albany. In 1866 he was brought out by the Republican party for Congress, but was defeated. During the years 1867-8, he was financial agent of his State in New York City. When Gen. Grant became President in 1869, he appointed Gen. Gresham, whom he held in high esteem, U. S. Dist. Judge for Indiana. This position he ably and honorably filled for over 16 years, and resigned the same to accept a place in President Arthur's cabinet as Postmaster General, taking his seat in April, 1882. After the death of Secretary Folger, in July, 1884, he was made Secretary of the Treasury. This position he filled with the same ability that had distinguished him throughout his public career. In October, 1884, he was appointed by President Arthur, U. S. Judge for the 7th Judicial Circuit, which position he still holds and has filled with marked ability. In 1888, Judge Gresham became quite a prominent candidate of the Republican party for nomination at the Republican Convention held at Chicago, the Illinois delegation supporting him, and many delegates from the different States. His public record was so able, his life so pure, and his name so popular with the people, that it was thought at one time he would receive the nomination, but through the manipulations of politicians he was defeated. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Loyal Legion of Ill., of which he has been Commander.

CAPTAIN JOHN M. TURNBULL. There were few regiments engaged in the late rebellion that were more distinguished for their gallantry and effective fighting than the 36th Ill. Inf., and there was no soldier who took part in the late war for the Union, who returned with a better record for devotion to the cause and gallant conduct on the field of battle than the veteran whose name heads this sketch, and who was a member of that regiment. He enlisted at Monmouth, Ill., Aug. 18, 1861, in Co. C, and was mustered in as 2nd Lieutenant, Sept. 23, at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., where the regiment was organized by the election of Nicholas Greusel as Colonel. Mr. Turnbull had a wife and several children when the war broke out, and was rather loth at first to leave them for the battle field, but after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, his patriotism became stronger than family ties; he felt that the country needed his services, and he was willing to make the sacrifice, even at the cost of his life.

The regiment upon organization left for St. Louis, where it was armed with old style U. S. muskets, and then moved by rail to Rolla, Mo., and went into camp, remaining until Jan. 14, 1862, the time being occupied with severe drill, camp and post guard duty, and an occasional scout. At the above named date it left for Springfield in the movement against Price, with the 35th, 44th Ill., and 25th Mo., which formed the Brig. under the command of Osterhaus. They passed through Springfield. thence to Bentonville, Ark., and, moving on, met and defeated the enemy at Leetown. March 6, and, March 7, engaged in the fierce battle at Pea Ridge, with like results. After a rest at Keitsville, Mo., Captain Turnbull, with his command, moved out, skirted the Ozark Mts., and, after much marching, arrived at Cape Girardeau May 22nd., the Brig. then under command of Asboth. May 23, embarked for Hamburg Landing, and moved to Corinth, arriving there as the enemy was evacuating, and went into camp at Rienzi, where they remained until the following September. While there Company C, then commanded

by Captain Turnbull, was detached and placed in the command of Col. Phil. Sheridan, who had charge of a Brig., and took part in the numerous scouting expeditions. Then, in the changing of the lines, he was ordered to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville, and later fought in the battle of Perryville. After this engagement it was a race between the Union troops and Bragg's army for Nashville, the former arriving there first. The Regt. remained in camp at Nashville, Seven Mile Creek and Mill Creek, until Dec. 26, when it was ordered out for the Murfreesboro campaign. It took a leading part in the battle of Stone River, being in Sheridan's Div. and McCook's Corps, and in the latter fight Captain Turnbull was slightly wounded in the chest by a glancing ball. After the battle and the evacuation of Murfreesboro the Regt. went into camp on the banks of Stone River, on the Shelbyville Pike, where it remained until June 24, 1863. After this long rest, the boys of the 36th were in prime condition for the Tullahoma campaign, in which they took a conspicuous part; although the campaign ended with but little fighting, yet, as a result, Bragg was driven out of Middle Tennessee. After much marching, and making several camps, the command crossed the Tennessee and entered upon the Chattanooga campaign at the memorable battle of Chickamauga, in which the 36th particularly distinguished itself for its gallant conduct.

After the battle of Stone River, Captain Turnbull was detailed as staff officer to Gen. Frank T. Sherman, first acting as Provost Marshal. He then was assigned as Brig. Inspector, 1st Brig., 2nd Div., 4th A. C., acting in this capacity during the remainder of his service. He was kept very active during the battle of Chickamauga in arranging and looking after the lines. He was on the lamented Gen. Lytle's staff during this battle, who was killed while forming new lines under a heavy fire. Capt. Turnbull had a horse shot from under him, but he escaped unhurt, though his company and regiment suffered many losses.

Sunday morning before the battle opened, Gen. Lytle and Captain Turnbull—between whom there was a strong friendship—were sitting on a log together, talking in a confidential way. The General had called the Captain to him, saying he wanted to have a talk. While they were sitting there, he asked the Captain if he thought there would be a battle that day and upon his replying in the affirmative, the General said: "I think so too; I do not think it will make me a coward, yet I feel that I shall be killed in the coming battle, and I have one request to make, one favor to ask, and this is that you will not leave me during the day." The Captain replied: "Do you feel this way, General?" The General said, "I do." "Then, remarked the Captain, "we will not be separated." When the battle opened they were still together and balls were flying like hail about them, yet they remained untouched by the enemy's deadly lead, although the soldiers of the Union were falling thick and fast upon the bloody field. A little while and the lines below began to break and required attention. There was one there whose duty it was to look after them and that was Turnbull, but he moved not; he was thinking of his pledge. Soon Gen. Lytle told the Captain to go down and reform them, but he paid no attention to this order. The General then looked at him, and pointing his finger down where the battle was raging fiercely said, "Go!" He left without saying a word. Later, in the maneuvering of the contending forces, he saw the General's steed galloping by riderless.

It needed no prophet to judge the result. The noble General had fallen, shot to death by rebel bullets. He who had but a few moments before so prophetically spoken of his approaching end, and who had but a few hours previous completed that immortal poem—

> "I am dying, Egypt dying,
> Ebbs the crimson life-tide fast—"

—He "perished like a Roman," and went down amid the "Stygian horrors of battle," while about him were his brave soldiers fighting for the cause for which he perished. The next day his body was recovered from the enemy under a flag of truce. After the battle of Chickamauga the Captain, with his command, fell back to Rossville and then to Chattanooga,

it being his duty to quietly withdraw the last pickets. He thus believes to have been the last man to leave Rossville.

He remained at Chattanooga until his regiment was recalled to the field of Missionary Ridge, when he took part in that celebrated battle, Nov. 26, 1863. His regiment was in the charge to relieve the center of the line to draw the enemy away from Sherman. The line was broken and soon after the battle was ended, and the 36th was the first to plant its colors on the Ridge. Nov. 28, they were ordered to Knoxville to relieve Burnside. When they arrived, Dec. 6, Longstreet had withdrawn, and they moved to Blaine's Cross Roads, where the members of the regiment veteranized and returned to Chattanooga to take their furlough. After their return they went into camp at Cleveland, Tenn., and on the morning of May 3, 1864, they moved out for the Atlanta campaign. Captain Turnbull's first fight in this campaign was at Rocky Face Ridge. He then fought at Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, where he was wounded in the knee by a buck-shot the night of the 25th, while out on a picket line. He was placed in the field hospital and the next day his leg was amputated. Some twelve days after he was removed to the hospital at Ackworth, where he was in hearing of the battle at Kenesaw Mt. While there his father came and took him home. In October, being able to move about on crutches, he could not resist the desire to see his old comrades again, and he started for the front, meeting and going with his regiment as far as Atlanta, where he tendered his resignation and was mustered out Nov. 4th.

He returned home, going out on the last train leaving Atlanta. Captain Turnbull entered the service as 2nd Lieut. When the Captain of his company was detailed as Post Q. M., he was appointed 1st Lieut., and from that time had charge of his company. This was March 12, 1863, but his commission was dated back to Nov. 6, 1862. In 1865, Captain Turnbull was appointed P. M. at Monmouth, by President Lincoln, but before his commission was issued Lincoln was assassinated, and it was signed by Johnson. Not long after he was removed by Johnson for offensive partisanship, but during his impeachment trial he was reinstated. He held his position until March 30, 1887, when President Cleveland substituted a Democrat, and the brave soldier who lost his leg in the defense of the Republic was retired. He then engaged in real estate and insurance, and also gave his attention to pension claims.

In May, 1891, he was appointed by the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, Register for the city of Chicago, where he has his headquarters.

Captain Turnbull was born July 23, 1833, at Xenia, Ohio, and is the son of David and Nancy (Mitchell) Turnbull. His father's name was William, and he was born in the south of Scotland. The Mitchells were of Irish descent, with a mixture of Swedish blood through the Springer family. William Turnbull emigrated to the U. S. soon after the close of the Revolution, settling first in Tennessee, and subsequently removed to Xenia, O., where David was born, and where he was reared and was married. William Turnbull's home while in Tenn., was near Nashville and joined that of Gen. Jackson, between whom there was a strong friendship. The former had rendered young Andrew financial aid when he came to Nashville, friendless and alone in the world. David was a farmer er by occupation and removed to Ill. in 1833, settling on a tract of land near Monmouth. Later he removed to Hale township, locating at a place afterwards known as Turnbull's Point. He was at one time Sheriff of Warren County, and held many other important positions. Was an active and zealous worker, both in Church and State. He died at Monmouth, in 1871, at his son's residence, aged 63 years. His wife had preceeded him a few years. They were the parents of 12 children, 8 of whom grew to maturity, and 4 of whom are still living—the subject of this sketch; Anne E., now Mrs. Payne, of Little York, Ill.; Mary A., now Mrs. Crawford, of Colorado; David A., living on the old homestead, and a soldier of the late war; and Thomas B., a Presbyterian minister, at Argyle, N. Y.

The subject of this memoir was raised at home, where he secured a good common school education. When the rebellion broke out he was farming and left the ploughshare to take up the sword. He was united in marriage at Washington, Iowa, Nov. 7, 1854, to Anna P., daughter of Alexander and Ann Orr, natives of Scotland. By this marriage they have had five children—Ralph who died in infancy; Mary Emma, Clara O., Nancy A., and Jennie R.

He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 81, of Kirkwood, Ill. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. Turnbull is a man of fine physique, tall and well-proportioned, of good presence and pleasing address. He has a strong and winning personality; is big-hearted, genial in nature, benevolent, charitable, and true in his friendships. His career has been highly honorable; as a soldier, steadfast and brave, and as a citizen, worthy and most useful.

JOHN A. MCQUEEN, of McQueen, Ill., and a member of Veteran Post, No. 49, G. A. R., of Elgin, enlisted Aug. 17, 1861, at Udina, Ill., in Co. B (Cav.), which was attached to the 36th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in as corporal. After camping at Hammond, the Regt. proceeded to Rolla, Mo., where it encamped until Jan., 1862. Co. B was chiefly engaged in scouting. The Regt. then moved, under Curtis, to Pea Ridge and took part in that battle, losing heavily. It had a position on the left with Gen. Sigel. It then moved with Asboth's Div. to Corinth, and took part in that siege, after which it went into camp at Rienzi, Miss. In the fall the Regt. marched to Louisville, where it was assigned to Sheridan's Div., in which it fought at Chaplin Hills, with heavy loss. It was again in action at Stone River, in McCook's Corps, where it lost its Brig. commander, Gen. Sill, and its Colonel (Greusel) took command. The 36th lost in that battle very heavy. From the sanguinary field of Stone River, it went to Chickamauga, and took a prominent part in that battle, the Brig. being commanded by Gen. Lytle. Mr. McQueen's Regt. was again a heavy loser. Its next important battles were those about Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Orchard Knob, and Lookout Mt., fought from Nov. 23, to 25, 1863, in all of which the 36th added to its already wide fame as a fighting Regt. During the remaining two years of its time it served in the 4th A. C., took an active part in the Atlanta campaign, and was in the battle of Resaca, New Hope Church, Adairsville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Fayetteville, and Atlanta. Mr. McQueen, with his Co., went with Sherman in his march to the sea, and then through the Carolinas, making camp for a time at Raleigh, thence marched to Washington.

Mr. McQueen was promoted at Benton Barracks in Nov., 1861, to Q. M. Sergt.; Feb. 28, 1864, to 2d Lieut.; March 13, 1865, to 1st Lieut. He was in the hospital at Evansville, Ind., in 1862, and again at Camden, S. C., in 1865. He was wounded near Darlington, S. C., Feb. 27, 1865, by a pistol ball in the groin in a cavalry fight at night; was left on the field, and was taken prisoner. He was taken to a citizen's house and treated with great kindness until April 1, when he was taken to the Confederate hospital at Camden, S. C. He rejoined his command June 1. 1865. While in the service he had three furloughs—one in March, 1863, one in Dec. same year, and his veteran furlough in Feb., 1864. While at Beaufort by a special order he was placed in charge of a scouting party, serving in that capacity until he was taken prisoner. He was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 20, 1865, and returned home.

Lieut. McQueen was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Apr. 14, 1839, and is the son of George and Margaret (McCormick) McQueen, who were born in Scotland, respectively, in 1805 and 1807, and died, the father in 1859, and the mother in 1860. By this union they had seven children Ellen, William, Andrew, John A., Elizabeth, Janet and Mary H. His father was one of the early settlers of Kane Co., Ill., locating there in 1839, and engaged in farming at Cato. Here young John was sent to the common schools

for his preliminary education. He closed his school studies at the Elgin Academy. At the age of 16 he went to Elgin to learn the carpenter's trade. While pursuing this trade he taught school winters. Upon the death of his father, he was called home to take charge of his large farm where he remained until he enlisted. Returning from the war he resumed his farming operations, which he carried on until 1881, when he went into the mercantile business, which he conducted until 1885, when he went back to farming, which he still continues, holding large landed interests. He held the position of Postmaster at McQueen from 1882 to 1886. He was married at Bloom, Ill., Nov. 28, 1865, to Martha E., daughter of Stewart B. and Catherine McEldowny, by whom he has five children —Catherine M., Alice J., William C., George S. and Walter J.

In politics Mr. McQueen is a Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 49, at Elgin.

Lieut. McQueen was a brave, gallant soldier, always ready to take his place where the battle raged the fiercest. As a citizen his record is no less honorable, being held in high esteem and as one of the substantial men of the county.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN was born in Pa., in 1821, and entered West Point Military Academy in 1839, where he graduated at the head of his class in 1843. He entered service as 2d Lieut. of Topographical Engineers. Promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 23, 1847; to Captain, July 1, 1857; to Colonel, May 14, 1861, and assigned to the 12th Regt. U. S. Vol. Inf. He was further promoted to Brig. Gen., July 1, 1862, and to Maj. Gen., July 4, 1862. Gen. Franklin served with distinction in the war with Mexico, and was promoted for meritorious conduct in the battle of Buena Vista, Feb. 27, 1847. He commanded a brigade under Gen, McDowell, and took an active part in the battle of Bull Run, July 4, 1861. Upon the reorganization of the army after that disaster, he was placed in command of the 1st Div. of the 1st A. C., Army of the Potomac. Gen. Franklin acted a conspicuous part and displayed military talents of the highest order in the Peninsular campaign. Such was the esteem and confidence with which McClellan regarded him, that through his influence he was made Major Gen., and placed in command of an army corps, in which position he acquitted himself with the highest honors on the field at the battle of Williamsburg. In all the sanguinary scenes of the seven days' fighting, he was among the most prominent actors. He soon became a favorite and honored leader of the Army of the Potomac. Throughout the Rebellion he maintained a high position, being distinguished for efficient generalship, daring bravery and constant success.

No one among the brave and patriotic leaders of the United States armies, in any portion of the country, won a more enduring fame, and the memory of none stands higher, both with the army and with the Nation, than does Gen. W. B. Franklin.

MAJ. GEN. LOVEL H. ROSSEAU was born at Stanford, Ky., Aug. 4, 1818. Entered military service as Captain in an Indian Regt. during the Mexican War in 1846, and served under Gen. Taylor until the fall of the City of Mexico, when he returned to Ky. and continued the practice of law. When the Rebellion broke out, Capt. Rosseau was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, and grappled madly with secession under the disguise of Ky. neutrality. This form of treason was approved by Bela McCoffin, then Governor of the State, and advocated by John C. Breckinridge, Humphrey Marshall, Billy Preston, and Gen. Buckner. Almost alone in the Legislature, Rosseau met these willy and eloquent advocates of treason and disguise, and beat them on the threshold; tore off the masks of S. Neutrality, exposed the hideous form, and branded it as disunion more hateful than open treason. In

this great crisis Rosseau was as true as steel. By the magic power of his eloquence, resistlessness of his logic and withering denunciations, he defeated the hollow pretense of State neutrality, and, as he had predicted, saw Breckinridge and Co. go straight into the Rebel army. Rosseau then declared that the Ky. Legislature should declare openly for the Union. The Rebel influence was too strong and his noble efforts in behalf of the Government failed.

Leaving the Halls of Legislature, Rosseau hastened to Washington, and obtained a commission to raise troops for the Union service. So great was the excitement and prejudice in Kentucky, a rendezvous had to be made outside of the State. Camp Holt was established opposite to Louisville, on the Indiana side of the Ohio River. After raising two regiments and a full battery of loyal Ky. men, Rosseau recrossed the river and again entered the State at the earnest entreaty of the citizens of Louisville, at that time threatened by an army of Confederate soldiers under Gen. Bragg. We next hear of Rosseau at the battle of Shiloh, where he was in command of a brigade, and won a wide renown.

In what was known as the great military foot race between the Rebel forces under Bragg and the Union troops under Buell, Rosseau took part, and, at its conclusion, again distinguished himself at the battle of Perryville, in the fall of 1862. Going on South under Gen. Rosecrans, Rosseau took a leading part in the battle of Stone River, and proved himself one of the best officers and boldest leaders on that bloody field. Continuing in the field until the close of the war, General Rosseau had the proud satisfaction of seeing the old flag restored, the Rebellion conquered, the Government re-established, and the life of the Nation saved.

LIEUT. MARTIN KINGMAN, Peoria, Ill. The subject of our sketch was born April 1st, 1844, in Deer Creek Tp., Tazewell Co., Ill. His early years were passed in Deer Creek, where he attended the district school. He then attended school in Tremont, Tazewell Co., two terms, and then attended Washington Academy, Washington, Tazewell Co., for three years prior to the war, and was engaged in teaching school near Peoria at the outbreak of the war.

In the spring of 1862 young Kingman, a frail boy eighteen years old, enlisted in Co. G, 86th Ill. Vol. Inft., being the first of a large number of boys from Deer Creek to enlist. His regiment was organized at Camp Lyon, Peoria, and he was elected second lieutenant of Co. G, being the youngest lieutenant in the regiment, and afterwards in the division, and in consequence received the cognomen of the young lieutenant. Even at this time he was more proficient in drill and military tactics than many of his superior officers, having when fourteen years old joined the Dan Mills Washington Guards, in which he took great pride in drilling and studying the science of war. Being a close student and observer, he had thoroughly mastered drill and military tactics, so when elected lieutenant he was thoroughly familiar with his duties, and was detailed a number of times to drill other officers of his regiment and instruct them in their duties, consequently young Kingman became conspicuous from the time of his enlistment.

Early in Sept., 1862, the regiment went to Louisville, Ky., joining Buell's army, and passing in the great review in Louisville in which hundreds of men fell exhausted by the heat. Lieut. Kingman participated in the campaign against Bragg, whose army was encountered Oct. 8th, 1862, on the famous battle-field of Perryville, and later at Crab Orchard. In the battle of Perryville the 86th Ill. led in the assault, and suffered a loss of one man killed and thirteen wounded. Then it marched to Nashville, Tenn., arriving Nov. 7th, where it continued on garrison duty until the following June. While stationed at Nashville, Lieut. Kingman was on detached service in command of a company of the 80th Ill. Inft., which had been captured and lost its officers.

He left with his regiment, on Sept. 4th, 1863, for Huntsville, Ala.; thence the regiment



Martin Kingman

went to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving there on Sept. 16th, where the brigade was assigned to Granger's Reserve Corps. On the 19th and 20th of Sept. it participated in the celebrated battle of Chickamauga, holding a position on the extreme left of the army, and was the last to leave that blood-stained field. His brigade assisted the last battery off the field, and to prevent noise wrapped their blankets around the gun-carriages' wheels. His division retired through the gap at Chickamauga, and on the 20th of September went to North Chickamauga, where it guarded the ford. On Nov. 24th Lieut. Kingman's regiment crossed the Tennessee River, and led in the opening scenes of the battle of Missionary Ridge, gaining a prominent position on the northern end of that elevation, which it held until the battle was won, and giving it a full view of the Union army in its assault on Mission Ridge, presenting a view of a line of battle more than six miles long. The regiment then joined in the pursuit of the enemy in the retreat to Ringgold, capturing many thousand prisoners.

His division was then ordered to join Sherman in his desperate march to the relief of Knoxville, then under the command of Gen. Burnside. When within eight miles of Knoxville they learned that Burnside had raised the siege, and Sherman's army settled down on the banks of the East Tennessee River to forage and rest for a few days.

During this resting spell, Lieut. Kingman with forty men and twenty teams started up one of the valleys on a foraging expedition. After filling their wagons with all kinds of forage, they were about to return, when Lieut. Kingman discovered that one of his men was absent, and was probably captured by the bushwhackers who were in that section. To retaliate, Lieut. Kingman ordered his men to take into custody an old man and a young girl, and sent word to the bushwhackers that the captives would be held as hostages until the return of the captured soldier, and that their fate would be the same as that of the Union soldier. While the army was still there, the soldier was returned unharmed to his comrades, and the man and girl set at liberty, much to the relief of Lieut. Kingman and his gallant body of men.

He then joined on the return march to Chattanooga, where he arrived on Dec. 19th, 1863. This expedition to Knoxville was one of the hardest of the Rebellion, and the patriotism, fidelity and bravery of the men were tested to the utmost. They had received no clothing since the previous June, and the men were practically bare-footed, some of them absolutely so (among them Lieut. Kingman), while they had no overcoats, and their scanty garments hung upon them in shreds. In this condition, suffering the pangs of hunger, they marched on that wearisome return from Knoxville, with the ground at times frozen and at times covered with snow, consequently the sufferings of the men were very great—too great to be accurately portrayed by any language. Gen. Sherman, in his memoirs, referring to the march to Knoxville, states that the suffering was equal to that at Valley Forge.

Lieut. Kingman remained during the winter of 1863-64 in the vicinity of Chattanooga, participating in some heavy skirmishing at Buzzard's Roost and Rocky Face Ridge, which relieved camp monotony. On May 3d, 1864, he marched to Ringgold and took part in the advance against Tunnel Hill, and then through Snake Creek Gap, taking an active part in the battle of Resaca.

During the remainder of the Atlanta campaign, he participated in the battles of Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In all these battles Lieut. Kingman's Regiment suffered terribly in killed and wounded. At Kenesaw Mountain it lost 26 killed, 70 wounded and 12 missing. At the battle of Jonesboro, Lieut. Kingman was shot in the left breast and also received a slight wound through his left leg, the ball striking his horse, which fell, with its rider occupying an uncomfortable position beneath. Fortunately, his wounds were slight, so he remained at his post, and on Sept. 4th, returned to Atlanta and participated in taking possession of the city.

Throughout this campaign, Lieut. Kingman was on the staff of Col. Dan McCook, and had charge of the Ambulance Corps of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. After the capture of Atlanta, his Brigade started to head off Hood, and his Ambulance Corps and men were left in Atlanta, and he was detailed to clear a part of the city of its inhabitants and to notify those wishing to go North that they would receive transportation, as the city was to be destroyed. This was one of the saddest duties of his life, but the exigencies of war demanded its fulfillment. For more than two weeks his men and teams were used to transport the citizens of Atlanta who wished to go North, to the depots, and those who wished to go South, to a field south of the city. On the night of Nov. 14th, after all the inhabitants had been removed, the torch was applied, first to the stores, then to the residence portion, and although two miles distant that night, he could plainly see to read.

Nov. 15th, he started upon the march to the sea, arriving in front of Savannah on Dec. 11th, 1864. Soon after the city surrendered, and was presented by Gen. Sherman to President Lincoln as a Christmas present. While on the march to the sea, his Division was at the head of the column of the Fourteenth Army Corps, and was the first to enter Milledgeville, where the Legislature had been in session the day previous. The troops, while in Milledgeville, were stationed about the State House, and the soldiers who were familiar with Legislative proceedings, held a mock Legislature in the State House, a soldier taking the name and place of each of the Legislators who had so recently left.

Lieut. Kingman's Corps was ordered from Savannah to South Carolina, and marched by the way of Sister's Ferry into that State, thence northward through the Carolinas, being at Columbia when it was burned. This march being made in the spring, during the heavy rains, the streams were very high, and had to be spanned by pontoon bridges, and roads had to be made of corduroy to permit the passage of the teams and artillery. It was one of the most difficult marches which the army, during all its campaigns, had made.

Lieut. Kingman participated in the battles of Averysboro, and Bentonville, N. C., and immediately after the latter was promoted to First Lieutenant. Bentonville was the last battle of the Rebellion, in which any large number of men were killed and wounded, and which should not have been fought, as the war was then practically over.

The night after the battle of Bentonville, Lieut. Kingman walked into the camp of the rebel army, which was getting supper. He saw his mistake and walked out without being noticed. He reported to Gen. James D. Morgan, then commanding the Division, that they were within the enemy's lines, who at first ridiculed the idea, but was soon convinced of the astounding truth. Gen. Morgan withdrew his men and threw out a picket line. The next morning, relief reinforcements from the corps on the right and left came marching in and the enemy withdrew, and on the succeeding day the army took up its march to Goldsboro, N. C., where young Kingman spent his twenty-first birthday, having been a soldier nearly three years. One of the presents made to him on that day was a peck of raw onions from the Division Surgeon. He next moved to Raleigh and Cape Fear River. While near Raleigh the news of the surrender of Lee was received, and soon after the surrender of Johnston.

On May 1st, 1864, he started on the march from Raleigh to Richmond. While in Richmond, he obtained leave of absence for a few days, and visited his mother's uncle and aunt, then living in Richmond. When the army left Richmond he rejoined his command and marched northward, visiting, on the way, many of the great battlefields. As the close of his army life, he marched in the grand review in Washington, May 25th, 1865. He was mustered out in Washington on June 6th, and finally discharged in Chicago on the 21st., after an active, oyal, and continuous service of nearly three years, without being absent from his command for a single day, except the few days at Richmond after the war was over.

Returning home to Deer Creek, Ill., he remained with his mother until August, when he went to Peoria, going to work for Clark, Hanna, & Co., Millers. On June 7th, 1866, he went into the grocery business as a member of the firm of Clauson & Kingman. He remained in the grocery business three months, and then engaged as a clerk in a boot and shoe store, after which he visited Massachusetts, his father's native state. Returning to Peoria, he went into the farm machinery business, as a member of the firm of Kingman & Dunham, afterwards Kingman, Hotchkiss & Co., and later, Kingman & Co., which has been the firm name since 1872. Kingman & Co's. business has grown until it is now the largest wholesale farm machinery, vehicle, and cordage house in the United States, having houses in Peoria, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and DesMoines. From these houses goods are shipped south to the Gulf of Mexico and west to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Kingman is also interested in several other companies—the Peoria Cordage Co., the Central National Bank, the Peoria Savings Loan & Trust Co., the National Hotel Co., the Peoria Electric Light and Power Co., the Newell Coal Co., all of Peoria, the Marseilles M'f'g. Co., Marseilles, Ill., the Milburn Wagon Co., Toledo O. All are successful, and all are of value to the cities in which they are situated.

Mr. Kingman was the son of Abel and Mary Ann (Bingham) Kingman. His father was born in Pelham, Mass., and came to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1834. Henry Kingman, the first of the name in the United States, came to Weymouth, Mass., from Weymouth, England, in 1635. On July 8th, 1890, a reunion of the family in the United States was held in Brockton, Mass., it being the two hundred and fifty-fifth anniversary of the arrival of Henry Kingman and wife in America. A history of the Kingman family is now being written by one of its members, to include all the living members of the family, and in this history, Mr. Kingman will justly hold a prominent place.

Mr. Kingman's mother was born in Norfolk, Va., and with her parents came to Tazewell Co., Ill., in 1834.

Mr. Kingman was married to Emeline T., daughter of Peter S. Shelly, of Peoria, on May 21, 1867. They have had five children, Louis S., Walter B., Martin, Mabel D., and Arthur. Martin and Arthur died while quite young.

Mr. Kingman is a member of the Loyal Legion and the G. A. R., and has been a member of the First Congregational Church, Peoria, for twenty-four years. His liberal contributions did much towards building its handsome house of worship. He also generously contributed for the Y. M. C. A. building in Peoria. He assisted in purchasing the lot and holding it until the present handsome building was erected.

Mr. Kingman is a staunch Republican, and has always worked hard for his party. He has never been a candidate for public office, but was appointed canal commissioner by Gov. Cullom in 1877, and filled the position until 1883.

He has traveled extensively, having been in every state and territory, in Mexico, Yucatan, Central America, the West India Islands, and Europe. His late trip in Europe afforded him an opportunity of seeing grand reviews of the armies of England, France and Germany. When, from every point of view, commercial, political, and social, it appears that the life work of a man has ripened into a full harvest of success, honor and usefulness, the fact is revealed that the author of such results must be a man, not only of well-rounded character, but of noble aspirations, of systematic and conscientious work. Of no man could this be more truly said than of Mr. Kingman. With high natural endowments, both of mind and person, he has trusted nothing to chance or genius. By linking together natural gifts with habits of patient and concentrative work, he has rounded out his life work to its full completeness and attained a high distinction as a financier, a patriot, and a citizen.

Isaac Cook, was born on a farm in Fairfield Co., O., Aug. 8, 1837. His parents soon moved to Peoria Co., Ill., settled near Farmington, and when their son was 16 years old. they changed their residence and located in Stark Co., near Osceola, where he lived until 1855, when he went to Kewanee. He lived at Withersfield, adjoining Kewanee, and was married in 1855, to Caroline M. Segur. He then lived in Kewanee until he enlisted in Aug., 1862, in Co. A, 124th Regt. Ills. Vol., and went to Tenn., in time to take part in the movement to Oxford. He was sent by boat to Memphis and Milliken's Bend, where the men were put to work on the two canals that were cut at that place. The forces were sent to Lake Providence, where they cut the levee and flooded the country. They then crossed the river and the next day met the enemy at Port Gibson, where the 124th had its first experience in battle. Mr. Cook was here wounded, and taken to the hospital, 12 miles away, while he was entirely unconscious of the trip. He was the teamster and going along in the darkness of the night, where the road was lined with scattered groups of men, one asked for a ride, but as it was contrary to strict order to grant a favor of this kind, he told the man he might put his knapsack on the wagon and mount one of the mules, to act as driver. The wagon and load were heavy, weighing about 8,000 pounds and Cook took a place on the front of the wagon and went to sleep, as he had been up the night before. At least this is all he remembered until he was in the hospital. It was discovered that the front wheels had passed over him. He rejoined his regiment in the rear of Vicksburg, in the middle of June. He had been put in the hospital at Grand Gulf, and as he was anxious to meet his regiment, he finally stole away with a comrade, Howard Van Cleave, who was also eager to be in the front. Van Cleave was strong and Cook was weak, so on the march of 13 miles they had to make, Van Cleave carried Cook a part of the time. They found the regiment in front of Fort Hill.

Shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, Mr. Cook was detailed for duty in the supply train for the 17th Army Corps, and he was the first man that reported. He was sent to Cairo, Ills., where he staid some time and then went up the Tenn. River to Clifton, where the train was unloaded, and then sent with Gen. Sherman on the march to the sea, taking part in the battles of that campaign, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw, Rome, and others, including the siege and fall of Atlanta, when he was wagon master of a train of twenty-five wagons that went with Sherman through to Savannah and were put on vessels and landed at Hilton Head, N. C. Mr. Cook was at Raleigh when Richmond fell and soon after, when Johnston surrendered, was sent to Washington for the grand review and then to Springfield, Ill., where he was discharged, reaching Kewanee June 22, 1865. Mr. Cook resided 6 years in Bureau Co., and then made his permanent home in Kewanee, where he has established a prosperous livery business. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have had 6 children, 3 of whom are living. They are noted as follows: Clarence, with wife and child, a resident of Kewanee; Milton O., a barber, living in Aurora, Ills; Charles M., a young man, at home, and Velma Don Zettea, an adopted daughter, 6 years of age. Mr. Cook is a Republican, and has been Constable and Deputy Sheriff for his town, and is a member of the G. A. R., and Modern Woodmen. He is a gentleman, upright in business, with good executive ability, which has brought him a comfortable competence for use in these more peaceful years of his life.



Lloyd Underwood, of Freeport, Ill., was born in Hopkinsville, Ky., April 1st, 1848, a son of John and Lucy (McAfee) Underwood, (the former a native of Ky. and the other of Va.) In the year 1845 his parents removed to Lafayette Co., Wis., where the father was employed in mining and farming, and became the father of thirteen children, who with one exception all lived to be adults, whose names are as follows: Mary, married Samuel

Hardy; Lloyd, our subject; Cordelia, wife of Edward D. Southwick; Nathan; Thomas H.; Sarah, wife of Christopher Whitman; Ferdinand; Lucy, wife of B. F. Munger; Josephine, dead; Florence, wife of E. Darginan; Alice, wife of E. White; Samuel, dead; and Emma, wife of John Rogers. Nathan was a soldier in the late rebellion, having served in the 16th Wisconsin, being wounded, and Thomas H. was also in the army, having enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin, and was wounded in the hand. The father was formerly a Clay Whig in politics, but on the formation of the Republican party tendered his allegiance thereto, continued such up to the time of his death in 1872—the wife having survived him some years, dying in 1890.

Lloyd received his education in the common schools and then learned the gas-fitting and plumbing trade, at which he was employed when the war broke out. On Pres. Lincoln's second call for troops young Underwood responded, enlisting Aug. 5th, 1862, and was mustered into the service as a private in Co. C. 33d Wis. Vol. Inf., at Racine, Wis., where the Regt. remained a short time drilling and preparing for the terrible conflict they were afterward called upon to sustain.

Leaving Racine, it proceeded to Cairo, then embarking on transports for Memphis, and in the spring of 1863, accompanied Grant's army to Holly Springs, on its way to Vicksburg, but the supplies gathered at West Point, having been captured by the enemy, returned to Moscow, Miss., and then on to Memphis.

In the raid to Pautatauk it stood all the hardships and took part in all the skirmishes of that rapid moving march and raid, then participated in the expedition to and battle at Guntown, after which it returned to Memphis. The Regt. then proceeded to Vicksburg, where it joined in the assaults upon that place, May 19th to 22d, which being unsuccessful, the place was besieged and surrendered finally on the 4th of July, 1863. It remained in the vicinity of Vicksburg for a time and the following winter moved, with the army, on the Red River campaign with General A. J. Smith as commander of the invading army. In the following spring it moved for Mobile Bay and took part in the operations at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, arriving at the objective point April 12th, 1865. It then proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., in pursuit of Kirby Smith and his forces, but the war closed before that point was reached, when the Regt. was placed upon guard duty for some time, and was not mustered out until the 9th of Aug., when our subject immediately returned home to Lafayette, Wis.

Mr. Underwood was married at Warren, Joe Daviess Co., Ill., on the 5th of Dec., 1869, to Helen Lichtenberger, who was born in the last named Co. Nov. 1st, 1841. They have one daughter, Jennie.

He is a member of John A. Davis Post, No. 98, G. A. R., of which he is Senior Vice Commander and a charter member. He cast his first vote for Pres. Lincoln, and never since failed to vote on the Republican side. Mrs. Underwood was a charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps, at Freeport, of which she is Senior Vice Pres., and has taken an active part in its affairs ever since its organization.

THOS. J. SHERK, a farmer residing 2 miles S. W. of Warren, Ill., was born in Ontario, Canada, 1832. His father Joseph Sherk, born in Canada, married Ann Thurston, a native of England. The father was a sheriff 7 years in Canada, and was also engaged in farming. In 1853 he moved to the United States locating in Jo Daviess Co., but is now a resident of Warren, in business as undertaker.

Thos. J. Sherk is the eldest of 5 sons and 4 daughters; of these Wm. H., now a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., was in the army in the 153d Ill. Inf. during the last year of the war, through the Georgia campaign, being too young to enlist earlier. Thos. J. grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. He came to Illinois with his parents and married in 1856, Almira Woodworth, born in Lake

Co., daughter of Luther C. and Martha M. Woodworth, natives of N. Y., moving to Ohio and in 1853 to Jo Daviess Co. Ill., where the mother resides since the death of her husband.

Thos. J Sherk enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in Co. K, 96th Ill. Inf. and remained with this regiment until its muster out at Nashvile, Tenn., June 10, 1865. The 96th Regt. has a fighting record second to none. and its members were by no means idle or inactive. In almost every month from Feb., 1863 to Dec., 1864 it was in some battle, and in a number of months took part in from 4 to 5 engagements. The first fight in which Mr. Sherk met the enemy, was at Franklin, followed shortly by the battle of Triune, Tenn., against Van Dorn. This regiment was then placed in the Reserve Corps, and was on guard duty while marching through portions of Tenn., Ala. and Ga., until the fight at Chattanooga, taking part in all the battles of the Georgia campaign to Atlanta. The regiment followed Hood into Alabama, and was ordered to Lynchburg, Va., and back to Nashville, where it was mustered out, receiving its discharge June 30, 1865. The 96th regiment, during its service, traveled over 5000 miles and participated in the most prominent battles of the war, beginning at Ft .Donelson and including Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Lookout Mt., Buzzard's Roost, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin, Nashville and many others. Was also in the movements and marches of the Army of the Cumberland from Murfreesboro until the close of the war. It suffered heavy loss in battles, as the records show that 268 men were killed, died of wounds and missing in action, and 187 were discharged for wounds or disease. It also bravely bore privations and suffering at Moccasin Point, where with bad weather, lack of clothing, one-fourth rations were issued for some time and Oct., 26, one ear of corn was issued to each officer and man for the day's rations. Mr. Sherk was never captured or wounded, but was sick for a short time in the hospital at Danville, Ky., and the Division hospital at Nashville. He served as bugler, and states that he marched over 3,000 miles on foot, and the only march the regiment made that he was not in was from Danville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., when he was sick and was then conveyed by boat. After the war he was engaged 7 years as a sash and blind manufacturer, and since that time in farming. He held the office of Township Assessor for five years, is an influential member of the School board and a charter member of Warren Post, No. 315, G. A. R., in which he has held responsible positions.



Oliver N. Goldsmith, Adjutant, Geo. G. Meade Post, No. 444, G. A. R., of Englewood, Ill., the son of John M. and Martha (Davis) Goldsmith. His family were among the earliest settlers in America, and they are mentioned in the chronicles of the English colonies prior to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620.

John M., the father of the subject of this memoir, was by trade a carpenter. By his marriage with Martha Davis he had seven children, Annie E., Charles D., Oliver N., George E., Lewis E., John W. and Alvaretta. Oliver N., the third child and second son, was brought up on a farm and received a common school and academic education.

He enlisted Feb. 28, 1862, at Brooklyn, N. Y., for three years, as a private of Co. F, 5th N. Y. Heavy Art., re-enlisting Feb. 29, 1864, in same Co. and Regt., and was mustered out and discharged July 19, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, Va. During 1862–3, he was engaged with his command in guarding the fortifications around the city of Baltimore. In the summer of 1862, Co. F was detached from the Regt. and sent to Harper's Ferry to man the Naval Mounted Battery on Maryland Heights, commanding the Potomac and Harper's Ferry. This post was surrendered by Gen. Miles during the battle of Antietam, and the garrison, as prisoners of war, were paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago, pending their exchange. In Dec., 1862, he returned with his regiment to Baltimore, thence proceeding to the Relay House at the

junction of the Baltimore and Washington R. R., where for over a year they performed guard duty. In the summer of 1864, the Regt. was ordered to Harper's Ferry to garrison the town and guard the fortifications around it, a service rendered until the campaign against Gen. Early, the regiment then going into the field with the troops from W. Va., under the command of Gen. Crook, of the 8th Corps. Mr. Goldsmith was taken prisoner at Cedar Run, near Strasburg, Oct. 13, 1864; conveyed to Lynchburg, and placed in a pen, where he suffered all the inconveniences and deprivations of captivity. He was subsequently removed to Richmond, and on the way separated from his comrades, who were taken to Andersonville.

He was released from prison Feb. 17, 1865, and afterward for three months was in a hospital at Baltimore, and for two months in the convalescent hospital at York, Pa. He rejoined his Regt. in June at Harper's Ferry. In the battle of Opequan Creek, the first important engagement with Early in the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. Goldsmith was an active participant and bore himself bravely. He was also in action at Fisher's Hill at the most critical juncture, and, serving with the artillery, was necessarily subjected to great peril, but escaped unhurt. His regiment was also engaged in several skirmishes at Charlestown, Va., and afterward cooperating with the 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 1st Div. of Crook's Corps, while on a reconnoissance, encountered Early's whole army and suffered defeat. Mr. Goldsmith was here again made a prisoner. At his release from prison in April, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Baltimore and was furloughed for 30 days. Mr. Goldsmith had a narrow escape from instant death at Opequan Creek in the battle with Early. He, with his command, had found shelter among the rocks growing from which were clumps of bushes which were resorted to as insuring greater protection, from behind which the troops returned the fire of the rebels.

Just as he was getting behind one of these bushes preparatory to firing a shot at the enemy, a grape shot struck the bush which it penetrated far enough to be observed in direct line with his forehead. On another occasion his life was saved, doubtless through his naturally unselfish disposition in yielding to the request of one of his comrades. It was at Cedar Run, where two brigades of the command were posted in a road on either side of which was a stone wall or fence.

Being surrounded by the enemy, rendered firing over these walls a very dangerous experiment. Even to show one's head was to be met with a deadly missile. By the side of Mr. Goldsmith was a sergeant of a Mass. Regt.; their guns had been almost simultaneously discharged, but were quickly reloaded, and Mr. Goldsmith in the act of firing, having found a sheltered position, was induced to give way to the sergeant, who wished to fire first, the result being that the impetuous sergeant fell dead with a rebel bullet through his brain.

Mr. Goldsmith was mustered out and finally discharged at Hart's Island, July 19, 1865. He was married Feb. 16, 1870, at Monticello, N. Y., to Miss Gumair, whose father was a native of Middletown, N. Y., and grandfather, Davis, a soldier of the War of 1812. Since he returned from the war, Mr. Goldsmith has been generally employed in teaching and as a professor of penmanship. He was principal of Milford Academy, Milford, N. Y., 3 years —1870–'71–'72; principal of Otisville, N. Y., schools 3 years —1874–'75–'76.

In the fall of 1876 he was elected school commissioner of Orange Co., N. Y., for three years. While teaching at Milford he read law with Col. John Nyce; was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession at Middletown, N. Y., in the spring of 1882. In 1888 he was appointed postmaster of Englewood. He was married a second time Mar. 30, 1881, at Middletown, N. Y., to Miss Myra Irwin, daughter of Major D. B. Irwin, and they have had one child, Oliver N., Jr. Mr. Goldsmith is a Democrat; a Mason, and a member of the Union Veteran Club. Charles D. Goldsmith, his brother, served as a member of Co. G, 156th New York Infantry, under the command of Col. Van Wyck. Throughout his career as a

soldier and a citizen Mr. Goldsmith has ever kept before him the rule of his conduct to the best and highest ends.

JOHN C. MCCARTHY is a native of N. Y. State, having been born there April 9, 1841, a son of Dennis and Bridget (Curran) McCarthy. He enlisted the moment Lincoln's proclamation was announced April 17, '61, in Co. B., Chicago Zouaves, encamped at Chicago for a few days, then left for Cairo and three days latter passing through Centralia' where the men received two rounds of ammunition, and even in using those, the balls required to be pared down. Mr. McCarthy's command then moved to Springfield, Ill., going into camp for three weeks, when it was ordered to Chicago to act as escort at the funeral of Stephen A. Douglas, there went into camp, long afterwards known as Camp Douglas. Whilst in camp the Zouave organization was disbanded, and a new Regt. known as the 19th Ill. Vol. Inf. was mustered, of which Mr. McCarthy was in Co. K, with John B.———as Col. of the Regt. During the time the Zouaves were at Cairo, they captured the rebel steamer Hilman passing down the river loaded with arms, clothing, ammunition, etc., on her way to the confederacy, for which the men received no prize money, as is usual in such cases. The 19th left Chicago for Quincy June 17, then took boat, arriving at Palmyra where it remained two weeks making, during its stay, raids out to Philadelphia and Emersonville, Mo., but not encountering any enemy, returned to camp. It next moved down the river to St. Louis, and while there the men were furnished with new Springfield rifles, after a protest had been entered by Gen. Pope, who declared the old cabbage stalks they carried were good enough for horse thieves and mutton jerkers, to which the Colonel objected, and touching the hilt of his sword said in plain vernacular, "You are a liar," which caused the whole Regt. to be placed under arrest. After being released it proceeded to Pilot Knob, remained there a week, raising the stars and stripes at that point, then went in pursuit of the enemy under Price and Van Dorn, and proceeded as far as Cape Girardeau, then on to Cairo, when it crossed the river to Ft. Holt. Returning to Cairo, the Regt. took train to join the Army of the Potomac, and in passing through Indiana the train broke through a bridge, killing and wounding 136 comrades. It then moved to Cincinnati, where the killed were buried, then went into Camp Dennison, and few days later was ordered to Louisville (the former order having been revoked), being the first Union troops to enter the State. Mr. McCarthy's Co. was sent to guard a town on the Lebanon R. R. for ten days, and at the end of that time returned to Lebanon Junction. Subsequently the Regt. moved to Elizabethtown, thence on to Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Huntsville and Stephenson, the rebels in force being on the move, and to avoid an unequal contest the 19th retired to Nashville, where it was besieged for three months. Shortly after the siege was raised Mr. McCarthy took part in the battle of Stone River, and the Regt. charged over the river driving the rebels from their guns; he was one of the first to reach the rebel works, and for his bravery and courage his name was placed upon the honor roll by Gen. Rosecrans. His next battle of importance was Chickamauga, which lasted two whole days; his Regt. lost heavily in killed and wounded; returning the second night to Rossville, when the enemy again attacked them, but was repulsed. He was destined soon again to be in open combat, taking part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, then in the victorious conflict of Mission Ridge, afterwards pursuing the retreating enemy and engaged him at Ringgold, starting him on the retreat. In the spring of 1864 he joined in the Atlanta campaign and participated in the battle of Dallas and Resaca, shortly after which his term of service expired, when he was ordered back to Chicago, and then mustered out July 6th, 1864. In 1862 he was promoted to Corporal and later to be a Sergeant.

Mr. McCarthy married Miss Mary Fleming, by whom he has the following children, viz.: Evelyn, Thomas F., William J., David, John, Mary E., Katie and Alice. He is a Republican.

JOSEPH H. GUNSAUL, of Lena, Ill., was born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., Sept. 27, 1834, a son of Gabriel and Nancy (Marcellus) Gunsaul, also natives of the same State. In 1842, the parents with their family removed to Stephen Co., Ill., locating at Wadman's Township, where they purchased goverment land and started to build up a home. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, viz.: Mariah, Joseph N., and James F. In former days Mr. Gunsaul, Sen., was an old H. Clay Whig, and in the formation of the Republican party, he became one of its ardent supporters—he died in the year of 1884, his wife having preceeded him many years.

Joseph attended public schools, then grew to manhood upon a farm, and in obedience to President Lincoln's call for 300,000 troops, issued in the spring of 1862, he responded and was subsequently mustered into the service as a private in Co. A, 92nd Ill. Vol. Inf. After a stay in camp of a few weeks, the Regt. proceeded to Cincinnati, and assisted in the movements protecting the city, and in driving Gen. Morgan's forces out of Ky. On Nov. 16, 1862, it proceeded to Nicholasville, Ky., passing through Lexington, then on to Danville, and on the way drove the rear of Bragg's army out of Camp Dick Robinson, capturing 800 barrels of pork, 500 stand of small arms, and one brass cannon, and took part at Danville. Toward the end of Jan., 1863, the Regt. began its march to Louisville, thence by steamer to Nashville, and some weeks later marched to Franklin and assisted in the movements which drove Gen. Van Dorn south of Columbia, then fortified Brentwood, and afterward participated in the repulse of Van Dorn's Cav., that had made a furious attack upon Franklin. It joined Rosecrans' army in its movements resulting in the evacuation of Murfreesboro and Shelbyville, by Bragg's forces, and also in the battle of Guy's Gap, and in the capture of the latter place, when 500 rebels were taken prisoners. Subsequently the 92nd was defeated and moved to Duck River, and rebuilt a bridge destroyed by Bragg's men, and after being mounted on horses confiscated from the surrounded country, took part in Rosecrans' movement to flank Bragg out of Chattanooga. About this time the Regt. was detached from Gen. Granger's corps, and assigned to Wilder's Brig. and accompanied it over the mountains into the Tenn. Valley, north of Chattanooga, driving in the rebel Cavalry.

On Sept 4th, was again detached, and crossed the mountains and Tenn. River at Bridgeport, reporting to Rosecrans in Trent Valley, southwest of Chattanooga. Climbed up Lookout Mt. on the west side by Nickajack trace, pushed the enemy off the mountain, and brought back the first authentic intelligence to Rosecrans that Bragg's army had evacuated, and on the following day was the first Regt. to enter Chattanooga. It was ordered to report to its Commanding General, and on the march encountered the enemy a mile north of Ringgold, and commenced a vicious assault under Forrest, but held its ground until the balance of the Brig. under Wilder, came up, when the rebels were driven out of Ringgold and through Ringgold Gap, and again the same evening repulsed another attack from the enemy. It did the scouting for Gen. Thomas prior to the Chickamauga engagement, and during the battle at that place participated for two long and weary days, in which it covered the retreat of the Brig., and later Gen. McCook's retreat to Chattanooga. Subsequently, it crossed the mountains to Bridgeport, and marched to Huntsville for forage and winter headquarters. Towards the end of January, 1864, Mr. Gunsaul, with his Regt., started through Athens to Shoal Creek to intercept a rebel raid, and meeting a rebel column at Shoal Creek, after a skirmish turned it back across the Tenn. River, and as it proceeded west encountered another column, and

after a desperate fight turned it also back after killing the officer in command and capturing many prisoners, then returned to Athens in time to drive a third rebel column on the right about. On the 8th day of April, he began the march from Huntsville to Ringgold to assist in the Atlanta campaign, and was assigned to Murray's Brig., Kilpatrick's Cav. Div., and participated in all the movements of Kilpatrick's Cav. until its successful completion, terminating in the capture of Atlanta. When Gen. Sherman's forces were organized on his march to the sea, our subject was also found among the daring, courageous men who formed that expedition, as also in his march through the Carolinas taking part in all the important battles of his brigade, including that of Bentonville, having passed through upwards of 60 battles and skirmishes during his 2½ years' service.

The war being over, the 92d proceeded to Concord, N. C., thence to Camp Douglas, Chicago, where the men were mustered out and officially discharged, July 10, 1865. Mr. Gunsaul immediately returned home and resumed work upon his farm until 1870; later he entered into hotel business. He is Commander of Major W. A. Goddard Post, No. 251, G. A. R., a member of the Masonic order, and has twice represented his lodge at the meetings of the Grand Lodge. He is genial and enterprising, and commands the respect of his ever increasing acquaintances.

ANGUS CAMERON, born in Argyll, Scotland, Sept. 15th, 1812, and came to the State of New York in 1851, and is the son of E. and Jennette Cameron. The mother was a native of Inverness and died in Scotland. The father in 1852 migrated to Ill. and settled, where he has since remained.

Angus Cameron became a blacksmith and was engaged in this avocation, working at Morris and Wilmington, until the call for soldiers for the defense of the nation reached him, and he enlisted in 1862 in Co. C, 76th Regt. Ill. Vol. Inf. He was one of those faithful and devoted patriots who served until the Rebellion was ended. He first smelled the smoke of battle at Columbus, Ky., and participated in other skirmishes until he took his place in the trenches in front of Vicksburg, Miss., where he was engaged forty-seven days. After this long and stubborn siege he was engaged in the battle at Jackson, Miss., and later in another engagement on the Tallahatchie River. In the latter part of 1864 the regiment was ordered to Meridian, Miss., and then to Natchez on the Mississippi River, where it lay until early in 1865, when it set out for New Orleans and took transportation by boat for Fort Morgan. On this voyage a furious storm made it necessary to throw over several hundred horses, the munitions of war, and in fact almost everything except the soldiers, who were returned to New Orleans and sent by the way of the lakes to reach Fort Blakely, where they arrived in time to take part in the battle at that place. On the march from Pensacola, Florida, on the way to Fort Blakely, the rebels were encountered and a sharp skirmish was had with their forces.

At Fort Blakely, in the last battle of the war, Mr Cameron was struck by a ball which passed through his thighs, making a serious and dangerous wound. He was sent to the hospital in New Orleans, then to Mobile and finally to Galveston, Texas, where he received his discharge. Shortly after reaching his home in Illinois, he made a journey to Scotland to visit the scenes and friends of his childhood. On his return from this trip he made his home with his brothers and sisters, who are, like himself, unmarried. Mr. Cameron is a Republican, member of the G. A. R., and a communicant of the Scotch Presbyterian church.

ALLEN VEDDER, of Utica, Illinois, was born at Rodesdam, N. Y., in 1827, and is a son of David and Sarah Vedder. His ancestors emigrated from Europe over a century ago; settled in the State of Massachu-

setts, where his paternal grandfather, Peter P. Vedder, was living in the year 1812, when he enlisted as a soldier to support the U. S. cause in its war that year with Great Britain. Our subject's early life was spent upon the farm in his native state, and afterward he learned the coopering trade, at which he was principally engaged up to the time of the war. He enlisted in the army for the war of the Rebellion in the month of July, 1863, at Troy, in his native state, and was mustered in as a private in the 21st New York Cavalry, but was subsequently promoted to the position of Corporal of his Company. After the organization of his Regt. he proceeded with it to Shenandoah Valley, where it operated during the greater part of his term of service. He participated in the battles of Winchester and New Market. At the close of the war his Regt. was ordered to Washington, and there took part in the Grand Review, and subsequently received an honorable discharge from the army. His brother, David L. Vedder, was also in the Union army, he having enlisted in 1861, in the 15th N. Y. Vol. Inf., and served his country for two years.

Subsequently to his retirement from the army, our subject proceeded West, settling at Utica, Ill., where he engaged in the cooperage business, which he followed for three years. He then entered the employ of a grain warehousing company at Utica, as an engineer and manager, and was so engaged for many years, when he finally retired therefrom and took up market gardening as a business, which he has continued until the present time. He married Miss Frances Bogert in the year 1862. She is also a native of New York.

JACOB BANE, ex-Commander Seth C. Earl Post, No. 156, of Ottawa, Ill., enlisted April 28, 1861, at Minonk, Ill., for the three months' service. The recruits were rendezvoused at Camp Yates, where they were organized and mustered into service as Company K, 11th Ill. Inf. They were ordered out of camp to Big Muddy Bridge, and put on guard duty. In July were ordered to Bird's Point, Mo., where they were mustered out, and Mr. Bane returned home after his brief period of service. Believing that his country had further claims upon his services, he re-enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company I, 104th Ill. Inf., and was mustered in Aug. 23, at Ottawa, where the regiment was organized with A. B. Moore as Colonel. This regiment was made up almost entirely from La Salle County. They were ordered to Jeffersonville, Ind., where they remained in camp until Sept. 15, and then were ordered to Louisville, Ky. In the reorganization of Buell's army the 104th was assigned to Dumont's Division, Limberg's Brigade, and in the pursuit of Bragg was on the left of the army, going first to Frankfort, where they remained until Oct. 26, when the army moved to Bowling Green, thence to Glasgow, Tompkinsville, Hartsville, Tenn., reaching the latter placd in December, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hapeman commandiug the regiment. The command then consisted of the 104th and 108th Ohio Inf., two companies of cavalry, with two pieces of artillery—in all about 900 efficient men, and commanded by A. B. Moore. Four companies of the 104th were detached, three at Gallatin, and one at the village of Hartsville. The rebels determined to make an attack on this little band of soldiers, who had left their homes to fight for the Union, and, in December, sent a force of 3,500 of Morgan's army from Murfreesboro to join in the battle. They crossed the river between Hartsville and Gallatin, and approached the brigade early in the morning of the 7th, and opened the fight. The Union troops were called out so unexpectedly that many of them formed in line with empty guns. The Ohio regiments were composed of raw recruits, and did not stand the fire, but retreated, leaving the brunt of the battle on the 104th. It bravely held its ground, however, and fought agalnst the superior numbers of the enemy, not only repulsing the attack, but driving them back.

At this point Morgan's cavalry came up and attacked them on the right flank and in the rear, then surrounded and made them prison-

ers. This fight lasted an hour and fifteen minutes. The 104th lost, in killed 44, wounded 150. Company I had 4 killed and 8 wounded, and Mr. Bane lost the little finger of his left hand. The prisoners were taken to Murfreesboro, where they were paroled, and the next day were marched on to the Union lines at Nashville. From there they were sent to Louisville, thence to Cincinnati, Columbus, Camp Lew Wallace, and then to Camp Chase, from which place they took "French leave" and went home. Only about 100 men of the regiment were left for duty. The commanding officers, Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major, were captured, and the command devolved upon Captain Wadleigh. With this number, Captain Wadleigh, Sr., Captain in command, was ordered to the front. The Captain telegraphed to the Secretary of War that nearly all of his regiment were gone. Captain Wadleigh was sent with the remainder of the regiment to Camp Douglas, with orders to muster the men for pay. The regiment was reorganized, and on being exchanged, was ordered, in April, 1863, to rejoin the Army of the Cumberland at Edgefield, afterwards to Brenwood, Tenn., where it remained until the latter part of May. It then moved to Murfreesboro, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 14th Army Corps. They remained at Murfreesboro until the advance on Tullahoma. They marched through Hoosier's Gap with slight skirmishing with the enemy, passing through Manchester and on to Elk River. When Bragg crossed the Tennessee they went into camp at Decherd Station, where they remained on account of inclement weather and blockaded roads, until Aug. 25, 1863. The next important battle was Chickamauga, in which, after several skirmishes, much marching and many camps, the 104th took a prominent part, and suffered severe losses. In that battle the 1st brigade was at Owen's Ford September 19, supporting Bragg's battery. During this fight a shell burst at the head of Company I, killing Corporal Chapman. Mr. Bane was struck on the elbow of the right arm, mangling it from shoulder to wrist. Another piece of the same shell struck his left heel, tearing off the flesh. He started for the rear, when he was ordered into the ranks by Major ——— in a very emphatic manner. He was complying with the order when his bleeding wounds were discovered, and he was sent to the rear, and there lay down in a hole near a tree to escape the bullets that were whizzing about. Soon the stretcher gang came along and carried him beyond the range of shot or shell, with his wounded arm dangling from the stretcher. On the way they met Dr. Dyer, the Regimental Surgeon, who examined his wounds, had him placed in an ambulance and taken to Crawfish Springs Hospital, where his arm was amputated and his wounds dressed. He was the first man taken from the ambulance and placed on the amputation table. While in the hospital the surviving members of his company came in and bade him good bye. September 21, he was taken prisoner, and remained a prisoner on the battlefield two weeks after being paroled. His wearing apparel was very light. While lying at Crawfish Springs Hospital for two weeks, an armistice was entered into between Bragg and Rosecrans, the terms of which permitted the Federal wounded to be removed through the Confederate lines to Chattanooga. Comrade Bane's wardrobe at that time consisted of a pair of pantaloons, which had been saturated and stiffened by the blood which had flowed from his wounded arm, and a piece of army blanket. The pants could have been washed, but he was advised the rebels would take them as soon as removed. The ambulance reached Longstreet's headquarters near the rebel lines in front of Chattanooga about noon, and there they were halted and not permitted to pass the lines until after dark. Then, passing the lines, the ambulance passed into Federal hands, and were driven into Chattanooga.

After receiving his wound, for two or three days his appetite was very poor—food nauseating him. The crackers contained worms, and the mush was made from corn ground with the cob, old stuff, full of worms and musty. Returning appetite relished this food, for which he was voracious. While at the Springs Hospital he had four bedfellows, three federals and a

confederate—the Federals dying. Arriving in Chattanooga, remained two days and one night. A command ordered the slightly wounded to be removed over the mountains to Stephenson, Ala. Mr. Bane hobbled down to an abulance, when a doctor came along and asked him about the character of his wound, to which he replied he was slightly wounded. The Doctor examining ordered him out, to which he gave apparent consent, but when the doctor turned his back, he resumed his reclining position and was carried away. They were five days getting to their destination, and while *en route* first day, bandages came off his arm. After thirty-six hours in Stephenson where he, with 52 others took "French leave" and boarded a flat car, Mr. Bane took position astride the brake rod and with feet on the trucks, he sat all day and a night and although it rained he says he enjoyed refreshing slumber. Arriving at their destination, he was taken to hospital No. 1, Cottage Hill, and introduced to a bath tub, and had his wardrobe replenished. Near midnight the hospital steward visited him and inquired if he would have his meals sent in or go to the table. Bane asked which came first. Steward said the wards. "All right," said Bane, "I'll have my grub sent in." After eating he went into the dining room and ate again. Leaving the table, he went into the yard, and from a huckster woman bought a chicken pie and other dainties, which he devoured with gusto, and he successively, every Friday, gorged himself with good things for the stomach. He remained here until November 28, when he received a furlough of thirty days and went home to La Salle County. His furlough was extended 30 days, but before time extended was half out, he went to Chicago and reported to the city Hospital, where, April 28, 1864, he was discharged and returned home In the winter of 1864-5, he was appointed recruiting officer at Camp Fry, Chicago, for Hancock's Reserve Corps. In this service he was very efficient and was instrumental in securing a good many recruits. He continued in this service until March, when he was relieved and returned to his home. He had discharged his duty to the Republic as a sovereign citizen, and had honorably acquitted himself as a soldier of the Union. He left one arm and a finger upon the battle field, yet he felt duly recompensed for his sacrifices in seeing the flag that he had so gallantly fought for, again proudly waving over every foot of American soil.

Twenty-six years after the war Mr. Bane attended a reunion of the "Blue" and "Gray" on the old battle-field of Chickamauga. While at this reunion he met and recognized a rebel soldier who had been his bed-fellow at the time he was wounded, while lying in the hospital at Crawfish Springs, and also had an opportunity to make an honest confession to a woman, Mrs. Lee, from whom he had confiscated, just before the battle of Chickamauga, six of her nicest chickens.

Mr. Bane was born in Marshall Co., W. Va., July 4, 1845, and is the son of Nimrod and Seanna (Bowers) Bane, who were natives of Green County, Pa. His father was of Scotch, and his mother was of German descent. They were born, respectively, April 12 and December 15, 1815. His grandfather and great-grandfather Bane were born in Pennsylvania, the family originating in Scotland.

Nimrod Bane was by occupation a farmer, and was but six years of age when his parents moved to Virginia. He lived there until 1850, when he removed to Marshall Co., Ill., where he purchased and improved a tract of land. They were the parents of nine children—Henry, James, Ephraim, Jacob, William, Joseph, Amanda, Minor and Franklin. Amanda and Franklin died in infancy. William was a member of Company D, 66th Reg. of the Ill. Inf. He died and was buried at Baltimore. His mother died at Rutland, Ill., Oct. 30, 1876. His father is still living.

The subject of this sketch was reared at home where he enjoyed such educational advantages as were to be obtained in the public schools. The war interfered for a time with his studies, but, after his return home, he again directed his attention to his education. He first attended the district schools, and in 1866 went to the High School at Rutland, Ill. Subsequently he entered the Northwestern College

at Fulton, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1868, and returned to Rutland, La Salle County. Later, he located in Marshall County, and soon after was elected Coroner. Subsequently he returned to La Salle County and commenced a theological course under private instruction. In 1870, having completed his course, he was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He filled the pulpit of his church until 1879, when he removed to Ottawa and began the study of law under Norman Kilbourn, which he continued for two years, when he opened an office as a pension and claim agent. This business he has continued since and has been eminently successful, to which many an old soldier can gratefully testify. He completed his theological course in October, 1889, passed his examination and was ordained Deacon. Mr. Bane was elected justice of the peace in 1885, and again in 1889. He is a member of the Seth C. Earl Post, G. A. R., No. 156, of Ottawa, and has held the positions of Sergeant, Major, Chaplain, Adjutant, Delegate and Commander. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 399, and was Noble Grand for three consecutive terms. He is a Republican and takes an active part in politics. Mr. Bane was married Sept. 7, 1868, to Mary E., daughter of John and Mary (Betts) Henderson, of New York City. To them were born Flora M., Bertha S., Ollie L. and William Mahlon.



Wells Briggs, Sycamore, Ill. Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill., claims the honor of being the birthplace of Mr. Briggs. He is a son of Royal Briggs, whose grandfather was in the war of the Revolution, and his father in the war of 1812. Mr. Briggs' mother's name was Lucinda Holly.

At an early period of the rebellion which threatened this Republic with disintegration, and when patriotic young men in every state were offering their services for the support of their country, Mr. Briggs' patriotic pride was aroused and he accordingly concluded to lend a hand for the preservation of the Republic, therefore hastened to Rockford and enlisted Aug. 2, 1862, where he rendezvoused until Sept., 4, when he was mustered into Co. G, 95th Ill. Inf. as corporal. The Regt. continued at Rockford until Nov. 4th, when it was ordered to Jackson, Tenn., and proceeded by way of Cairo and Columbus. It then proceeded to Holly Springs, skirmishing all along the march; then went to Yorkney, then back to Holly Springs. From here his Regt. took transports for Vicksburg, landing at Lake Providence, La., and did some skirmishing in the surrounding country and then participated in the march to Grand Gulf and all the battles between there and Vicksburg, and helped drive the rebels behind their fortifications in the latter place. Here they remained for some months, when, in the opening of spring, Gen. Sherman after examining so far as practicable the enemy's fortifications, disposed of his army in such a manner as to permit a simultaneous attack on every part of the rebel works surrounding Vicksburg, which was ordered, and took place the 19th day of May. The 95th Ill. was in Ransom's Brig. and was located near the Jackson Road and near Fort Hill, occupying one of the important points in the brigade line. The advance was ordered at 2 P. M., and his Regt. commenced the battle and continued fighting without a let up until after dark when it was ordered to withdraw. In their assault, his Regt. lost 7 killed and fifty-odd wounded. On the 22nd of the same month, the assault was renewed, the 95th being placed in an advance position exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy, who were protected by their fortification.

In another charge his Regt. suffered severely in the loss of officers and men, 25 being killed, 124 wounded and 10 missing. Seeing it was impossible to carry the place without undue exposure of the army, it was ordered to fall back, therefore a siege was commenced and continued until the 4th of July, when the 95th was one of the first to enter the place in triumph. His Regt. then proceeded to Natchez, where it remained until the 15th Oct., when it returned

to Vicksburg and there remained and during the fall and following winter assisted in strengthening its fortifications. In the beginning of March, his Regt. joined in the Red River expedition under Col. Ward; joined the army under Gen. Banks, and was engaged at the capture of Fort De Russey, and the battles of Old River, Chancellorsville, Mansura, Yellow Bayou, and all the movements of that advance and retreat. Then moved to Memphis and from there to Guntown and engaged in that battle, where it fought with undaunted bravery, losing many officers and men. During the battle one officer after another of the Regt. fell killed or wounded and a similarly disastrous fate overtook the rank and file. The Regt., overpowered by superior numbers, the enemy succeeded in turning both flanks of the Regt., whereupon their only escape from annihilation lay in retreat, which was done, but Briggs having been wounded and rendered helpless, was captured on the field and sent to Andersonville and subsequently held captive at the following places: Milan, Ga., Savannah, Blackshire and Florence, S. C. During the greater part of the time he was a prisoner his only food was 1 pint of corn meal daily. Afterward was taken to Richmond and paroled about the 1st day of March, 1865. From that place he was sent to Annapolis, Md., transferred to Baltimore, there receiving a furlough. It is beyond the power of human mind to successfully describe in language the sufferings, privations and hardships endured by the boys during his months incarcaration in the rebel prison. He was mustered out of the service Aug. 1st, 1865, at Chicago and paid off.

A brother of Mr. Briggs was also in the 95th during the war of the rebellion, and through illness contracted whilst in the army, died Aug, 1864. He also had one sister, Maria Briggs.

He married Miss Maria Valentine (who was a daughter of Alex. Valentine) and by this union has 2 children, Cora and May. Mrs. Briggs was unanimously elected President of the Woman's Relief Corps, at Sycamore, being also a charter member of that institution. Mr. B. has always been a staunch Republican.

THE subject of this sketch, Captain Richard A. Howk, of Monmouth, Illinois, was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 22, 1834, a son of Horace and Fannie (Crouch) Howk, also natives of New York State, where they spent their lives. Capt. Howk had one brother and three half brothers; he was born upon the farm and received his early education in the country schools. He was first married in his native state in 1852 to Catherine Gedding, who died in 1864 at Rochester, in the same state. In the year 1858, during the period of the gold excitement in Colorado, he started overland to Pike's Peak, but in reaching Burlington, Ia., met many who were then on the return trip from what they had previously supposed was an El Dorado, and the information gathered from them caused him to abandon that long and uninviting journey, upon which he had proceeded hundreds of miles. He then went railroading, and continued to be engaged at that work until he enlisted in the army, an event which took place on Apr. 21, 1861. He enlisted at Quincy, Ill., and was mustered as a private in Co. G, 1st Ill. Vol. Cav. His Regt. rendezvoused at Quincy for a time, then proceeded to Lexington, Mo., where it was engaged with troops of Gen. Price, where Capt. Howk and 2 others of the Regt., were taken prisoners. The next morning they were taken before Gen. Price from whom they expected rough treatment, but to their amazment were kindly treated, being paroled with the privilege of going anywhere within the city, on condition they report to the General each morning at 8 o'clock. After the lapse of a few days, information reached Gen. Price that Gen. Custer with a large force was marching upon that town, which news rather disconcerted the former, and decided him to move with his army, leaving his prisoners of war behind. Capt. Howk then walked to Jefferson City, there embarked for St. Louis, where he applied for a transfer, which was refused him. Not discouraged he proceeded to Springfield, Ill., obtained a permit to raise a Co. in Warren county, during the fall of 1861. He enlisted in Co. K, of which he was first Lieutenant, of the 11th Ill. Vol. Cav. Bob

Ingersoll was Col. of the Regt. The Regt. spent the winter in Peoria and St. Louis, principally, however, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and in the following spring went by transports to Pittsburg Landing, and on the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862, participated in the famous battle of Shiloh, in which our subject was wounded by a bullet shot through the leg below the knee, but not seriously. Capt. Howk was then detailed as escort to Gen. Lew Wallace, and marched to Corinth, then back to Shiloh and on to Union Hill and Memphis. Whilst at Memphis he was engaged in several scouting expeditions into the surrounding country. During his stay at Memphis he resigned, returned to Ill. and raised another Co., of which he was chosen Capt., and afterward was mustered in as Co. L., 12th Ill. Vol. Cav., with Col. Hazelett Davison as Col. of the Regt. The winter of 1862-3 was spent in Chicago, and the following spring it proceeded to St. Louis, thence to New Orleans, where it was on guard duty, etc., then up Bayou La Fourche, where the Captain and 22 men were detached upon special service, and whilst performing it, were captured, and held prisoners for a day and a half, and then released by the commanding officer, who was a Mason and recognized several of his captives as brethren. The Captain and men rejoined the Regt., and were for a time stationed at Baton Rouge on guard duty, and from there made what was known as Davidson's raid to Bayou Pascagoola, reaching New Orleans in the same month, when the Capt. was made Quartermaster, stationed at the Hospital Barracks until Aug. 1865, when he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out. During his army life he was almost continually upon the move, endured untold hardships and privations, and had numerous hairbreadth escapes and thrilling experiences.

Capt. Howk married a second time in 1866, to Margaret Harper, who was born in Ohio. After leaving the army he proceeded to Monmouth, where he has been engaged in the butchering and ice business, in which he has been successful. He is a Charter member of the McClannahan Post, No. 330, G. A. R., also a member of the order of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 577, and is a spirited citizen, who carries with him the esteem of many friends and acquaintances.

ANDREW CHRISTENSON, of Rock Island, Ill., was born in Norway, Oct. 1, 1843. His father was a foreman in the iron melting works, and when Andrew was about ten years of age he commenced to learn this trade with his father, giving a liberal part of his time to acquiring an education. At times he was also employed in herding cattle about the neighborhood. Thus he was engaged until his 18th year, when, having a desire to see more of the world, he concluded to become a sailor, and shipped from his native town, Oster Rieson, on a merchant ship bound for the White Sea. The voyage was made without any special incidents of note, and at the Russian port the ship was loaded with lumber and tar, and set sail for Marseilles, France. While rounding the Shetland Islands they were visited with a fearful storm, which occasioned the loss of the greater part of the cargo, but the lives of the ship's crew were saved, making port finally in Norway, where the ship was repaired, and then set sail again for Marseilles. There he sailed for Alexandria, Egypt, where his ship was loaded with cotton-seed for the British market. After disposing of this cargo the ship sailed for the U. S., making the port of New York, where the subject of this sketch left the ship that had carried him over so many seas. Not finding employment to his liking, he again concluded to go to sea, and shipped from New Haven bound for the West Indies, returning by the Turk's Islands, with a cargo of salt which was taken to New Haven. This was in the latter part of 1863, when the Rebellion was at its height. Mr. Christenson had now concluded to become a citizen of this country, and thought he could no better establish his claims to citizenship than by taking part in the defense of the

great Republic, and acting upon this belief he enlisted at Concord, N. H., and was mustered as a private, Dec. 1, 1863, in Company G, 2nd N. H. Inf. He was sent to Boston, and from there to Point Lookout, Md., where the men were guarding rebel prisoners until the following spring, when they joined the Army of the James, under Gen. Butler. They were in many hard actions and skirmishes between Petersburg and Richmond, and were engaged in tearing up railroad tracks and the destruction of other property. Mr. Christenson, with his command, then in the 2nd Div., 18th A. C., participated in the battle of Drury's Bluff, Va. Crossing the James he fought in the battle of Cold Harbor, June 2d-4th, 1864, where his company and regiment suffered severely, and the command was forced to retreat. He was present at the blowing up of Fort Hell, when he marched to Yorktown, where he was taken sick and compelled to go to the hospital. He was sent first to Fortress Monroe, where he remained until the following spring, and then was transferred to the hospital at Manchester, N. H., where he remained until June 5, 1865, when he was discharged. Subsequently he drifted westward, and for two years was engaged working on railroads. In July, 1867, he became an employe of the Government on Rock Island, and in 1868 was made foreman of a crew, which position he held for twelve years, since which time he has been one of the guards to the Government bridges and other parts of the Island. Mr. Christenson was married Dec. 15, 1871, to Anna Olfsen, a native of Norway, by whom he has had nine children, viz.: Clarence S., Norman A., Andrew, Emma T., Thomas O., Olf W., John E., Annie M., and Benjamin W. Mr. Christenson's father died in Norway. His mother came to the U. S. in 1867, and died at Rock Island in 1876. He has two sisters living, one in Rock Island and the other in Chicago.

He is a member of the John Buford Post, No. 243, G. A. R. Both he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Christenson has never regretted of making this country his home, and taking part in its defense. He has been a worthy and useful citizen.

MOSES L. TULLIS, of Peoria, Ill., was born in La Salle Co., Oct. 27, 1837, where he lived until the late war. His father, Jonathan L. Tullis, as also his five sons, served in the Rebellion, the father being in the 88th Ill. James O. was Capt. of the 147th. Amos K., Chaplain of the 102d. Charles W. was 1st Sergt. in the 20th, and finally in the 104th. Henry C. Sergeant of the 147th, and our subject was in the 20th. Moses had five cousins (brothers) who also served in the army at the same time. Among the first to enlist for service in the town of Tomica was Moses L. Tullis, which he did on the day after the fall of Fort Sumter. His Co. was raised in one hour, then drilled for several days, but was not accepted. He and his brother Charles then went to Granville, Putnam County, and enlisted in Co. H, 20th Ill.; then proceeded to Joliet, where, after an examination, the brother was rejected on account of his being too young. The Reg. then went to Alton, thence to St. Louis, and from there to Cape Girardeau, under General Fremont. Shortly after arrival, it was sent upon a forced march of 20 miles during the night, and captured 13 wagons of salt pork which was being forwarded to Price's army. He participated in the battle of Frederickstown, and took part in the operations against Fort Henry in the spring of 1862. Closely following this, Mr. Tullis was discharged on account of deafness and returned to his home. He, however, longed for the din of battle, and in the fall of 1864 again enlisted in the 104th, which he joined at Louisville, proceeded to Nashville and Chattanooga, then back to Louisville. Subsequently he was sent to Philadelphia, then to New York, where he took steamer for Savannah, Ga. He sailed round the coast to Cape Fear River, then marched across the country to Goldsboro, where he joined his Reg., and from there went with it to Raleigh, and was confronting Johnston's army, ready to attack, when that General surrendered. He marched to Richmond and on to Washington, where he joined in the Grand Review. Subsequently he was transferred to Co. K, 34th Ill., and ordered to Texas by way of Parkersburg. The Reg. however, on arrival

at Louisville, was ordered to be mustered out. After his discharge Mr. Tullis returned to Mendota, where he had married, in 1862, Miss Carrie Longnecker, of Peru. He engaged in carpenter work until 1867, when he removed to Gelman, Ill., where he continued 12 years, then removed to Peoria in 1880, where he has since resided. In 1887 he started a bakery, where his business has thrived and prospered, and where he now commands a fine trade. Jan. 31st, 1891, saw his beloved wife released from excruciating pain arising from cancer, which terminated in her death on that day, leaving one daughter, Fanny L., now a young lady, surviving her.

Mr. Tullis has been afflicted with deafness, which was very much aggravated by reason of hardships and exposure during his army service. His political sympathies when a young man were Democratic, but at the election for the first Republican President he voted Republican, and at Lincoln's election he developed into a public speaker in the interest of that eminent statesman. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R.

CAPT. CHARLES F. TAGGART, of Freeport, Ill., was born at Northumberland, Pa., Dec. 8, 1822. His paternal grandfather, David Taggart, was a native of Ireland, and came to America with two brothers previous to the War of the Revolution, settling near Philadelphia, Pa. David Taggart married a Miss Van Sant, and located upon a large tract of land in Northumberland Co., Pa. At the outbreak of the War of the Revolution he and his family were driven from home by the Indians. His sons returning to the Freeland Fort together, their Corps were made prisoners by the Indians and conveyed to Canada, where one of them died with camp fever. David Taggart returned to Northumberland Co., Pa., at the close of the Revolution, there passing the remainder of his days. He had a large family of children, the father of Capt. Chas. F. Taggart, the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. Capt. Taggart's father remained with his parents in Northumberland Co., Pa., until his 14th year, when he went to Philadelphia, where he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. He was in Philadelphia during the cholera visitation. He was three times married: First to a Miss Cox, by whom he had 14 children; second, to Miss Mary Israel, by whom he had one child, and third, to Elizabeth State, by whom he had 6 children, five of whom are living—James S., who died in Freeport in 1886; Charles F., the subject of this sketch; Samuel S., of Grant Co., Kan.; Mary J., the wife of Thomas J. H. Murray, of Northfield, Minn., and Caroline, the wife of L. McNeal of Shelby Co., Ill. Mr. Taggart was a soldier of the War of 1812, and bore the commission of Major. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He died in Pa. in 1848, his wife in Ill. in 1858.

Capt. Taggart, the subject of this sketch, received his preliminary instruction in the common schools of his birth-place. His uncle, with whom he had been living up to his 11th year, died, and he returned to his father, with whom he continued to reside until he attained his majority.

Thinking to improve his prospects, he went West, locating primarily in St. Clair Co., Ill., where he engaged in farm labor, the following winter teaching a district school. His next move was to St. Louis, where he remained for a year, and then returned to his home in Pa., where he was married Sept. 27, 1846, to Miss Margaret Smith, a daughter of John and Hannah B. (Murray) Smith. Immediately after marriage he set out with his wife for the "wild West," and located near Rideout, Stephenson Co., Ill. This section of country was at that time but sparsely settled, and there was a plenty of government land. He selected a tract for settlement and started in to make a home and a living. Hastily constructing a cabin of rough logs, they moved in and began their housekeeping in the most primitive manner. The door of this rude domicile was so low that an adult person had to stoop in order to enter.

Their furniture was of the simplest description and was literally "home made." In 1858 he removed to Freeport, and was nominated and elected sheriff of Stephenson Co. In 1862 he wrote to Adjutant General Fuller for permission to raise a company, which he was instructed to do. Placing his name at the head of the list, he succeeded in enlisting 108 men, who were mustered in as Co. D, 93d Ill. Inf., with Mr. Taggart as Captain. The Co. proceeded to Chicago, where it remained encamped for about two months, afterward being ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and from there going to Holly Springs during the time Grant was investigating with reference to the siege of Vicksburg, later returning to Memphis and remaining there until the succeeding April. Next going to Milliken's Bend, the command were detained there until May 8, when they were ordered to Vicksburg, and while on the march participated in the engagements at Port Gibson, Jackson and Champion Hills, subsequently bearing a conspicuous part in the siege of Vicksburg.

In Aug., 1863, Capt. Taggart went home on a thirty-day furlough, at the expiration of which he rejoined his company at Vicksburg and was ordered to Helena, Ark., to assist Gen. Steel in projected plans, but before reaching Helena, Gen. Steel having accomplished his aims, he returned with his Co. to Vicksburg. Gen. Grant having now been assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac, and Sherman to that of the West, the 93d was ordered to Chattanooga and was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. In this great conflict fell Col. Holden Putnam, whose body Capt. Taggart brought back to Freeport. After the battle of Mission Ridge the 93d was so disabled as to be unfit for active service and was detailed for guard duty until after the fall of Atlanta. They were then ordered to Allatoona, where they were in action with Hood's army of 8,000 men, the Union force numbering 2,126. The rebel loss in this battle was 1,500, and that of the Federals 706 in killed, wounded and missing. Captain Taggart was unfit for duty, at this time, having been seriously sick, but he commanded his Co. through the fight with the grand courage which ever distinguished him. He was now obliged from sickness to return home. He now resigned his commission, being badly broken in health, and the war drawing rapidly to a close. For fifteen years after his return to Freeport, he was employed as a postal clerk. Capt. Taggart is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of John A. Davis Post, No. 98, G. A. R., and was its first Vice Commander. He is the father of four children—Mary E., who died at the age of 14; Frank, Supt. of the Malleable Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna B., at home; and William H., one of the leading and most prominent dentists of the state of Ill., President of the Northern Dental Association, and Chairman of the Dental Association of Illinois at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Capt. Taggart is enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, surrounded by the blessings vouchsafed to him in a happy home and children of whom any father might be proud.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, of Kingston, Ill, the subject of this notice, was born on Easter Monday, 1843, in Ireland, that country, which has sent forth so many brilliant sons to seek their fortunes beyond its shores, and few of whom fail in finding it. Mr. O'Brien came to this country when quite young and made his home in New York. Having determined to adopt this as his country, he deemed it his duty when its laws and institutions were threatened by rebellion to lend a hand, and if the fates should so decree, offer his young life as for the preservation of the Republic, and therefore enlisted in the fall of 1863, in New York City, with the 18th N. Y. Vol. Inf., in Gen. Meagher's Brigade. Under Col. Brown he proceeded to camp in Maryland, where he was mustered into the service. From here his Regt. proceeded to Chickamauga and took part in the battle of the same name. Their next move was to Nashville, Tenn., and

from there to Corinth, and participated in the engagment at the latter place. After the latter conflict he was ordered back to Nashville and joined in the skirmish after Gen. Hood. Subsequently he was ordered to Atlanta, and from there proceeded under Gen. Sherman in his now famous "march to the sea" campaign. Along the line of that march he was engaged in several severe skirmishes, all resulting favorably to the Union troops engaged, and afterwards participated in the Carolina campaign, taking part in the battles of Lawtonville, Averysboro and Bentonville, and at the close of the war returned to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review, and was discharged.

After being discharged he returned to his home in New York and resumed his trade of stone mason, afterwards moving to Chicago, and at times living in Kingston, Ill., where he now resides. He married Johanna Dougherty, by whom he has two children, John W., and Joseph A. He is a Republican.

JAMES BRADBURY, engineer for the Insane Asylum, at Kankakee, Ill., was born at Hyde, Cheshire, England, Dec. 26, 1844, and educated in the common schools. When 17 years of age he came to the U. S., and first located at Lawrence, Mass. In 1862, becoming enthused with the war spirit that swept over the land and made its influence felt in every household, he enlisted in the 40th Mass. Inf., Co. C, and at Camp Lynn, Aug. 22, 1862, was mustered into the service of his adopted country, even before he was old enough to acquire the rights and privileges of citizenship. The Regt. was immediately ordered South, and went to Arlington Heights, where 3 months were spent with but little to do in warfare, except an occasional skirmish. Then a move was made to Chancellorsville, Frederick City and Mare Island, S. C., where it participated in the battle of Ft. Wagner. After a short season of active service in Florida, it was ordered to the James River and Cold Harbor, in which the regiment lost heavily. Here Mr. Bradbury was taken sick and sent to the hospital, at Washington, D. C., then transferred to Portsmouth Grove or Lowell's Grove, Rhode Island, where he was given his discharge Feb. 4, 1864. When he returned home and had recovered his health, Mr. Bradbury became an engineer at Andover, Mass. In 1866, looking for a wider field and wishing to see more of the country, he came West and located in Chicago, where he engaged in business of steam fitting, in which he became a recognized expert and master of his business. He worked in Chicago until Oct., 1878, when, being employed to assist in putting in the steam appliances of the Insane Asylum that was erected at Kankakee, including the engines, he removed to that city, and has had charge of the engines of this State Institution during the past 13 years. This fact alone speaks volumes for the ability, skill and faithfulness of Mr. Bradbury, who is a gentleman possessing in a marked degree the characteristics of energy, industry and reliability, and is justly entitled to the creditable position he has won by the exhibition of these honorable qualities. He has been twice married, the first time May 12, 1868, to Catharine Hellock, who died July 1st, 1885, leaving a family of children, of whom John, George, Don B., Maggie and Mary J. are living. He contracted his second marriage June, 1889, with Elizabeth Darob.

Mr. Bradbury is a member of Whipple Post, No. 414, G. A. R.; and in politics a most decided Republican, well posted in all state and national affairs, as becomes one who intends to act intelligently and vote conscientiously. He is a gentleman of positive opinions and thorough in every investigation he undertakes, standing well in the esteem of his friends, and known by all as a man of decided uprightness of purpose and character.

J. W. CAMP, of Rock Island, Ill., enlisted in the Union army Dec. 11, 1863, and was mustered into the service at Rochester as a private in Co. B, 22nd N. Y. Cav. Immediately after its organization, the Regt. was

ordered to Washington, where it lay for several weeks, after which it was attached to the 2nd Brig., 3rd Div. of the Cav. Service, under command of that gallant, but now mourned Gen. Custer. The Regt. participated in and passed through its first baptism of fire in the battle of the Wilderness, in which it was heavily engaged, after which its Col. and Lieut. were dishonorably dismissed from the service for alleged incapacity, caused by excessive indulgence in the "flowing bowl" resulting in one third of the Regt. falling into the enemy's hands. Our subject, however, fired with the enthusiasm of youth and confidence in the running capacity of his spirited mount, seeing the capture, put spurs to his steed and escaped beyond the reach of rebel bullets, which at first came after him almost like driving rain. The spirited animal that bore him safely and with dispatch from the battle of the Wilderness, carried him until shot beneath its rider in an engagement in the Shenandoah Valley. The cavalry was the most active arm of the service,and Mr. Camp's Regt. like the others, was always on the move and engaged in daily skirmishes, and took part under Gen. Wilson in the raid around Richmond in which the command was badly cut up, those escaping doing so, by adopting the motto of, "every fellow for himself and the devil take the hindermost." His next experience was in the battle of Winchester; his Regt. having left Berryville on the preceeding night, moved on a rapid march, arriving at the battle ground about daylight, immediately joined in that terrible conflict which was fought with unabated desperation throughout the day, and which only ceased when the armies became enshrouded in darkness which terminated the fearful slaughter In this battle Mr. Camp's willing and noble animal fell dead beneath him, pierced by a cruel rebel bullet, and in the fall he sustained injuries from which he has since been a constant and great sufferer. He did not leave the field, however, but stuck to his post like a brave patriotic soldier. The next heavy battle in which he was engaged was Cedar Creek, wherein the rebels were led by Gen. Early. In a clever night movement, assisted by the dense fog they surprised the Union army located there under Gen. Sheridan who was temporarily absent at Washington. The detachment of the enemy under Kershaw having stealthily crept over a hill and captured seven of the Union guns, turned them against the owners, who were soon forced to retreat in confusion. At this point Mr. Camp's Regt. and other cavalry advanced and took part and endeavored to stem the tide which was started to flow so precipitately in favor of the enemy, but the confusion was beyond their control and in a short time the cavalry also was retreating hurriedly.

Sheridan had reached Winchester at 7 o'clock that morning and hearing guns, rode hurriedly to the front and met the troops from the broken lines, whom he immediately rallied under a promise to return "and lick them out of their boots," which promise he faithfully performed, destroying the rebel army and capturing many prisoners, besides large quantities of supplies and war material. Mr. Camp sat in his saddle all that day and throughout the following night and in the retreat, with his Regt. formed the rear guard of the main army, and was all this time under a continual fire from the pursuing enemy. He then joined in the raids through the Shenandoah Valley, the "granary of the confederacy," which he assisted to lay in ruins burning mills, barns, railroads, and generally confiscating or destroying everything. Shortly after this came the grand *coup d'etat*, wherein Gen. Grant held Gen. Lee before Richmond and Petersburg, whilst Sheridan with recognized skill threw his command in the rear of Gen. Lee, thus preventing the junction of the relief forces. In this manœuvering Mr. Camp and his Regt. did some splendid work and assisted in a cavalry charge which was made so suddenly and with such irresistible force that they captured 1,400 rebel prisoners, who were taken with loaded muskets in their hands. In conducting the prisoners away, they were intercepted by a rebel general, who attempted a rescue, whereupon occurred a pretty cavalry charge. The opposing columns charged at each other across an open, level plain, meeting

at break neck speed, passing through each other's ranks and immediately returning and engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict, finally forcing the rebels to retreat with a command much reduced. He was later in the battle of Five Points, afterward at Appomattox, which was his last engagement. The Regt. then returned to Winchester, where it received orders to return to Rochester, where the men were mustered out, on Aug. 1st, 1865.

His father, A. J. Camp, was a son of the Rev. Wilson Camp, a native of Vt. His mother, Naomi Hitchcock is a relative of Senator Hitchcock, of New York. Our subject, after the war, returned home and afterwards apprenticed himself at the boot and shoe trade in Buffalo, N. Y., and on acquiring that business, removed to Penn., subsequently to Detroit, remaining at the latter place for five years, when he concluded to go further west, and accordingly located at Rock Island, where he has continued since the year 1871. He engaged in business on his own account, which has been continued up to the present time.

Our subject married Anna Helmky, by whom he has three children, viz.: Cora, George, and Nettie. He is a member of the fraternal Order of Red Men:—O-San-Kee Tribe, No. 15; also a member of the John Buford Post, No. 242, G. A. R.

WILLIAM H. REED, the popular and highly respected sheriff of Kane Co., Ill., is a resident of Geneva, and hails from Albany, N. Y., where he was born Aug. 12, 1836, a son of John and Margaret (McClellan) Reed. His parents were natives of the Empire State, and in 1844 moved to Geneva, Ill., where they now both lie buried. They begot four sons, truly four patriots, and one daughter. Blessed be the memory of that mother who gave up her last boy for the defense of the grand "old flag." Indeed, every one of them went forth to enlist in the service of their country. George, the eldest, served in the 52nd Ill. Inf., and Marins and David both enlisted in the 144th Ill. Inf. When William was seven years old his parents located at Geneva. Here, after receiving a good school education, he commenced life as a stone-cutter. This calling he followed till he took the "war fever," and Aug. 9, 1862, we find him duly enlisted in Co. K, 89th Ill. Inf.

The Regt. was organized at Chicago and mustered into service Aug. 27. Sept. 4, it was ordered to Louisville, Ky. Shortly the "boys" started out after the rebels under Bragg, and after a month's wearisome march, reached Bowling Green. Oct. 8, we find comrade Reed thoroughly baptised as a son of war in the bloody battle of Perryville. The next day he fought at Lawrenceburg. The last day of the year he was under fire almost constantly in that tragic and stubbornly-fought battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and during the next day's engagement, Jan. 1, 1863, we find him, together with several others, including Gen. Willich, captured by the enemy. He was marched to Richmond, into Libby Prison, and after six weeks of confinement, was exchanged at City Point, and transferred to Benton Barracks, Mo. Rejoining his Regt., comrade Reed again went forth "to do or die" in defense of the stars and stripes. He subsequently participated in one continual round of fighting, including many of the bloodiest battles of the rebellion, namely: Chickamauga, Orchard Knob, Lookout Mt., Mission Ridge, Rocky Face, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Pickett's Mill, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station.

In all of these engagements the gallant 89th was invariably in the advance, each time losing heavily in killed and wounded, indeed, as many as 211 in the battle of Atlanta. Crowned with victory, the "boys," under Gen. Thomas, moved into Tenn., and again participated in the brilliant achievements of Sping Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. Subsequently they chased Hood's army South into Alabama, and after going into winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala., returned to Nashville, Tenn., where they were mustered out June 10, 1865, returning to Chicago and were duly discharged

June 24th, after nearly three years of hard marching and hard fighting, in all of which the 89th did noble service. After the war comrade Reed was engaged as brakesman for four years, when he was promoted to conductor on a freight train, and later to passenger conductor, in which entrusted position he continued till 1889, when he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Kane County, being the first Democrat who had been elected to the office for 26 years.

Mr. Reed was married in Michigan in 1871, to Louisa Tinsley, the estimable daughter of Edward Tinsley, who, when a young man, emigrated from England.

He has been a member of the city council of Geneva; is a prominent member of the Gen. Spaulding Post, No. 60, in which he is serving his second term as commander; a Mason; a member of the Fox River Chapter, No. 14; of the Shrine, and of the Bethels Commandry, No. 36, Elgin. Mr. Reed is a true soldier and a whole-souled gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to know.

SAMUEL C. ELDER, of Galesburg, Ill., was born at Dry Run, Franklin Co., Pa., March 30, 1839. His American progenitors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and devout Presbyterians. His father, Matthew, was the son of John, a soldier of the Revolution. Matthew, the father of the subject of this sketch, served in the War of 1812. The family of John Elder were among the earliest settlers in the section of Pa. now known as Path Valley, in Franklin Co. The mother of Samuel C. Elder was Nancy McConnell, whose gentle hand led her son in proper paths. He enlisted in the military service in Co. H, 126th Pa. Inf., in 1862, and proceeding to Washington, was with his regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., going thence to Martinsburg and joining in the long march with Burnside, over roads deluged with water from incessant rains and enduring many hardships and privations from cold. After five days seeking to make their way along the muddy and frozen roads, they returned to camp over corduroy roads which they had to construct in order to get through the mud, which was in some places waist deep, placing the logs upon the bodies of horses and mules that had perished by the way. At the battle of Fredericksburg Mr. Elder was knocked senseless by the fall of a rail upon his head as he was getting over a fence, from which he, for some time, lost both speech and hearing. He has ever since been partially deaf, unable to distinguish an ordinary conversation, or to hear unless spoken to in a loud tone of voice. He was, in consequence of this affliction, mustered out and returned home, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1865 he came to Henry Co., Ill., locating at Woodhull, where he kept a store and superintended a farm. In 1881 he removed to Galesburg, where he has since conducted the mercantile business. He married Sarah M. Roush, and they have two children—Elton A., bookkeeper in the 1st National Bank at Knoxville, and Stella. Mr. Elder is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat, and an enterprising merchant and a worthy citizen.

M. V. WILDER, of the prominent firm of Oleson & Wilder, dealers in groceries, queensware, drugs, etc., at De Kalb, Ill., was born at Jerico, Vt., in 1836, a son of Oliver and L. (Lee) Wilder, natives of Vermont, where they resided until 1844, when they came to Winnebago Co., Ill., where the father died in May, 1863, and the mother in May, 1865. Oliver Wilder was a prosperous farmer, who served in the war of 1812, when about eighteen years of age, in the eastern department at Plattsburg, etc. The father of Oliver Wilder was Ransom Wilder, a native of Mass., a soldier in the revolutionary war, and a direct descendant of one of 3 brothers who came from England with a widowed mother, from whom it is supposed all the Wilders in the U. S. descended.

M. V. Wilder was the youngest of a family of 10 children—5 sons and 5 daughters—and came West with his parents when 8 years of age. He was reared on a farm in a locality where school privileges were limited as the country was then new and unsettled. In 1857 he went to Nebraska and spent 2 or 3 years working in the woods on the Mo. river, camping in the woods, exposed to all the changes of weather and suffering with the ague. He went to Colorado in 1860, and engaged in mining and experiencing all the privations of the rough camps of the mining country until, at Central City, N. M., he enlisted in Co. F, 4th N. M. Cav., which was not mounted for a year or two. Soon after enlistment the Regt. was mustered into the 2nd N. M. Cav., and spent the summer at Santa Fe and other points in N. M. under Gen. Canby, doing escort duty, and often engaging in battles with the enemy. In the latter part of the year the regiment was ordered to Ft. Lyon on the plains of Colorado, where the winter was spent. In the spring, orders came to march to Ft. Scott, and in June this Regt. with the 1st Col. battery escorted a supply-train of about 450 wagons to Ft. Gibson, arriving there early in July. Here headquarters were established for some time, from which were sent out various expeditions and reconnoitering parties, on one of which, to Honey Springs, there was an engagement resulting in the capture of a store of supplies and a number of prisoners, and also the loss of a few men. Camped on the field the night after this fight, and next day buried the dead and returned to Fort Gibson. Subsequently Mr. Wilder was prostrated by disease, and remained in hospital at Ft. Gibson while his comrades marched to Canadian River and afterwards to Weber Falls, where he joined them in Aug., and went with them to Ft. Smith, thence to Van Buren, Ark. From this place the regiment was ordered to escort a quartermaster's train to Springfield, Mo., thence to Bella, where it boarded cars for St. Louis. Here after having marched on its feet, since its enlistment, over 1,800 miles, the regiment received its first equipment of horses Dec., 1863, and in Jan., 1864, went by rail to Sedalia, Mo., then the terminus of the Mo. Pacific Ry. Here went into camp and drilled in the cavalry tactics until in April when it was sent to Independence, Mo., to patrol the country under Gen. Curtis in search of bushwhackers, remaining in this section until late in the season, when the raid of Price through Mo. made it necessary to checkmate him. For this purpose the regiment started under Gen. Blount, and first met the enemy at Lexington, and fell back to Little Blue, Independence, Big Blue and West Point, where, meeting re-enforcements, the rebels then were driven back through Ft. Scott, Newtonia, Mo., Fayetteville, Ark., Prairie Grove, and to Weber Falls in the Indian Territory. From this point the regiment went to Ft. Gibson for supplies, being entirely out of breadstuff, but arriving here the garrison was found to be on an allowance of 2 ounces of flour per day, and men were at once dispatched on the fleetest horses to Ft. Scott. At Ft. Gibson the regiment was supplied with clothing, etc., and started for Ft. Scott and met the supply train when within about two days' march of that place, having been 14 days with nothing to eat but meat, coffee and sugar. After one day's rest at Ft. Scott set out for Ft. Leavenworth, arriving with 10 horses left of the 80 in the company when Price was met at Lexington, and these were turned over to the 6th Q. M. for inspection, but only four were accepted. At Ft. Leavenworth the regiment was re-mounted for the third time, and a start made for Ft. Riley and Ft. Larned. At the latter place it was ordered to act as escort for the Government mail between Ft. Larned and Ft. Lyons, a distance of 280 miles. The plan was for a party to start from each of these points at the same time and meet at a half-way place, making a single trip in a week, then rest a week before starting again. The Indians were troublesome, and the undertaking was sometimes hazardous, there being 4 or 5 wagons of mail to guard.

This cavalry regiment was kept in active service until May, 1865, when it went to Ft. Riley and was discharged. A number of the discharged men hired some citizens to take

them to Manhattan, on the Kansas River. When arriving at that place the water was found to be so high that they were compelled to make other arrangements. On the opposite side of the river men were seen building a flat boat, so a skiff was secured, and, crossing the river, they purchased the flat boat for $50. By this time they had been joined by others from Ft. Riley, and as the boat would not carry all, the plans of the first party were kept secret until they were ready to embark, then they made a rush for the boat and pushed off, starting down stream, and the 2nd night were at Topeka, where they sold the barge for $5, and hired teams the next day to Lawrence, where they took a train for Kansas City. Finally Mr. Wilder reached Chicago and arrived at home July 22nd, after 8 years of camp life and the roughest kind of exposure to the vicissitudes of climate and dangers in peace and war. Mr. Wilder was with his regiment in every engagement and was never captured, wounded or absent from duty except a few weeks' sickness at the hospital at Ft. Gibson. When the regiment left Ft. Gibson for Ft. Scott, Mr. Wilder was corporal, and from that time was Com. Sergt. During its term of service this regiment wore out by hard duty three equipments of horses. At one time in Mo. it marched 110 miles in about 20 hours, and when Gen. Price made his appearance in Central Mo. the Regt. made a march from Independenee to Lexington and return, 90 miles, without feeding or watering but twice. It made the round trip from Independence, Mo., via Ft. Gibson, Indian Territory and Ft. Scott to Leavenworth, in 60 days, riding every day without one exception.

Since the close of the war Mr. Wilder has been engaged in the mercantile business in DeKalb, Ill. He was married in 1867 to Clara A. Whitmore, a native of Ill. He is a charter member of Merritt Simonds Post No. 283, G. A. R., where he holds the office of P. P. C. He has been a member of the School Board for 7 years and holds membership in De Kalb Lodge, No. 144, A. F. and A. M. Few men have had wider experience in different parts of the wilder portion of the country than Mr. Wilder, and the history of the scenes coming under his observation would make a romance more thrilling than any printed pages, and conclusively prove again the truth of the old adage that "truth is stranger than fiction."



JOHN W. EVERETT, proprietor of Everett's Music House, Quincy, Ill., dates his birth at Farmettsburg, Pa., and is the son of John and Lydia (Neusbaum) Everett, who were born in 1808, and 1813, respectively. Of the eight children born to parents, our subject and his brother, who now resides at Mount Union, Pa., are the only ones living. John spent his early days attending the district school and assisting his father on the farm. When in 1861, our Union was threatened with dissolution, he responded to the first call for volunteers, but the quota having been filled before their organization was completed, he had to content himself with camp duty at Camp Curtin.

The following year came another call, and he accordingly enlisted ———, 1862, in Co. H, 126th Pa. Inf. The regiment was ordered to the front at once and assigned to Fitz John Porter's corps. It was present in an unorganized shape at the second battle of Bull Run; and subsequently after an all night's march through rain and mud, they reached the battlefield of Antietam, but the hottest fighting was over. Then onward to Fredricksburg, the "boys" suffering intolerably from cold and exposure. After frequent brushes with the rebels *en route*, they participated in that bloody battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. After this tragic engagement in which the 126th did gallant service, but suffered a loss of 177 in killed and wounded, the "boys" started out and participated in the hardships of the disastrous Burnside's mud march. Returning to camp, their term of service expired May 10, 1863. About this time the Chancellorsville campaign began, and the regiment was allowed to vote whether or not it would join in that ex-

pedition The result was "in favor," and accordingly the brave "boys" started onward. The march through the deep mud was exhausting, and the suffering from the cold rain was intense. May 1, 1863, the regiment went into the battle with the 5th corps, and on the second day of that sanguinary battle, when the 11th corps broke in front, the 5th corps gallantly took its place. On this occasion originated the famous statement, viz.: "Ve fights mit Siegel, but runs mit Howard," the Germans of the 11th corps not liking the substitution of the preacher soldier for the German Commander of Blue Ridge fame. Following this battle the 126th moved on to Washington, where it was mustered out, having served about one month over time. Comrade Everett re-enlisted Feb. 27, 1864, at Harrisburg, Pa., in the U. S, Signal Corps. After receiving instructions at Cumberland, W. Va., under Capt. Torone, of the U. S. Army Signal Corps, our subject moved with Gen. Siegel into the Shenandoah Valley. He was actively engaged in the battles of New Market in Piedmont, and Lexington, after crossing the Blue Ridge.

The next engagement was the three days', fight at Lynchburg, Va. The ammunition and supplies being exhausted, they recrossed into West Virginia to Parkersburg. During this raid the command had traveled 900 miles through the enemy's country, had no communication with the outside world, knew nothing of the movements of our own armies and subsisted entirely off the country traversed. After a week' srest, they resumed activities, moved into Maryland, and drove the rebels under Early back into the Shenandoah Valley. At Harpers' Ferry, Sheridan took command and moved up as far as Beverly, where they encountered a severe fight. Sept. 19, 1864, they fought the bloody battle of Opequan, Va., and Mr. Everett says that to Gen Custer is due the honor of carrying that day. Then followed the desperately fought battle of Cedar Creek, Oct 19, 1864. "With Sheridan eighteen miles away," his ride was rendered immortal. The army then went into winter quarters at Winchester, and the signal corps "boys" were quartered in the "Mason House," of Mason and Slidell fame. Feb. 27, 1865, we find our subject starting out with Sheridan and his 20,000 cavalry, up the valley. At Stonesboro, Va., they again fought victoriously, and the next month was spent within twelve miles of Richmond, tearing up railroads, destroying property, and making things generally "lively" for the Johnnies. March 31, comrade Everett was active in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House, Va., on the next day we find him under fire at Five Forks. Then followed the battles of Sailor's Creek and Farmville. April 9, the enemy was driven back to Appomattox, and about 9 o'clock in the morning the flag of truce appeared in front Sheridan's forces. The General, with his staff, including our subject, met the rebel Gen. Gordon, who assured him that he was sent by Gen. Lee to ask a cessation of hostilities to consider terms of surrender. Word was sent to the different commands to cease firing. Generals Grant and Lee were notified to meet at the point where the flag of truce first met Gen. Sheridan, and here, after a short and friendly chat, the terms, "unconditional surrender," were made known to Gen. Lee, who was given until 4 o'clock that afternoon to accept. The terms were accepted and our subject moved out with Sheridan's forces, who were ordered to N. Carolina, to assist Gen. Sherman. After days and weeks of hard marching, came the news of Johnston's surrender, and the command returned to Petersburg, then on to City Point and embarked for Washington. May 22, they started for Texas to bring A. J. Smith to terms, and Sept. 23, 1865, our comrade was finally discharged at New Orleans, La., after having gallantly served the grand "old flag" for over three years. From here he went directly to Quincy, Ill., where he has resided ever since.

Mr. Everett was married to Miss Sarah Starke in 1868. Mrs. Everett died in 1878. Three years later he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Bernard, a native of Quincy, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett are worthy members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Everett is a member of the M. W. of A.

and A. O. U. W. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R. and has held the office of Quartermaster of his post for four years. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and is a substantial citizen with a clean record.

DAVID BATCHELLER, of Ottawa, Ill., and ex-Post-commander of the G. A. R., Post No. 68, of Streator, now of Seth C. Earl, Post No. 156, enlisted Oct. 17, 1862, in Henshaw's Battery, of Ill. Light Art.; was mustered into the U. S. service Dec. 3, 1862, and went into the camp at Ottawa, where the battery remained until April, 1863. April, 11, they were ordered out, making their first camp in the enemy's country at Louisville, Ky. After remaining there awhile, they moved to Glasgow, Ky., where they were brigaded with the 13th Ky., 23d Mich., 111th Ohio, 107th Ill. Inf., the 5th Ind., 14th Ill. Cav.. and the Elgin Battery, forming the 1st Brig. by Gen. Manson, 1st Div., 23d A. C., commanded by Gen. Hartsuff. This was the first organization of the corps. They remained at Glasgow until June 22, when they received orders to march to Scottsville, Ky., and thence on to Tompkinsville. This Brig. was organized for the purpose of suppressing Morgan, the guerrilla, and was made up of as fine a body of soldiers as ever entered an army. It required the greatest activity, the strongest endurance, and shrewdest maneuvering to look after that wily chieftain. July 4, 1863, they were ordered out on quick time to march after Morgan, who was making a flank movement for the purpose of invading Ohio. They returned to Glasgow at night, after marching all day. The next morning they were ordered out for Mumfordsville, where one of the batteries, under command of Capt. Henshaw, was detached to join the Cav. to follow up Morgan, who was making another desperate attempt to get into Ohio from Louisville. After a short, decisive fight, Morgan was captured, with 1,000 prisoners, near Buffington Island, while attempting to cross the Ohio river into W. Va. The dismembered sections of Art. and Inf. of the Brig. were reunited after the surrender of Morgan. After this action the command moved to Lebanon, Ky., and remained until Aug. 17, when it was ordered to East Tenn. During that long and tedious march. the supply trains were delayed and the soldiers were obliged to forage for food, with meager success. Their suffering was intense. They were reduced to three hard-tacks and three ears of corn a day for three days, and had no salt to use with this food.

About this time a change was made in the brigades and Henshaw's Battery was placed in the 21st Brig., 21st Div., commanded by Col. Chapin of the 23rd Mich. They marched into East Tenn. to Loudon and then moved to Saltville, W. Va., to destroy the salt works, but before arriving there, orders were received to re-enforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga. They reached the Tenn. River, where their horses gave out, being afflicted with some disease of the tongue and hoofs. They went to Knoxville for a new supply, and out of a corral of 8,000 they succeeded in securing enough for their battery. Mr. Batcheller was on this detail which required a week's time. As soon as their battery was filled out they were ordered to Loudon, where they remained until Nov. 1st, the pickets having during that time, several skirmishes with the enemy. When Longstreet made his advance, the battery was ordered back across the Tenn. They went into camp about two miles from the river and remained until the 10th. When Longstreet crossed the river six miles below Loudon, one section of battery and one Regt. of Inf., was ordered out on a reconnoitering expedition and had several lively skirmishes. Orders were received by Burnside, who had returned from Knoxville to advance to where Longstreet was crossing the river. A severe engagement, known as Hough's Ferry, occurred. Being outnumbered they returned to camp. During the night Burnside received orders from Grant to fall back to Knoxville, a distance of 40 miles, with the hope of drawing Longstreet after him if

possible, even at the sacrifice of the Cav. arm of the Army of Ohio. Before daylight the next morning they formed a line of battle and remained all day and part of the night. At this time it was developed that Longstreet was marching on the Kingston road toward Knoxville, to head off Burnside. The Union troops moved on, destroying their supply trains, and arrived at Campbell Station about noon, when they formed their line of battle before Longstreet came up. The roads were heavy, as was usual when important war movements were pending. When the movement began not a cloud was to be seen to mar the beauty of the day, but soon after, the sky became overcast with black clouds and it rained for four days. The battle opened immediately after they had formed in line. Longstreet was held in check until after dark, Henshaw's Battery taking an important part. The battery had four six pound smooth bores and two James rifle cannon. For their gallantry in this battle, the members of Henshaw's Battery received the thanks of Gen. Burnside. It lost two men. The command fell back to Knoxville and occupied Fort Smith during the siege, in which the battery took an active part. Sherman came to the relief of Burnside and Longstreet returned with great loss toward W. Va. The siege began November 17, and continued for three weeks. The battery was ordered out to assist the corps which had pursued Longstreet, but did not arrive in time to take part in the action at Dandridge, and was ordered back to Knoxville, where it remained until March, 1864. About this time the battery was transferred to the 2nd Brig., 4th Div., 23rd A. C.

Pending the preparations of the Atlanta Campaign, charges were preferred against Henshaw for irregularities. A court martial was called, before which, these charges were sustained, and he was retired from the U. S. service. Many of the members of the battery were summoned as witnesses. This, together with the trial, prevented the battery from being called to take part in the Atlanta campaign. From Knoxville, the battery under the command of Lieut. Putnam, moved to Loudon, where it remained until July 8, 1865, when it was ordered home for muster out. The battery was mustered out of the U. S. service at Springfield, Ill., July 18, 1865. Mr. Batcheller having discharged his duty to his country, returned home to receive a hearty welcome from his friends. He was promoted Corporal, May, 1863, and subsequently to 1st Duty Sergeant.

Mr. Batcheller was born in Freedom Township, La Salle County, Ill., Sept. 11, 1842, and is the son of John and Sarah (Holden) Batcheller. His father was born at Homer, N. Y., the family coming from New England stock. Sarah Holden was born at Plattsburg, and was of English ancestry. His maternal grandmother (Allen) was a descendant of Ethan Allen. His father was a farmer by occupation and went to Ill. in 1836, locating at Freedom. By his wife, Sarah, he had eight children, three of whom are living—Lucian; Susan, now Mrs. A. J. Dudley, of Churdan, Iowa; and the subject of this sketch. They are now living at Ottawa. He was raised at home, where he received a good common school education. When he enlisted for the war he was clerking in a dry goods store, and after his return, he again engaged in the same business, at Streator, which he followed up till 1885. His health failing him, he retired from business for two years, removing to Ottawa. He is now in the employ of Mr. Colley.

Mr. Batcheller was married at Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1874, to Benjamina, daughter of Charles and Caroline Baker, of Columbus, Ohio. Four children have been born to them—Blanche, born April 29, 1875; Harry, born Sept. 6, 1877; Edward, born Dec. 2, 1879; and Grace, born Oct. 26, 1884. Mrs. Batcheller died May 9, 1885.

Mr. Batcheller is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 156, of Ottawa, and was commander of the Streator Post, No. 68; he is also connected with the Occidental Lodge, No. 40, of which he is secretary; Secretary of Shabbona Chapter, No 37; Recorder of Oriental Council, No. 63; Recorder of Ottawa Commandery, No. 10, Knight Templars; and the A. O. U. W. He is a member of the Republican party.

LIEUT. GEORGE A. WOODRUFF, of Kankakee, Ill., became a soldier in the Union Army on Aug. 7, 1862, rendevoused at Chicago, and was mustered in as Lieutenant in Co. K, 113th Ill. Vol. Inf. The Regt. continued at its place of organization drilling and performing camp duty until the 6th of Nov. following, when it proceed to Memphis, Tenn., and on arrival, became part of Gen. Sherman's Army, which immediately set out on the "Tallahatchie Expedition." Returning from this campaign, the Regt., under the same command, started down the river on the movement against Vicksburg, and three days later took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and on Jan. 11, 1863, was heavily engaged in the fight at Arkansas Post, in which it lost heavily in killed and wounded, several of its companies being afterward ordered to Springfield to recruit, as they were much depleted by casualties in battle, overwork and the exposure of the several expeditions in which they had borne a part. In the last-named engagement, besides inflicting a heavy loss in killed and wounded upon the enemy, 6,000 of his soldiers were taken prisoners of war. The other companies, including that of Lieut. Wooruff, proceeded to Young's Point with the army, and there the men of the 113th had their first experience in the ditches on picket duty. Subsequently, the section of the 113th at Young's Point moved up Black's Bayou, where Admiral Porter, in six of his gunboats, was surrounded by the enemy. After a forced march, part of the way over a marsh where the men had to walk in single file over an improvised bridge, they came up with the enemy, with whom they had a sharp skirmish, driving him back to seek refuge in the timber. The gun boats having been relieved, returned, reaching camp after an absence of 10 days. The following spring, with the army, Mr. Woodruff went to Milliken's Bend. After a delay there of three weeks, moved to the rear of Vicksburg, and on the following day (May 19th) participated in the first assault upon that place, and again on the 22d, losing heavily in each conflict, then joined in the siege which terminated in the surrender on the 4th of July. From here the Regt. was detailed on provost duty at Chickasaw Bayou, an unhealthy place, where the men nearly all became sick and disabled for any duty whatever. They were given as medicine sulphur water and quinine, the former so unpalatable as to preclude all hope of being taken by many of the sick. The next move was to Corinth, Miss., and afterwards to Memphis, where they were located at the time of the rebel Forrest's raid upon that place, with whom the 113th had several skirmishes, sometimes with success, whilst at others the results were not satisfactory to the main forces. They afterwards went upon the Gun Town raid, and took part in the battle at that place, subsequently moving to Memphis.

On one occasion in retreating after a skirmish with the rebel, Forrest, Mr. Woodworth injured his hip, for which he suffered very much, and has continued to be a great sufferer ever since. With the others of his Regt. he was mustered out June 19, 1865, at Memphis. During his long period of service, our subject was a faithful, competent officer of his Co., and always found at his post with the exception of one occasion, when prostrated with typhoid fever, he was compelled to seek the protection of a hospital.

Lieut. Woodruff inherited the daring and spirit of a warrior from his great-grandparents, Samuel Oviatt and Elias Woodruff, both of whom participated in the war of the Revolution, the former of whom, after a heavy, long march, being placed on duty, involuntarily slept, and being reported, was reprimanded by Gen. G. Washington in person. Our subject was born in Sharon Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 27, 1862, and was a son of the Hon. John Hardline (Keeler) Woodruff, the former of whom was born in 1810, and married in the year 1828. The father had seven children, beside Geo. A., only five of whom attained their majorities.

Lieut. Woodruff was educated in the Common Schools.

At the age of 19 he started to learn the foundry business, which he pursued until he became a master mechanic in that line, then engaged as a journeyman until 1858, when he

removed West, locating in Kankakee, Ill. Having saved some money he purchased railroad lands, and started raising wheat, in which he expected to reap a fortune, but his first crop was totally destroyed, somewhat cooling his ardor as to the results of farming. He married in 1860, and is the father of three children, viz.: William, John M., and Hazel. Politically he allied himself with the Democrats, and has always taken a prominent part in the interests of his party, who looked upon him as one of their leaders in that section. He was elected to the State legislature, in which he served a term, and always by his voice and vote indicated the noble character of an able, loyal, patriotic representative.

He is a Charter member of Whipple Post, No. 414, and has held several positions in the lodge, including that of Commander. He has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and by reason of his fitness for the position has been member of the school board for several years.

Lieut. Wocdruff is a man well informed upon nearly all subjects, a close reader, broad thinker, and being agreeable in manners and of exceptional character, he is much respected in the community in which he resides.

SILAS MCQUAIGG, an old settler of Kankakee Co., Ill., and one of the veterans of the civil war, was born in Morris Co., O., April —, 1842. He was a son of John A. McQuaigg, a native of Pa., and Sarah (Orr) McQuaigg, who was born in Ohio. The parents were married in Monroe Co., O., and had six children—Jane, now deceased, the wife of Adam Miller; Margaret died at Kankakee; George who died in early youth; Silas of whom this history is written; James died in Ohio; James (second), who enlisted in the 4th Ill. Cav., and died in Springfield before reaching the field.

The father and mother lived together as man and wife for more than half a century, and died at the ages of 86 and 79 respectively. The former was a believer in spiritualism, and the latter was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Silas McQuaigg received a common school education, which was about all in that direction that the youth of those days expected to secure. In April, 1861, he moved from Ohio to Kankakee Co., Ill., and Nov. 7, 1861, enlisted in Co. C, 58th Ill. Inf. At Camp Douglas, where the company was mustered in, he was made sick by exposure and received a furlough to go home. Regaining his health, he joined the regiment at Pittsburg Landing, on Wednesday before the battle, but having been exposed to small-pox *en route*, was ordered to a field hospital, which received some of the bullets from the guns of the contestants on that bloody field.

At Shiloh a large part of the 58th Regt. was made prisoners and so reduced by this loss and by losses in killed and wounded that it was consolidated with the 8th, 12th and 14th Iowa regiments and formed the Union Brigade, which participated in the siege and capture of Corinth. After the captured portion of the 58th was paroled, it was sent to Springfield, Ill., to reorganize and recruit, and while there guarded the prisoners captured at Arkansas Post. A part of the regiment was ordered south and another portion mustered out to re-enlist and veteranize. After the expiration of the 30 days' furlough the command was ordered to Vicksburg and sent on the Meridian campaign, afterward returning to Vicksburg. Soon it joined Gen. Banks in the Red River Expedition, then went north to St. Louis and took part in the raid in pursuit of the rebel forces massed under Price, in Missouri. Returning to St. Louis, the next objective point was Nashville, which was reached in time to be present when Hood made the attack on "Pap" Thomas, as Gen. Thomas was familiarly designated by his soldiers. The regiment now formed a part of the 2nd Div., 2nd Brig., of the 16th A. C., under Gen. A. J Smith. From Nashville, Hood was pursued by this command up the Cumberland River to Eastport and from thence the regi-

ment was ordered to New Orleans and was at Ft. Blakely and participated there in the memorable charge which was daring and disastrous, but gained victory as its reward. After the surrender of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, this actively moving regiment proceeded to Montgomery, Ala., arriving Apr. 25, 1865, and remained until Apr. 12, 1866, when it received final discharge from service.

In 1868 Mr. McQuaigg was joined in wedlock with Susan Barnett, and has had five children all of whom have died. He is an active member of Trego Post, G. A. R., at Kankakee, and in politics is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and is largely interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his State and of the country he gave some of the best years of his life to defend and maintain.

WILLIAM H. TILLSON, 426 Jersey St., is a native resident of Quincy, Ill., born Jan. 5, 1842. He is the eldest son and second child in a family of 2 sons and 3 daughters born to Robert and Charlotte F. (Topliff) Tilson.

The family were among the early settlers of Quincy, the father coming here in 1828, when the present site of Quincy was the abode of wild animals. The father spent his life largely in merchandising and real estate. Was at one time P. M. of Quincy. Is now living at the home of subject, in his 92d year.

The subject of our sketch secured his education in Quincy. Was a student in the Quincy High School at the outbreak of the war. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Co. E, 84th Ill. Inf., under Col. L. H. Walters. Went into camp at Quincy, and in Sept. went to Louisville, going at once into the Army of the Cumberland. Was in the battle of Perryville, which resulted in driving Bragg out of Ky. Next the engagement at Stone River, where his Regt. suffered a heavy loss. Was on the raid which flanked Bragg out of Tullahoma and on to Chickamauga. In this battle subject was taken prisoner. Was in the Pemberton and Crew's buildings at Richmond, and in Military Prison No. 1, Danville, where he was exchanged after five months' confinement. Was sent to parole camp at Annapolis, Md., afterward transferred to St. Louis, from which place he was furloughed home, the same being extended, and he was then discharged at home. This occurred April 22, 1864. Mr. Tillson spent about 4 years in recruiting his health, then he went into merchandising at Springfield, Ill., subsequently removing his stock to Quincy, and afterward closed out the business of saddlery and hardware and retired.

He has not been in active business since 1875. His health has always been poor since his discharge, and he has not felt able to conduct active business. His brother, Edward F., is located at Platora, Col., interested in mining having stock in two prospective mines, our subject being also interested in one of them.

Of his family, his sister, Emily S., now Mrs. Boom, resides in Watertown, N. Y.; Sarah Brinton resides in Philadelphia; Miss Illa is unmarried and resides with her brother and aged father.

Subject is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R.

The family are Presbyterians in religious belief. Politically Mr. Tillson is a Republican. He is unmarried.

DAVID KENNY, foreman of the carpenters' shop at the I. S. & S. H., at Quincy, Ill., was born in Cork, Ireland, Sept. 25, 1842. He came to America with his parents in 1852, locating in N. Y. for a few years, and afterward came to Ill. Father died in 1864; mother now resides at Moline, Kan., and is 84 years of age. He had one brother and two sisters. Our subject learned the carpenter's trade before the war, and has worked at that business since. He enlisted in the 3 months' service in Lee County, Ill., Sept. 1, 1861, in Co. G, 10th Ill. Vol. Inf., with Gen. Prentiss in command of the

Regt. Gen. J. D. Morgan was Col. for a time in the 3 yrs. service, he being promoted to a Brigadier. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis commanded the Div. for a period, and afterward the corps, being designated, respectively, 14th, 16th and 17th. The first duty of our subject was at Mound City, Ill., drilling and doing police duty. He went into Ky., and afterward to New Madrid, under Gen. Pope, where the 10th was engaged, then went on transport to Fort Pillow, and from there returned and took part in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. After the battle he followed over to Corinth and engaged in the siege at that place. From Corinth he with the command went to Tuscumbia, Ala., where he camped a couple of weeks. Here Mr. Kenny was prostrated with sunstroke, and was left behind. He was sent to Iuka, and thence to Nashville, where he did guard duty for several months, then rejoined his Regt. and marched to Louisville, Ky. He then went to Murfreesboro, where the Regt. held a position on the extreme right, guarding a crossing, and was not engaged except in skirmishing. He next participated in the Chattanooga battle, and later in the Chickamauga campaign, then took part in the forced march toward Knoxville to relieve Burnside. He re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, at Rossville, Ga., the Regt. holding its organization. After returning from veteran furlough he joined Sherman in the Atlanta campaign, and participated in all the hardships, maneuvers and battles of that illustrious expedition. He then took part in the march from Atlanta to the sea, and again in the march through the Carolinas; the capture of Johnston's army; the march to Washington, and participated in the Grand Review of the victorious armies at Washington, in May, 1865. He was mustered out as a corporal at Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1865. He then returned to Lee Co., Ill., and engaged in farming. Subsequently he went west on the U. P. R. R. as a bridge carpenter, etc. In '69 he made a trip up on the N. P. R. R., and returned on the U. P. He was married in Mo. to Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, whose maiden name was Dykes. Two sons were born to this union, Edward and John, aged 11 and 3 yrs., respectively. Comrade Kenny is a member of John Wood Post, No. 96, G. A. R. He is a Republican, but was formerly a Democrat. He was wounded at Kenesaw, Ga., June 24, 1864, by a shell in the right ankle, and was also severely injured while tearing up the Wilmington & Charleston R. R. in S. C., and is a pensioner by reason of these injuries. Mr. Kenny has been foreman of the carpenters' shop at the I. S. & S. H. for the last two years, and has been in the employ of the State since the House was opened.



WILLIAM BRADY enlisted from Grundy Co., Ill., Aug. 9, 1862, in Co. D, 91st Ill. Vol. Inf., and was mustered in at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., Sept. 8th, as a private. He went to the front in Ky., where the Regt. was assigned to duty along the line of L. & N. R. R., for a time, then participating in the battle of Elizabethtown, Ky., and was taken prisoner Dec. 27th by the rebel Gen. Morgan, after which Mr. Brady was paroled and sent to St. Louis, Mo. Here he was compelled to go into the hospital for treatment, having received injuries to his eyes which eventually caused him to become totally blind in the right eye. After the exchange of the Regt. at St. Louis, in July, 1863, it was ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., but did not arrive there until after the battle had taken place. It was then on duty at Port Hudson and afterward at Carlton and Morganzia Bend, during the time being actively engaged in many small battles and skirmishes. The Regt. was attached to the 2nd Div., 13th A. C., and went to Texas, where it was stationed, guarding the posts until July 28th, 1864, when it was ordered to New Orleans, where it remained on duty until Dec. 25th, 1864. At this time and place it joined the Mobile campaign, taking a conspicuous part in the successful battles at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, April 9th, 1865. Here the "boys" were made happy by the news that Lee had surrendered to Gen. Grant. From this point the men were ordered to Mobile and up the

Tombigbee River, where they commenced to build a fort, called Ft. Granger, which it was not necessary to complete, as "Dick" Taylor soon surrendered his forces with 24 transports, 2 gunboats and 1 blockade runner. The war soon coming to a close, this Regt. was mustered out, July 12th, 1865, and the men returned to their homes.

In addition to his military record, Mr. Brady has a personal history that is in many respects full of interest and may be briefly recounted. Born in New York City in 1843, soon after the arrival of his parents from Ireland, he was left an orphan when but a mere child and bound out to an uncle. The restive Irish spirit, inherited from his parents, who came to America that they might be free, took strong possession of the boy and he rebelled against the arrangement that was made in his case and at the age of 11 years he "struck out" for the Great West to fight the battle of life in its broad arena. Landing in Henry, Marshall Co., Ill., he spent some time on a farm and then at the age of 14 undertook to learn the harness-maker's trade, but in 1859 he changed to Grundy Co., and engaged in farming until the date of his enlistment in the army. Since the war he has made his home in different parts of Grundy and Livingston counties and was 8 years in Ind., where he worked at his trade until 1883, when he came to Wenona, Ill., and engaged in the harness business, in which he still continues. Mr. Brady is an active and prominent member of the G. A. R. Post at Wenona, is one of the oldest member of this order in the State, and a life-long Republican. He was married Mar. 8th, 1866, to Lydia M. Woolsey, a native of Ill. Four children have been given to them, named as follows: Sarah E., born in 1869; John Fred, born in 1878; Millie, aged 6 years, and little Maggie, who died Sept. 21st, 1880, at the age of 3 years.

PATRICK M. FITZGERALD, a stone-cutter now residing at Batavia, Ill., was born at Cork, Ireland, in 1835, and came to the United States with his parents about 1850. His father was Patrick Fitzgerald, a native of Ireland, who married Dorinda McNish, a native of Scotland, who died in Ireland. Patrick Fitzgerald, the father, married again, and in 1850 emigrated with his family to America, living a few years in New York, and in 1853 went to Chicago and moved to Aurora, where he worked as a stone-cutter, and died in 1870, being buried on Christmas day. Of the family of six children two sons died in Ireland at an early age; one daughter has not been heard from for forty-four years; one daughter died in Chicago; one son resides in Aurora, Ill., and Patrick M., a sketch of whose life is here given, is living at Batavia.

Patrick M. Fitzgerald was educated in Cork, Ireland, and learned the trade of stone-cutter in New York. In April, 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted at Aurora, Ill., in Co. C, 7th Ill. Inf., the first Regt. organized in the State. Mustered in at Springfield, it went soon to Alton and Cairo for garrison duty until sent up the Ohio to Mound City, where it was mustered out at the end of 90 days' enlistment. Returning to Aurora, Mr. Fitzgerald re-enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Co. E, 124th Ill. Inf., which in the field was often designated the "one hundred and two dozen Ill." This Regt. gained celebrity after the fall of Vicksburg, in the Excelsior contest, in which it won the Excelsior flag, the prize offered for the best drilled Regt. in its Div. The movements of the 124th Regt., after its enlistment, may be briefly noted: First to Springfield for muster; to Jackson, where it was assigned to the 1st Brig., 3d Div., 17th A. C., Dept. of the Tenn., and ordered to assist Gen. Grant in the Tallahatchie expedition, in which there were many skirmishes and tedious marches. Returning from this, it marched in the dead of winter to Memphis, where it lay in camp until it embarked to move down the Mississippi River and landed at Lake Providence, where General Grant cut the levees to flood Louisiana bottoms and bayous, that he might go around the batteries at Vicksburg. The next move was to Milliken's Bend, from thence beginning the march through the country to Hard Times Landing, below Vicksburg and

embarking on the steamer Mound City to Port Gibson, where the regiment was in its first battle after a march of twelve miles, and acquitted itself bravely. May 12, it fought at Raymond, and Co. E lost its first man, a comrade of Mr. Fitzgerald. May 14, it was at the capture of Jackson, and May 16, took a prominent part in the battle of Champion Hills, where it captured more men from the 43d Ga., after killing its Colonel and Major, than its own ranks numbered, and also captured a rebel battery. The Regt. did not engage in the fight at Black River, but crossed the river there soon after, and went into the intrenchments around Vicksburg, its position being in front of Fort Hill. Here it was in the fearful charge of May 22, which broke the rebel line, and, holding its advanced position, fought almost continuously for 43 days, the regiment losing several men when Fort Hill was blown up, and Vicksburg surrendered. Vicksburg was then made headquarters, from which a number of expeditions into Miss. and La. were started, the first under Maj.-Gen. John D. Stevenson, to Monroe, La., Aug., 1863. Mr. Fitzgerald at this date went home for 30 days, rejoined his Regt. at Black River in time to share in the fight at Brownville, Miss., in Oct. In the spring of 1864, went in Sherman's expedition to Meridian. In this campaign, on Feb. 15, the Regt. marched rapidly about 15 miles and entered the fight at Chunky Station, drove back the rebel force, which greatly outnumbered it, and by 2 o'clock had marched 27 miles. Returning toward Vicksburg, in April, fought at Benton Station under Gen. McArthur; July 5 at Jackson Cross Roads under Slocum, and Oct., 1864, went on the White River campaign. The Regt. during these movements, after April, 1864, made Vicksburg its headquarters, and here Mr. Fitzgerald was placed in charge of the Military Prison No. 1, and Jan. 1, 1864, was commissioned Sergeant. Feb. 24, 1865, the Regt. was ordered to report to Gen. Canby at New Orleans, and the next day embarked on the Gray Eagle, and landed at its destination. March 11, took passage on the Guiding Star for Dauphin Island, then up Fish River, passed Spanish Fort March 27, laid siege to that fort, which fell April 9. After this began a march of nearly 200 miles to Montgomery, which required 13 days. At this place it was employed in provost duty until July 14, when a steamer was boarded for Selma, where it took train for Meridian and Jackson, being compelled to march from the latter point to Vicksburg, on account of the railway being destroyed. July 28, started for Chicago, and was mustered out Aug. 16, 1865. Mr. Fitzgerald was in every skirmish, battle and march his regiment was engaged in, and was never captured, wounded nor sick, and scarcely missed a roll call. After the war he resumed his business as stone-cutter in Kane and adjoining counties, acting for several years as foreman of the masonry department of the C. & N. W. Ry.

In 1866, he married Kate Collins, born in Ireland, who died in 1868, leaving one daughter. He was married again in 1871 to Mary Quinn, a native of Ireland, who came alone to the U. S. She is the mother of 8 children, 5 of whom are living.

Mr. Fitzgerald has served as Past Commander of Post No. 48, G. A. R., of Batavia, and is regarded as an industrious and capable citizen.



Alem H. Hampton, a son of Russel P. and Sarah F. (Marr) Hampton, was born at Milton, Pa., May 4, 1843. His father, who was a master mechanic by trade, was of English ancestry, and his mother of Scotch, being a distant relative of the Duke of Mar, of Scotland. Both are buried at Fort Madison, Ia., the former having died at the age of 69, and the latter at 53 years of age. Eli W. and Alexander, brothers of our subject, both served in the army. The former enlisted Aug. 9, 1862. in Co. E, 19th Iowa Inf., and after nearly three years of active service, being with his Regt. in all its marches, sieges and battles, he died July 9, 1865, at Marine Hospital, Mobile, Ala. When Alem was eight years old his parents moved from Pa. to Fort Madison, Ia. Here he attended

the public schools, and subsequently commenced life as a cook and steward on a Miss. steamer. This he followed for three seasons, devoting his winter months to the plow fitting trade. About this time, notwithstanding that both the captain and pilot of the steamer prevailed on young Alem to remain, even offering him a position as pilot, he was determined to go to war, and accordingly enlisted at Fort Madison, Ia., Aug. 9, 1862, Co. E, 19th Iowa Inf. The Regt. was mustered in at Keokuk, Ia., and Aug. 19, embarked for Benton Barracks, Mo. Shortly, they proceeded into Mo., and after weeks of constant marching, camped at Keytesville. While here, Lieut.-Colonel McFarland, wishing to test the mettle of the "boys," ordered the long roll beat at midnight. Soon came the order all along the line to "Fall in, the enemy is upon us!" The soldiers stood ready for fight when the notice of false alarm came, and the patriots returned to their respective couches to fight the battle in dreamland. Shortly, it was reported that the rebels were about to cut off their supply train, which was coming in from Springfield. Onward the boys tramped to intercept the enemy, marching for three days and nights, with only an occasional "catch nap," and covering 120 miles. Returning to Twin City, they engaged in a ten days' scout, and on Dec. 3, 1862, our subject, with three comrades, was ordered out on a foraging expedition. Returning, they found the army had been ordered to reinforce Gen. Blunt, 130 miles off. Soon our loyal soldiers overtook them, again marching three days and nights, with little or no rest. Dec. 7, 1862, after a forced march of four miles, they met the enemy, who outnumbered them three to one, at Prairie Grove. Soon the deadly firing opened with the gallant 19th Ia., 20th Wis. and 94th Ill. heroically facing the entire rebel army, 28,000 strong. Victory crowned the heroes, but Hampton's regiment alone suffered a loss of 205 in killed and wounded, with brave Col. McFarland and the Sergeant Major both dead. The rebel army retreated, abandoning their 1,500 dead and wounded, who lay piled three and four high. Early in Jan., 1863, the army proceeded *via* the Boston Mts., for St. Louis, Mo. After months of almost constant and arduous marching, skirmishing with bushwhackers, camping out nights and frequently awakening in the morning buried in deep banks of snow, they arrived at their destination early in June. Shortly, they embarked down the river, crossed the peninsula, and were ordered in the rear of Vicksburg, taking their position on the extreme left. After taking active part in that arduous and memorable siege, remaining until the surrender of the city, July 4, 1863, the Regt. moved up the Yazoo River, marched to the Black River, countermarched and subsequently embarked for New Orleans. Here, Sept. 1, they participated in the grand review of Gen. Grant's and Banks' commands. Later, while in camp at Morganzia, La., with comrade Hampton on picket duty, they were surprised by the enemy. The hot and spirited conflict continued about an hour, resulting in quite a loss for the Regt. and the capture of over 200 Union men, among whom was our subject. Thus a prisoner, Hampton was soon transported into the "gates of Hell"—into that living tomb, Andersonville prison.

He was mustered out after nearly three years of active and faithful service, and returned to Fort Madison, Ia., Aug. 2, 1865. During the summer of 1866–67, he followed steamboating. The subsequent two years we find him connected with a U. S. engineering corps. Returning to Fort Madison, he resumed the calling of plow-fitter, moved to Rock Island in 1874, and continued his trade. In 1887 he was obliged to discontinue it on account of a disabled hand and established himself in the confectionery and restaurant business, which he successfully continued till Aug., 1891, since which time he has been in the service of the Govt. as a trustworthy mail carrier.

Mr. Hampton has been a member of the city council of Rock Island, from 1885 to 1889, and was respectively honored with the chairmanship of the printing, ordinance, and street and alley commitees.

He was married at Davenport, Ia., March 20, 1871, to Augusta Hieland, and they have

four children: Clara B., Russell P., Hattie M. and Olivette B. Comrade Hampton is a member of the John Buford Post, No. 243, of which he was first Chaplain. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the M. W. of A. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and in politics is a Republican.

CAPT. WILLIAM J. RANSON, a member of the G. A. R., and a resident of Rock Island, Ill., was born July 20, 1841, at Seahon Harbor, County Durham, England, and is the son of John and Louisa (Hutchinson) Ranson. In 1854 the family sailed for America, landing at New York, and the following year our subject settled at Rock Island, Ill. Here, after finishing his studies, he learned photography, which he followed up to the time of the great rebellion. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, at Coal Valley, Ill., in a company raised by Dr. Thomas Martin. This Co. went into camp at Dixon, Ill., later at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where the "boys" were equipped and drilled, and shortly moved on to Alton, Ill. Here he was mustered in Sept. 4, 1862, as First Sergt., and assigned to Co. H, 126th Ill. Inf., and was engaged in doing guard duty and guarding the prison till Nov. 20th, when they moved to Columbus and thence to Bolivar, Tenn. From here Co. H, which during part of the time was under command of Sergt. Ranson, the other officers having been sick, was despatched to Johnson's Mill. Here it remained a short time engaged in guarding the railroads and supply houses, and on Nov. 28th, marched to LaGrange, to watch the rebels under Gen. Forrest. Subsequently they were transported in box cars to Jackson, Tenn., and immediately on arrival commenced the construction of breastworks, bivouacking the entire night, and the following morning were sent out on flat cars and encountered the rebels about 2 P. M. After running on trestle-work they were driven back, and abandoning the cars, Ranson's command was assigned in the advance of the entire forces. "Forward! march!" and on they moved, repulsing the rebels and rescuing three companies, who were located in the stockade. As orderly sergeant, Capt. Ranson was the first man to ascend and scale the trestle, and although the ascension might have meant immediate death, he did not shrink from duty, but heroically advanced in face of the firing of the entire enemy. The conflict though short, was a spirited one, resulting in many killed and wounded, the rebels, who fled, evacuating their fort at Humboldt, at which the Regt. rendevoused till the following spring. Mar. 25, they moved on to Jackson, thence by rail to Memphis, where they embarked for Haines' Bluff, joining Grant's army under Gen. Sherman, and during the siege of Vicksburg, were engaged in the rear, checking the rebels under Gen. Johnson, with Capt. Ranson, in command of the Co. July 13, our gallant sergeant was appointed Captain of Co., *vice* Dr. Martin, resigned, and shortly embarked for Helena, Ark., joining Gen. Steele's army and participating in the capture of Little Rock, Sept. 10, 1863. On this occasion Capt. Ranson's Co. was detailed as sharp shooters, and did most gallant service.

The marching had been most difficult and the "boys" suffered so severely from the tropical heat and water famine, that many took sick and died. Sept. 13, 1863, Capt. Ranson, who had acquitted himself so gallantly, was detailed in charge of a force of 300, to move to Duvall's Bluff and guard a supply train. Shortly he was again detailed, this time with a force of 300, one commissioned officer and three sergeants, on a reconnoissance. A third time he was detailed in charge of 50 men, to move up the river on board the Str. Dove, receiving orders from Col. Geiger, that he should command his men, while the captain of the boat should command his boat. As they plowed up the river, the hatch of the boat was opened and the stored salt was exchanged for cotton in the enemy's country, regardless of the strong protest of the soldiers, Capt. Ranson being crippled by his order from Co.. Geiger, whose brother was interested in the

salt trade, thus having no command of the boat. On their return the Captain had a consultation with Capt. Morris, and they decided to place the matter relative to the proceedings of this exchange into the hands of a detective. The result, as reported, was that the Str. Dove, together with all the cotton, aggregating in value to about $75,000, were confiscated to the government, the owner of the boat having failed to bribe Capt. Ranson, who informed him, he was "not for sale." About this time the union gunboat "Queen of the West" was sunk at Clarendon, Ark., by a battery of rebel forces, when the brigade, under Gen. Kimball, together with a gun-boat, was despatched to attack them.

During this engagement Capt. Ranson was struck on the right ear by a piece of shell. Returning to Duvall's Bluff along a route of constant skirmishing and fighting, the Captain was sent out on several other expeditions, and subsequently, with his company, embarked on a steamer after a large quantity of cotton. On their arrival they encountered a squadron of rebels, participated in a skirmish, wounding several of the enemy, and returning with the entire cargo, together with a rebel prisoner and his horses. Aug. 19, 1864, the enemy marched to Pine Bluff, Ark., and shortly Capt. Ranson was detailed as assistant field officer, whose duty it was to visit the outposts. On one occasion, with his escorts of eight cavalry, while three miles out, the loyal little band met a force of about 150 of the enemy, having a hair-breadth escape of losing their lives. While here they were mustered out July 12, 1865, and returning homeward marched to St. Charles, fording streams, losing one man, who was drowned, and in fact had one of the severest marches during their entire service.

Arriving at Springfield, Ill., the Captain, who had served the stars and stripes so faithfully, was paid off, and returning to Coal Valley, established himself in the grocery and butcher business. Three successive times he represented his constituents in the county board of supervisors, being one of the leading spirits on the finance committee. In 1881 Capt. Ranson moved to Rock Island, and at the present time is traveling salesman for the Magee Marble and Granite Co., of Chicago. At Coal Valley, Aug. 11, 1862, he was married to Sarah A. Connelley, of Preemption, Ill. By this union nine children were born, of whom are living Mary A., now Mrs. Wilbur Barker, John J., Sarah, Jennie, William, Fannie and Lizzie. The Captain is a member of the A. O. U. W. and M. W. of A. A finely developed man, he is a typical looking soldier, who, loyal as he has been in his country's service, could not but make an excellent citizen.



MARTIN RAY HARLAN lived until he was 17 years old on a farm near Muncie, Ind., where he was born Oct. 13th, 1838. At this age he went to town and learned the harness-maker's trade, in which avocation he has been engaged to the present time. When 21 years old he settled in Neponset, Ill., where he is now a resident. Mar. 20, 1861, soon after beginning in business, he married Miss Alice Wetherell, a native of Conn., but residing in Bureau Co., Ill., near Sheffield. Her parents were William and Mary Wetherell.

Leaving a young wife and child, Mr. Harlan, at the call of his country for soldiers, enlisted in Co. H, 93rd Ill. Vol. Inf., in Aug. 1862, a company raised by Col. Buswell, and mustered in at Chicago, Oct. 13, 1862. From Camp Dunn, the 93rd was sent to Cairo and on to Memphis to join Gen. Grant's army where it became a part of a brigade. It marched to Holly Springs and returned to Memphis about Christmas, spending that day at Lumpkin's Mills. The force was then sent to Ridgeway, White's Station and to Helena to join the expedition down the Yazoo Pass. In this movement the Regt. started out and wandered in the woods for 18 days and was finally compelled to return to the sand bars at Helena. The 93rd was then transferred to Gen. Quinby's Div., and sent below Vicksburg and below Grand Gulf *en route* for Jackson, Miss. It was sent on the double

quick to the fight at Port Gibson, but did not fire a gun. On the march from Raymond to Clinton, Mr. Harlan was on the skirmish line. Reaching Jacksonville, the men had opportunity to participate in the battle. Turning toward Vicksburg, on the second day of the march, came the fight at Champion Hills, where the 93rd suffered severe loss in men and officers, but captured about 800 rebels at Black Run Bridge. An incident at this place shows how a little thing will make a man forget danger to himself and others. The night the men were lying on their arms at Black Run Bridge, the enemy was so near that it was policy to remain as quiet as possible, but one of the men got a bug in his ear and he howled long and loudly for the Doctor, who came and pouring a little sweet oil in the ear, all was quiet again. The next day the Regt. reached the rear of Vicksburg, and while in camp there, one of the soldiers, standing within a few feet of Mr. Harlan, had his head shot off. On May 22nd the 93rd was in the engagement with a position on the left of York Hill, but just before the surrender, was ordered to the rear to guard against Johnston's approach. After the surrender of Vicksburg this Regt. went with Gen. Sherman to Little Rock, going as far as Helena, Ark., from thence by cars and marches to Bridgeport, Tenn. Camped here two days and started for Lookout Mt. and Mission Ridge, arriving in time to take part in the second day's battle. From this point a return was made to Bridgeport and Huntsville, Ala., where camp was made for the winter. In the spring of 1864 the 93rd Regt. became a part of the 15th A. C. and was placed under command of Gen. John A. Logan.

These men were sent to Allatoona Pass, where the attack was made by the rebel army, and received the historic message, "Hold the fort for I am coming." Mr. Harlan continued on the Atlanta campaign, and then with his Regt. joined Gen. Sherman on his "march to the sea," and went through the rebel opposition to the city of Savannah. While in camp at this place small-pox prevailed and 2 men in the mess of Mr. Harlan died of this disease. Going with Gen. Sherman, the men had hard marching through the sand and wet marshes through the Carolinas to Columbia, a city of 7,000 inhabitants, which was mostly destroyed by fire. This was a night long to be remembered. Next came Raleigh and Goldsboro, where severe fights occurred. Here, while guarding an ammunition train, a wagon wheel passed over Mr. Harlan's feet, but as the ground was sandy no bones were broken, and he was soon ready again for duty. He was getting on to the wagon while the horses were trotting and his feet slipped. The last battle he was in was at Goldsboro, as he was detailed for duty as a mechanic at Division Headquarters.

The Regt. held its place in the Grand Review at Washington and went to Louisville, where it was mustered out June 23rd, and paid July 6, 1865, in Chicago.

Feb. 1st, 1866, Mr. Harlan resumed his business in Neponset. Nine children have been born to his home, of whom 7 are living. They are Laura Estelle, Fred, Philip R., Mary Julia, Morris, Grace and George.

A Republican politically, Mr. Harlan has been School Director, a member of the Town Council for several years, is Quartermaster in Post 284, G. A. R., and also agent of a Life Ins. Co.

The father of Martin Ray Harlan was Samuel W. Harlan, born at Mayville, Ky., of Irish descent. He had seven sons and 4 of them were in the army. The mother's maiden name was Juliet S. Buffey, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is of English parents, and is still living at Logansport, Ind.

LAWRENCE MORRISEY, La Salle, Ill., was born in La Salle Co., near Ottawa, his parents having migrated to that place and settled upon the prairie. He continued upon the homestead with his parents, doing such farm work as he was capable of, when not attending school. Being a bright, intelligent lad and endowed with an indomitable persever-

ance, he was enabled to lay the foundation of a good practical education, fitting him to successfully fill any position to which he might, by an admiring constituency, be elected. With these attributes, and possessed of an ardent disposition, it was impossible for him to remain at home while his country was threatened with dissolution at the hands of traitors. He felt that the Republic was entitled to his services, and, if needs be to maintain its existence, his life. To think, with him, was to act, and in the early part of August, 1862, we find Mr. Morrisey on his way to Chicago to offer his services to the Army of the Union, where, Aug. 15, he was mustered in as a private in Co. H, 90th Ill. Inf. The Regt. remained in Chicago until Nov. 7, performing guard duty at Camp Douglas, when it was ordered to the front by way of Cairo. From thence it proceeded by transports to Columbus, Ky., thence to La Grange, Tenn., where it arrived Dec. 2, and went into camp, naming its first village of tents, in the South, Camp Yates, in honor of the great Governor of Illinois. After a delay of three days, they marched in the direction of Holly Springs, establishing a camp at Cold Water, where the Regt. was assigned to guarding the railroad bridges on the road which supplied Grant's army, and by which communication was maintained. Mr. Morrisey's Regt., whilst at Cold Water, was attacked by the enemy, but the latter was repulsed without difficulty, they having seen proper to withdraw. The Regt. was subsequently commended by Gen. Grant, for the bravery displayed by the men on that occasion. Holly Springs having fallen, this Regt. again occupied Camp Yates, and after a repose of a few weeks there, moved to Lafayette, where it remained until May, 1863, when orders were received to move *via* Memphis, down the Mississippi to Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg, Mr. Morrisey, with his Regt., took part in the Jackson campaign, resulting in the driving of Johnston out of Jackson and across Pearl River. The march on this occasion deserves more than a passing notice. It was undertaken in the hot season, under a burning sun, by men clad in suits, while certainly too light for inclement winter weather, became intolerably heavy and burdensome for a march through such a country at the season spoken of. It was sufficiently difficult to sustain life and keep marching day after day in such heat with other conditions favorable, but to be continually skirmishing with the enemy, on short, poor food, and for hours at a time, without a drop of water to moisten their parched tongues, made soldier life almost unbearable. Mr. Morrisey and his comrades, however, looked at the subject philosophically, concluding that all this toil and hardship was necessary to be performed by some one; hence made up their minds to continue forward, notwithstanding the hardships, as well as the dangers incident to such an expedition. The Regt. afterwards returned, went into camp at Big Black River, and remained until Sept. 27, when it set out for Memphis, then along the railroad to Chattanooga. Oct. 11th, it received orders to proceed to Colliersville, where Sherman had been surrounded by Confederate Cavalry, supported with guns, under command of Gen. Chalmers, and on arrival, they found the enemy had receded upon their approach. The march was resumed toward Trenton Valley, opposite Lookout Mt., then on toward Chattanooga. Nov. 24th it crossed the Tenn. River, and on the following day was in line of battle for that desperate struggle—the battle of Mission Ridge. Mr. Morrisey's Regt. at this battle occupied an important and prominent position, and whilst it performed magnificent service in the destruction of the enemy, the men themselves, were pained to behold the havoc that had been made among their comrades. Brave Colonel O'Meara and gallant Lieut. James Conway were unfortunately among the slain, besides many officers and men wounded. The total of killed and wounded in this Regt. was upwards of 100, Mr. Morrisey himself being among the latter, having been struck in the left side with a bullet. Although seriously wounded and suffering intense pain and much anxiety, he positively refused the counsel of his comrades to go into a hospital, preferring so long as his strength endured, to be present with his comrades, who

had always shown him so much attention and with whom he was a general favorite. He continued poorly for a time, but soon took his old place with the boys in the ranks. His Regt., now under command of Capt. Flynn, was sent in pursuit of the retreating rebel, Bragg, and proceeded as far as Graysville, Ga., and from there to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn. Dec. 5, it retreated, marching to Chattanooga. From Chattanooga it went to Scottsboro, Ala., and finally into camp at Fackler, a station between Stevenson and Scottsboro.

Early in May, 1864, the movement toward Atlanta begun, and Mr. Morrisey's Regt. bore its full share in that campaign. The march was by way of Ship's Gap, Villaneuve, and through Snake Creek Gap upon Resaca, where a lively battle was fought, in which the Regt. sustained some loss. It next moved to Dallas, where an active skirmish took place; thence moved to New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mt., Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell and across the Chattahoochee River, on July 9th. On July 22, it was engaged in one of the fiercest battles of the campaign, and in which engagement several of his Regt. were taken prisoners and sent to Andersonville. This was the day on which Gen. McPherson was killed. On the 28th, another hard battle was fought at Ezra Church, which was followed by heavy skirmishing at intervals, until the 25th of the following month, when another move of the army brought them to Jonesboro, and on the 30th to another hot encounter with the rebel army, which resulted in its retreat and the occupation of Atlanta by Gen. Sherman. The Regt. now fell back to East Point and went into camp, after having been on the move, marching, flanking, and fighting for five months. Nov. 16, it started in that famous expedition, known as the "march to the sea.". This campaign was one more laborious than dangerous, road-making forming the greater portion of the work, the fighting being mostly confined to skirmishes at the crossing of streams. On Dec. 20, the enemy evacuated Savannah, which was occupied the following day by the Union army. From there the Regt. was transported to Beaufort, S. C., and on Jan. 24, moved to Pocotaligo, and Feb. 1, begun the march toward Columbia, which point they reached on the 17th, and were spectators of its destruction on that night—a fire having broke out and raged with ceaseless fury and with disastrous results. From there it took its departure,and by devious routes and marches, reached Bentonville, where it fired its last hostile shot; then marched to Goldsboro and thence to Raleigh, where the Regt. was encamped when the news was received that President Lincoln was so cruelly slain. The war being over, the Regt. marched to Petersburg, thence to Richmond and on to Washington and took part in the grand Review of Sherman's army. June 17, it took its departure for Chicago, and was the first to arrive home from the scene of the war, where it was finally mustered out and discharged. After the war Mr. Morrisey returned to his home in La Salle, and subsequently engaged in the farm machinery business. Besides occupying a position in the field, he has since, on several occasions, been elected to fill prominent and responsible positions in the district in which he resides, having served as sheriff in his county for four years, from 1886 to 1890, filling that office with dignity and to the perfect satisfaction of those who elected him. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has passed all the minor offices, as well as the honorable position of Commander, in his Post.

He married Marie McGuire, Dec. 28, 1867. Since his retirement from the office of Sheriff, he has resumed his former business, and by strict attention to the same, has been enabled to build a nice comfortable home and lay aside sufficient means against a rainy day.



HENRY E. DANIELS, of Turner Junction, Ill., was born at Naperville, Ill., Feb. 10th, 1841, the son of H. C. and Sarah (Pierce) Daniels. His father is a native of New York State, and is now practicing medicine in Naperville. He has been married

twice, and our subject is the eldest son of the first marriage. Mrs. Daniels (our subject's mother) died at Naperville, some 35 years ago.

Henry received his education in the public schools of the neighborhood, and during his leisure time assisted his father in the drug store.

He enlisted in 1862, as a private in Co. H, 124th Ill. Vol. Inf. His two brothers, John Wesley and Hibbard C., were also engaged in the war. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Butler, Chicago, Sept. 10th, 1862. At Barry's Landing, La., Mr. Daniels was detailed as Regimental Druggist, May 14th, 1863. July 19th Gen. John A. Logan, Commander of the 3rd Div., appointed him as Druggist for the 3rd Division Hospital at Vicksburg, under Surgeon L. H. Angle. Aug. 16th following, he was detailed as Steward of the Army Hospital, and received his appointment Jan. 1, 1864. He was discharged from service, Aug. 14th, 1865, by order of Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum.

Mr. Daniel's then returned home. He has been a resident of Ill. since the close of the war, and has lived at Napersville, Lee, West Warsaw and Turner Junction, where he now resides. He followed his calling of a druggist wherever he has lived.

He was married Jan. 28th, 1864, at Aurora, Ill., to Miss Francis D. Goodman, and this union was blessed with six children, of whom are living: Laura M., Eva B., Alice E. and Frank L.

Comrade Daniels is a member of the E. S. Kelly Post, at Wheaton, Ill., and is also a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Francis D. Daniels (our subject's wife) was also engaged in the war, and indeed in the capacity of Cook and Hospital Nurse, at Vicksburg (U. S. Gen'l Hospital, No. 2), and rendered much practical and excellent service, on behalf of the Union cause. Leaving Aurora, Ill., Sept., 1864, she at once entered upon the duties of her position. Sympathetic, and naturally kind-hearted, she assisted many in obtaining furloughs. She relates many interesting anecdotes concerning those under her charge. One night some 60 soldiers, who had been prisoners, were brought to the Hospital. It was about 10 P. M. and the inmates had all retired. Upon being called the Doctor gave instructions that they were to have nothing but bread and strong coffee. This they were glad to get, remarking "it seemed like getting back into God's country." Neither the privations nor the hardships they had endured seemed to blunt their spirits, and they conversed freely of their farms, their children and their loved ones at home. After washing and making themselves presentable the Doctor inspected them, deciding they would have to remain several days, until suitable clothing could be obtained. When the old clothing was taken off the entire lot was sold for $9, and the money used to purchase postage stamps for them to send their letters home, which they had written during their stay at the Hospital.

After performing many arduous duties and assisting both friend and foe alike, at the conclusion of the war, Mrs. Daniels returned home. Though not pensioned, there were few who more deserved one than she.

John Daniels, a brother of our subject, was killed by Rebel guerrillas, hung up to a tree, his tongue cut out, and there they left his body hanging.



Brevet Maj. Gen. Giles A. Smith was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1829; raised a company of volunteers at Bloomington, Ill., in 1861, and entered military service as Captain in a Mo. Regt.; promoted Lieut. Colonel of the 8th Mo. Vol. Inf., May 30; and to Colonel of the same Regt., June 30, 1862; Brig Gen. of Volunteers, Aug. 4, 1863; and to Maj. Gen. by brevet, Sept. 1, 1864. The last promotion was for distinguished conduct in the battle of Atlanta, Ga. As Captain acting as field officer, he took part in the battles of Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth. As Colonel, in command of a brigade in the battles of Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Champion

Hills, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg. As Brig. Gen., in command of the division at the battles of Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mt. and Atlanta, Ga.

On July 22, 1864, Gen. Smith had command of the left of the Union lines, in the assaulting column before Atlanta. Hood, the Rebel commander, made his last desperate effort to break the Union lines. Gen. Smith's division was at one time completely surrounded and literally overwhelmed by the sweeping tide of infuriated Rebels. Seven long hours of incessant fighting under a withering fire, and against superior numbers, at last repulsed the enemy with great slaughter and saved the fortunes of the day. In this charge, and on this occasion, the noble chief and lamented leader, Gen. McPherson was killed. For efficient generalship, intrepid, daring and skillful tactics on that bloody field, General Smith was made Major General. From Atlanta to Savannah, and in the campaign through the Carolinas, General Smith still followed the flag. Was present in the movements that compelled the final surrender of Gen. Johnston's Rebel army at Greensboro, N. C., and continued in service until the close of the war.



Brevet Major General Samuel P. Heintzleman was born in Pennsylvania in 1806. In charge of a brigade, he took a conspicuous part in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. Served with General McClellan in his Peninsular campaign against Richmond; took part in all the bloody campaigns of the Army of the Potomac; shared in its hardships, reverses and final triumph at Appomattox Courthouse under General Grant in 1865. A soldier by trade, an efficient officer and an able commander. He died May 1, 1880.



HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE plan for the organization of a society that should preserve in some way, the friendships and associations formed among the soldiers of the late rebellion, had its conception long before its close, and its maturity was the product of the exchange of incidents, reminiscences and cordial greetings among the veterans of the Civil War, after the restoration of the Republic. The honor of founding the Grand Army of the Republic may justly be given to B. F. Stephenson, who was Major of the 14th Ill. Inf., and W. F. Rutledge, who was Chaplain of the same. It is authentic that as early as February, 1864, while they were companions and tent-mates in Sherman's expedition to Meridian, Miss., they conceived the idea of this grand association. It became the absorbing theme of their conversation, and they made pledges to each other, that should they survive the war, they would establish a brotherhood composed of the soldiers, whose object would be the preservation of the friendships and associations formed in the ranks during the war and made strong and enduring by the sufferings and dangers they had undergone in the great conflict. After they were mustered out of the army, these veterans corresponded with each other until the spring of 1866, the result of which was a conference at Springfield, Ill., and the formation of the Grand Army of the Republic. The following persons were present: B. F. Stephenson, John M. Snyder, James Hamilton, Robert M. Woods, Robert Allen, Wm. J. Rutledge, Martin Flood, Daniel Grass, Edward Prince, John S. Phillips, John A. Lightfoot, B. F. Smith, A. A. North, H. E. and B. F. Hawkes. It was determined that the organization should be a secret one, with signs, passwords and grips, as was customary with other secret societies. Dr. Stephenson in completing the ritualistic work, constitution and by-laws, was assisted by Fred J. Dean, James Hamilton and Geo. H. Allen. Those present took an oath of secrecy and a ritual was prepared which included an initiation ceremony, signs and passwords.

The furtherance of the organization was discussed, and the plan and practicability of organizing Posts throughout the State was determined upon. This necessitated the preparation of a multiplicity of copies of the ritual. It was ascertained that the *Tribune* office at Decatur, Ill., was equipped with men who had been soldiers who could be made members, and under their oath the required copies could be made without endangering the secrecy which was to be the feature of the organization. They accordingly proceeded to Decatur, where the first Grand Army Post was organized Apr. 8, 1866. The proprietors of the *Tribune* and the compositors were made members, and four hundred copies of the ritual were printed and ready for use. The meeting was an enthusiastic one. Maj. Stephenson was made Department Commander, with a charter membership of 12 whose names are here appended:—J. C. Pugh, Jas. M. Prior, J. L. Coltrin, M. F. Kanan, Geo. R. Steele, B. F. Sibley, J. T. Bishop, J. W. Routh, John H. Nale, Geo. H. Dunning, C. Riebsame and J. A. Toland. The Post was organized in the Hall of the Sons of Malta and was given the title of "Post of Honor," as De-

catur Post No. 1. Maj. Stephenson issued the following manifesto:

HEADQUARTERS, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June, 1866.

The undersigned hereby assumes command of the Grand Army of the Republic. Maj. Robert M. Woods is appointed Adjt. General; Col. Julius C. Webber and Lieut. John S. Phelps, are appointed Aid-de-Camps. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By order of B. F. Stephenson.

R. M. WOODS, Adjt. Gen.

From this beginning has grown the present magnificent institution. When its founders conceived the idea that the banding together of the veterans of the Civil War for their common welfare and interest, the present magnitude of the order and the results it was to accomplish, were probably not even imagined among the possibilities.

Antedating the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, were formed various Corps, Divisions, Brigade and Regimental Societies, some of them as early as 1862. The purpose of these societies were to continue after the war the social ties and friendships that had been formed in the bivouac, the march and on the field. These societies no doubt furnished an inspiration and were accessory to the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Posts were organized rapidly, and July 12, 1866, Dr. Stephenson issued a call for a meeting of delegates from the numerous Posts of Illinois, at Springfield. At this assembly the Department of Illinois was created, and John M. Palmer was chosen Department Commander. Following this, Posts were organized in other States, all recognizing Maj. Stephenson as head of the order. The Posts increased so rapidly that Maj. Stephenson decided to issue a call for the organization of a National Encampment, which order read as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Oct. 31, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13:

A National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic is hereby ordered to convene at Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, for the purpose of perfecting the National organization, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the Convention. The ratio of representation shall be as follows: Each Post shall be entitled to one representative, and when the membership exceeds one hundred, to one additional representative; and in the same ratio for every additional one hundred or fractional part thereof. All Department and District officers, *ex officio*, shall be members of the said convention. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and those now serving in the army, desirous of becoming members of the Grand Army of the Republic, are respectively invited to attend the convention. All comrades are requested to wear "the blue," with corps badges, etc. Official:

B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R. U. S."
J. C. WEBER,
Adjt. Gen. Dept. Ill.

Eleven States responded to this call with about 250 delegates, and two days were spent in transacting such business as came before the convention and in perfecting the organization of the National body. Stephen A. Hurlbut was elected Commander-in-Chief, to serve one year, and B. F. Stephenson was chosen Adjt. General. A platform of principles was framed and adopted. In May following the organization of Decatur Post, the Constitution and By-Laws of the order were perfected and printed, and additions to the Rules and Regulations were made in 1868–'9. These can be found in the numerous Grand Army publications. The second National Encampment was held at Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1868, when 21 States were represented at this Encampment.

Gen. John A. Logan was elected Commander-in-Chief and by him the Memorial Day was established. The growth of the Order up to 1868 was magical. In that year the membership in the entire country was estimated at 240,000. Then the order began to decline. It was asserted, and with some degree of truth

that it was being used for political purposes: that ambitious men were taking advantage of their membership and using the Order, which was intended purely as a fraternal organization, to advance their political ends. Factions crept in which sapped its life blood and threatened its annihilation. In 1871, it reached its lowest mark, declining to a membership of only 30,024. It had become evident from this showing that some fatality was at work in the Order, that would cause its ultimate death. From various dissensions it was revealed that the organization was regarded as a political one, and as such it would be a dangerous institution in the body-politic of the country. In consequence it was regarded with great disfavor by the public. About this time occurred the death of its founder, Dr. Stephenson, who died without realizing the fond hopes he had cherished for the Grand Army and the fruitage of devoted efforts in its behalf. In his own State the Department maintained only a nominal existence, and there was hardly a Post in active operation; in many of the States they were entirely dead. He had dreamed of a grand organization of veterans moving and operating together, that would have a potent influence in fastening and moulding public sentiment in favor of those who had fought and shed their blood that the Republic might live; that should secure recognition of their services in places of honor and profit, and while preserving and strengthening the ties of comradeship, should be a help to all who had followed the flag; to the widows and orphans of the dead, who needed the aid of sympathizing friends. He did not live to see his hopes realized, but since his death elements have been at work that have brought the Order up to his fondest expectations. Reorganization of the Order was effected and an article introduced into its constitution which forbade its use for political purposes, and any discussion of political subjects at its meetings. Rules were also fixed for the qualification of membership.

Soldiers and sailors who entered the service between April 12, 1861, and Aug. 20, 1866, who had received an honorable discharge, from the Government, were made eligible, and the same rule declared the ineligibility of all who had borne arms against the United States.

At the grand Encampment held at Washington in May, 1870, the badge to be used by the Order was adopted.

When the Grand Army by its Constitution, declared that it was non-partisan in politics and unsectarian in religion, its decay was prevented and its future growth and usefulness were assured. From that time to the present its condition has been heathly and its increase in membership rapid, extending into almost every State and Territory of the Union.

Under the present organization, and carrying out the principles of its motto—Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty, the Order can not but be beneficial to the country. Total number of Posts up to July 1, 1891, was 7,219, with an aggregate membership, tothe same date, of 445, 336.

Below is given the list of National Encampments held, with dates and places of meeting and names of the Commanders-in-Chief.

1866—Nov. 20, Springfield, Ill., Stephen A. Hurlbut, Ill.

1868—Jan. 15,—Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Logan, Ill.

1869 May 12,—Cincinnati, Ohio, John A. Logan, Ill.

1870—May 11,—Washington, D. C., John A. Logan, Ill.

1871 May 10,—Boston, Mass., Ambrose E. Burnside, R. I.

1872—May 8,—Cleveland, Ohio, Ambrose E. Burnside, R. I.

1873—May—14, New Haven, Conn., Charles A. Devens, Boston, Mass.

1874—May 13,—Harrisburg, Pa., Charles A. Devens, Boston, Mass.

1875—May 12, Chicago, Ill., John F. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.

1876—June 30, Philadelphia, Pa., John F. Hartranft, Philadelphia, Pa.

1877—June 26,—Providence, R. I., John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.

1878—June 4,—Springfield, Mass., John C. Robinson, Binghamton, N. Y.

1879—June 17,—Albany, N. Y., Wm. Earnshaw, Ohio.

1880—June 8,—Dayton, O., Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.

1881—June 15, -Indianapolis, Ind., Geo. S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.

1882—June 21,—Baltimore, Md., Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Neb.

1883—July 25,—Denver, Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.

1884—July 23,—Minneapolis, Minn., John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio.

1885—June 24,—Portland, Me., S. S. Burdette, Washington, D. C.

1886—Aug. 3,—San Francisco, Cal., Lucius Fairchild, Madison, Wis.

1887—Sept. 28,—St. Louis, Mo., John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.

1888—Sept. 12,—Columbus, Ohio, William Warner, Kansas City, Mo.

1889—Aug. 28,—Milwaukee, Wis., Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.

1890—Aug. 11,—Boston, Mass., W. G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.

1891—Aug. 5,—Detroit, Mich., John Palmer, Albany, New York.

G. A. R. DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

AS Maj. B. F. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge were the originators and founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the United States, so they may justly be credited with its organization in the State of Illinois. For the causes that led up to this organization and the details, see the account of order in another part of this volume.

Pending the foundation of this order, Dr. Stephenson and Chaplain Rutledge had many conferences with several comrades in regard to it who aided them largely in its ultimate formation. Among those who participated in the various conferences that resulted in the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, may be mentioned, John M. Snyder, James Hamilton, R. W. Woods, Robt. Allen, Wm. J. Rutledge, Martin Flood, Daniel Grass, Edward Prince, John S. Phelps, J. A. Lightfoot, B. F. Smith, A. A. North, H. E. Howe, and B. F. Hawkes. One of Dr. Stephenson's active assistants was comrade Phelps. These conferences were held and work began in the early part of 1866.

When the ritual was ready for printing, to preserve secrecy, Gov. Oglesby, who had been taken into their confidence, suggested that the printing be done in Decatur, by the *Tribune*, the proprietors and printers of which had served in the army. It was finally arranged that the *Tribune* office should do the work, the proprietors Messrs. Caltrin and Prior, with their staff to take the obligation of secrecy.

While the work was under progress, Dr. J. W. Rauth, of Decatur, who knew Maj. Stephenson well, went to Springfield to make personal inquiries regarding the proposed organization. Among those he interested was M. F. Kanan. They called on Dr. Stephenson, and the conference determined then to at once organize a a Post at Decatur. On their return to Decatur, signatures were immediately secured to an application for a charter. They did not depend on the facilities offered by the U. S. mail, but proceeded in person, back to Springfield to present their petition in person and arrange for the muster. In accordance with which Maj. Stephenson, assisted by Captain Phelps, Apr. 6, 1866, organized at Decatur the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE CHARTER.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

Know ye, that the Commander of the De-

partment of Illinois, reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism and fidelity of M. F. Kanan, G. R. Steele, Geo. H. Dunning, I. C. Pugh, J. H. Hale, J. T. Bishop, C. Riebsame, J. W. Rauth, B. F. Sibley, I. N. Coltrin, Joseph Prior, and A. Toland, does, by the authority in him vested, empower and constitute them charter members of an Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be known as Post 1, of Decatur, District of Macon, Department of Ill., and they are hereby constituted as said Post, and authorized to make by-laws for the government of said Post, and to do and perform all acts necessary to conduct and carry on said organization, in accordance with the constitution of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Done at Springfield, Ill., this 6th day of April, 1866. B. F. STEPHENSON,
Commander of Department.
ROBT. M. WOODS,
Adjt. General.

The minutes of the first meeting read as follows: At an informal meeting held April 6, 1866, for the purpose of organizing an Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the following named persons were mustered by Maj. Stephenson, and constituted charter members: I. C. Pugh, Geo. R. Steel, J. W. Rauth, Jos. Prior, J. H. Hale, J. T. Bishop, G. H. Dunning, B. F. Sibley, M. F. Kanan, C. Riebsame, I. N. Coltrin, Aquilla Toland; when upon motion, the Encampment entered into an election of officers, which resulted as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT.

I. C. Pugh, Commandant; J. H. Hale, Quartermaster; J. W. Rauth, Adjutant.

OFFICERS OF THE POST.

M. F. Kanan, Commander; G. R. Steele, Adjutant; G. H. Dunning, Quartermaster; C. Riebsame, Officer of the Day; J. T. Bishop, Officer of the Guard; J. W. Rauth, Post Surgeon. All of whom were duly mustered by Maj. Stephenson, who hten declared the Encampment duly organized and ready for the transaction of any and all business that might come before it, and assigned to it the Post of Honor as Decatur Encampment, No. 1. On motion a committee of two was appointed to procure a suitable room for the Encampment and report at the next regular meeting—Captains Kanan and Dunning, Committee. On motion Tuesday was decided upon as the night for regular meetings.

On motion adjourned to meet April 10, 1866. (Signed) M. F. KANAN, P. C.
G. R. STEELE, P. A.

At the next meeting, April 10, N. G. Burns, Henry Gorman, N. E. Winhaltz, W. H. Andrews and W. H. B. Roane were mustered as the first recruits to the Post.

A Constitution, By-Laws and a Ritual were duly adopted. And thus was organized and started on its march the first Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. The order prospered for a time, and then there was an ominous lull, caused by dissensions arising from the use of the order for political and partisan purposes. Wisely, the organization at the National Encampment held in Philadelphia in 1868, amended its Constitution, inhibiting the use of the order for political or partisan purposes. At the Indianapolis Convention the word "sailors" which had been left out of the Springfield Constitution was added. Later changes were made in titles of some of the officers. In May, 1869, the Rules and Regulations now in use were adopted. The new growth of the Department of Illinois may be dated from 1870, since which time the Order has rapidly increased. There are in the State very few Posts, but what are in a healthy condition.

The following is a list of the Department Commanders:

1866—B. F. Stephenson.
1867-8—John M. Palmer.
1869-70—Thos. O. Osborn.
1871—C. E. Lippincott.
1872—Hubert Dilger.
1873—G. T. Gould.
1874-6—H. Hilliard.

1877—J. S. Reynolds.
1878—T. B. Coulter.
1879-80—Edgar D. Swain.
1881—J. W. Burst.
1882—Thos. G. Lawler.
1883—S. A. Harper.
1884—L. T. Dickinson.
1885—W. W. Berry.
1886—Philip S. Post
1887—A. C. Sweetser.
1888—J. A. Luxton.
1889—James A. Martin.
1890—Wm. L. Diston.
1891—Homer M. Clark.
1892—Edwin Harlin.



WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

It is generally conceded that this noble auxilliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, the Woman's Relief Corps, grew out of the organization which was established during the war, and known as the Sanitary and Christian Commission, whose noble deeds are still affectionately remembered by the soldiers of the late war. In hospital and on the field the women of this Commission soothed the last moments of many soldiers who had offered up their lives for the preservation of their country, and nursed and brought to health many others, who would otherwise have passed away to that other land.

The members of this Commission, in connection with other charitable ladies, continued their good work after the war by aiding the needy soldiers and their families. This was largely done through local societies, and attracted the attention of the Grand Army of the Republic, which recognized the great benefits that would arise from such organizations, and earnestly encouraged them in their good work. Maine took the initiatory step in the woman's relief work. That State, with New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio, had inaugurated the movement under the Relief Corps, and have operated under a chartered organization, which was known as the "Union Board." But in Portland, Me., about a quarter of a century ago, the members of the Basworth Post brought together an association of women, which was known as the Relief Corps, and had its work been fully known and the society fostered from outside sources, it would have been to the National Association to-day what the first post, known as the "Post of Honor," organized at Decatur, Ill., was to the Grand Army of the Republic. The Union Board, however, created an interest, and stimulated exertion in their work in the Eastern States, and attracted wide attention among the members of the Grand Army. At the National Encampment in 1881, Chaplain-in-Chief, J. F. Lovering, of Massachusetts, brought the matter before the order and advocated the importance of having some auxiliary to the Grand Army, the final result of which was the adoption of the following resolutions:

First—That we approve of the project of organizing a Woman's Relief Corps.

Second—That such Woman's Relief Corps may use under such title the words, "Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, by special endorsement of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Thus encouraged and fortified, the Union Board workers took on new life, and, being appealed to by veterans from various parts of the country for the formation of corps, a united and systematic national work was deemed to be necessary and required by the best interests of the Grand Army. The work was encouraged by many eminent comrades, among whom may be mentioned Chaplain Lovering, John A. Logan, Paul Van Der Voort and R. B. Beath. There

was some opposition by members of the G. A. R., which was strengthened by the conflict of opinions among the women themselves in the matter of government and nature of the society, et cætera, which at one time became so formidable as to create considerable apprehension as to its perpetuation. These elements of opposition were finally removed, harmony was established, and a new and healthy interest was awakened in the society and its objects, later in a call for a convention to perfect its organization. The call was made in the General Orders of Commander-in-Chief Van Der Voort, and the Women's Relief Corps was permanently organized at the National Encampment which met at Denver, Colo., July 23, 1883, and Mrs. E. Florence Baker was chosen the first National President. This Corps is now one of the most popular organizations that has grown out of the late Civil War, and the good it has accomplished among the poor soldiers, their widows and families, is almost beyond estimate. According to the report of their Secretary at their annual meeting at the National Encampment at Detroit, Mich., in 1891, the Woman's Relief Corps has a membership of 117,000. The relief work for that year was $150,000, and to begin the following year's work they had in the treasury $168,000.

The following is a list of the Presidents of the Order, with the date of their election :

1883—Mrs. E. Florence Barker, of Malden, Mass.
1884—Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, of Toledo, Ohio.
1885—Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller.
1886—Mrs. Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinney, of San Francisco, Cal.
1887—Mrs. Emma S. Hampton, Detroit, Mich.
1888—Mrs. Charity Rusk Craig, of Viroqua, Wis.
1889—Mrs. Emma B. Lowd.
1890—Mrs. Annie Wittermyer.
1891—Mrs. Mary Sears McHenry.

SONS OF VETERANS.

THIS Order is comparatively of but recent growth. The main purpose of its organization was to perpetuate the principles of the Grand Army of the Republic, to take up its labors, to wear, in other words, its mantle when its members shall have passed over to the silent majority. Through its organization will be perpetuated the spirit of the volunteer soldier, who fought to preserve the principles of liberty and to save the Union established by the patriots of the Revolution. The existence of the Sons of Veterans to-day clearly emphasizes the fact of the full appreciation of the value of the work accomplished by their fathers—the volunteer soldiers—and the appreciation of the great sacrifices and privations endured by them in order that the Republic might live. It is one of the strongest evidences of the undying patriotism which is inculcated by our free institutions. The principles of the order are the same as those upon which the Republic stands and may be expressed in one word—Patriotism. Sanctified and made holy by the memories of the brave men who fought and died for the Union, it will increase in strength and become more endurable as time goes on.

The first organization of the sons of Union soldiers and sailors was formed in the city of Philadelphia in 1878. The records of Anna M. Ross Post, No. 94, G. A. R., of date Aug. 27, 1878, show that on motion of James P. Holt, a committee of five was appointed to devise means for a G. A. R. Cadet Corps, to be attached to that post, the committee consisted of Comrades Levi W. Shengle, Carl Frederick, James P. Holt, Chas. Weiss and Wm. H. Morgan, Sept. 29, Anna M. Ross Post, No. 1, of Philadelphia, Order of the Sons of Veterans, was formally and duly organized. The organization of other Posts in Philadelphia and other parts of the State soon followed. In July, 1880, a division

organization was completed and Conrad Linder elected Colonel. In 1882, he was succeeded by Jas. H. Closson. The order extended into several of the Eastern States, and during the year 1881, a National organization was formed, and Alfred Cope was elected Commander. At Pittsburg, Pa., in November, Maj. P. P. Davis formed an organization in that city, under the title of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, and prepared for it a constitution, rules, regulations and ritual, providing for local and State organizations and a National organization. Some dissensions had arisen among the members of the Pennsylvania Div., above noted, and in 1883, 33 of its Camps withdrew from the parent organization and joined that founded by Maj. Davis. This left but three Camps of the original order, but the National Div. in Pennsylvania remained solid, and Commander Cope created a Provisional Div. in that State, with L. M. Wagner as Provisional Colonel. A permanent organization for Pennsylvania was completed Feb. 22, 1882, and what remained of the original Order continued in existence until Aug., 1886, when a consolidation was effected with the Sons of Veterans of the U. S. A.

At the 23d national encampment held at Milwaukee in 1889, the order received special recognition. It claims no rights, privileges or benefits for themselves except the privilege of assisting the Grand Army of the Republic in its work and is free from political or sectarian influences. This noble purpose surely ought to receive the support of all. The order has grown rapidly, and is in a prosperous condition, membering now over one hundred thousand members, and has Camps not only in nearly every State and Territory of the Union, but in Canada and far-away Alaska. It has gathered within its folds the best of the rising young Americans in the land. They are now all united in one order and under one banner, that under which their fathers fought.

A military order has also been added, and is regulated according to military methods. It has Camps, Divisions and a higher body known as the Commandery-in-Chief, with an official to preside over that body, called Commander-in-Chief.

The Commanders-in-Chief elected after the Provisional National organization, are Henry R. Rawley, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Frank P. Merrill, Me.; H. W. Arnold, of Johnston, Pa.; Walter S. Payne, of Fostoria, Ohio (two terms); G. B. Abbott, of Chicago (two terms); Chas. F. Griffin, Indianopolis, Ind.; Leland J. Webb, of Topeka, Kan.; and Bartow S. Weeks, of New York City.

LOYAL LEGION.

THIS society is composed of commissoined officers, and was the first organization formed by officers honorably discharged from the service. It undoubtedly had its inception from the assassination of President Lincoln, for on the day after that saddest of all events, S .B. W. Mitchell, Peter D. Keyser and T. E. Zell met in Philadelphia to arrange for a meeting of ex-officers of the army and navy to adopt resolutions on the death of the martyred President. At the called meeting the subject of a permanent organization came up and was discussed, resulting in a favorable action looking toward a permanent organization. Another meeting was held April 20, and after the adoption of favorable resolutions, it adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, May 3, 1865, in the hall of the Hibernia Fire Co. At this meeting Lieut.Col. Henry A. Cook presided, and Chas. S. Greene was secretary. The officers elected were: President, T. E. Zell; 1st Vice-President, H. A. Cook; 2d Vice-President, Casper M. Berry; Secretary,

S. B. Mitchell; Treasurer, Peter D. Keyser. In May, 1865, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, which provided for a Commander, Senior and Junior vice-Commanders; Recorder, Correspondent, Treasurer, Chancellor, Chaplain and Council. The organization also provided for District Commanderies, Grand Commanderies, and a Commander-in-Chief. Nov. 1, a full corps of officers were duly elected. The Constitution for the classes of membership: the first, officers who have been honorably discharged from the army; second, their sons, and third, those patriots who greatly aided the Government in putting down the Rebellion through money contributions, or by their distinguished services in numerous ways. There are now in the United States twenty Commanderies, with a membership—1st class, 6,323; 2d class, 329; 3d class, 93. Total, 6,745. Commanders-in-Chiefs who have served since the organization formed: T. Edward Zell, Mc M. Greeg, Winfield S. Hancock, Philip S. Sheridan, and R. B. Hayes.

The Commandery of Illinois was instituted at Chicago, May 8, 1879, with Philip H. Sheridan as Commander. The present Commander is Geo. L. Paddock.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES

A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND RECORD OF ENGAGEMENTS BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF THE UNION AND OF THE CONFEDERACY.

SHOWING TOTAL LOSSES AND CASUALTIES IN EACH ENGAGEMENT.

DATE. 1861	NAME OF BATTLE.	UNION.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and Missing.
Apl. 12	Fort Sumpter, S. C.	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 19	Baltimore, Md., Riot	4	30		9		
May 10	Camp Jackson, Mo.						639
" 10	St. Louis, Mo., Riot	4					27
June 1	Fairfax, C. H. Va.	1	4		1	14	
" 3	Philippi, W. Va.		2			16	
" 10	Big Bethel, Va.	16	34		1	7	
" 11	Romney, W. Va.		1		2	1	
" 17	Vienna, Va.	5	6		6		
" 17	Brownville, Mo.	2	19		14	20	
" 17	Edwards Ferry, Md.	1	4		15		
" 18	Camp Cole, Mo.	20	40		4	20	
" 26	Patterson Creek, Va.	1	1		7	2	
" 27	Mathais Pt., Va., Naval	1	4				
July 2	Falling Waters, Md.	8	15		31	50	
" 5	Carthage, Mo.	13	31		30	125	45
" 5	Newport News, Va.		6			3	
" 6	Middle Creek Fork, Va.	1	6		7		
" 7	Great Falls, Va.	2			12		
" 8	Laurel Hill, W. Va.	2	6				
" 10	Monore Station, Mo.	3			4	20	75
" 11	Rich Mountain, Va.	11	35		60	140	100
" 12	Barboursville, Va.	1			10		
" 12	Beverley, W. Va.						600
" 14	Carrick's Ford, W. Va.	13	40		20	10	50
" 16	Millsville, Mo.	7	1				
" 17	Fulton, Mo.	1	15		7		
" 17	Scarrytown, W. Va.	1	38				
" 17	Martinsburg, Mo.	9	1				
" 17	Bunker Hill, Va.				4		
" 18	Blackburn's Ford, Va.	19	38		15	53	
"18-19	Harrisonville & Parkersville, Mo.	1			14		
" 21	Bull Run, Va.	481	1011	1460	269	1483	
" 22	Forsyth, Mo.		3		5	10	
" 24	Blue Mills, Mo.	1	12				
" 26	Lane's Prairie, Mo.		3		1	3	
" 27	Fort Filmore, N. Mx.			400			
Aug. 2	Dug Springs, Mo.	4	37		40	44	
" 3	Messilla, N. Mx.	3	6		12		
" 5	Athens, Mo.	3	8		14	14	
" 7	Hampton, Va.				3	6	
" 8	Lovettsville, Va.				1	5	
" 10	Wilson's Creek, Mo.	223	721	291	265	800	300
" 17	Brunswick, Mo.	1	7				
" 19	Bird's Point, Mo.	1	6		40		
" 20	Hawk's Nest, W. Va.		3		1	3	
" 28	Cross Lanes, W. Va.	5	40	200			

DATE. 1861	NAME OF BATTLE.	UNION.			CONFEDERATE.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Captured and Missing.
Aug. 27	Ball's Cross Roads, Va.	1	2				
"28-29	Fort Hatteras, N. C.	1	2		5	51	715
" 29	Lexington, Mo.				8		
" 31	Munson's Hill, Va.	2	2				
Sept. 1	Bennett's Mills, Mo.	1	8				
" 1	Boone C. H., W. Va.		6		30		
" 2	Dallas, Mo.	2					
" 2	Fort Scott, Mo.	4	9				
" 2	Beher's Mills				3	5	
" 10	Carnifex Ferry, Va.	16	102				
" 11	Lewisville, Va.	6	8				
" 12	Black River, Mo.				5		
"12-13	Cheat Mountain, W. Va.	9	12			80	
" 13	Booneville, Mo.	1	4		12	30	
" 15	Pritchard's Mills, Va.	1			8	75	
"12-20	Lexington, Mo.	42	108	1624	25	75	
" 17	Morristown, Mo.	2	6		7		
" 17	Blue Mills, Mo.	11	30		10	60	
" 18	Barboursville, W. Va.	1	1		7		
"21-22	Papinsville, Mo.	17					
" 22	Eliott's Mills, Mo.	1	5				
" 23	Romney, W. Va.	3	50		35		
" 25	Chapmansville, W. Va.	4	9		20	50	
" 26	Lucas Bend, Ky.				4		
" 29	Camp Advance, Va.	9	25				
Oct. 3	Greenbrier, W. Va.	8	32		100	75	
" 4	Alamosa, N. Mx.				11	30	
" 8	Hillsborough, Ky.	3	2		11	29	
" 9	Santa Rosa, Fla.	14	29			350	
" 12	Cameron, Mo.	1	4		8		
" 13	Beckwith Farm, Mo.	2	5		1	2	
" 13	Shanghai, Mo.				62		
" 15	Big River Bridge, Mo.	1	6	33	5	4	
" 15	Lime Creek, Mo.				63	40	
" 16	Bolivar Heights, Va.	4	7				
"17-21	Fredericktown & Ironton, Mo.	6	60			200	
" 19	Big Hurricane Creek, Mo.	2	14		14		
" 19	Ball's Bluff, Va.	223	226	445	36	264	
" 22	Buffalo Mills, Mo.				17		
" 23	West Liberty, Ky.		2		10	5	
" 23	Hodgeville, Ky.		3		3	5	
" 25	Zayony's Chg., Springfield, Mo.	18	37		106		
" 26	Mill Creek Mills, W. Va.	2	15		20	15	50
" 26	Saratoga, Ky.		4		8	17	
" 27	Plattsburg, Mo.				8		

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1861							
Oct. 27	Spring Hill, Mo.		5				
" 29	Woodbury, Ky.		1				
Nov. 1	Renick, Mo.		14				
" 6	Little Santa Fe, Mo.	2	6				
" 7	Belmont, Mo.	90	173	235	261	427	278
" 7	Galveston Harb., Tex.	1	8			3	
" 7	Port Royal, S. C.	8	23		11	39	
" 9	Piketown, Ky.	4	26		18	45	200
" 10	Guyandot, W. Va.	7	20		3	10	
" 10	Gauley Bridge, W. Va.	2	16				
" 11	Little Blue, Mo.	7	9				
" 12	Occoquan Creek, Va.	3	1				
" 17	Cypress Bridge, Ky.	10	15				
" 18	Palmyra, Mo.				3	5	
" 19	Wirt C't House, W.Va.				1	5	
" 23	Ft. Pickens, Fla.	5	7		5	93	
" 24	Lancaster, Mo.	1	2		13		
" 27	Little Blue, Mo.	1	1				
" 26	Drainesville, Va.				2		
" 29	BlackWalnut Cr'k,Mo.		15		17		
Dec. 3	Salem, Mo.	6	10		16	20	
" 4	Anandale, Mo.	1			7		
" 4	Dunksburg, Mo.				7	10	
" 11	Bertrand, Mo.		1				
" 13	CampAllegheny,W.Va.	20	107		20	96	
" 17	Rowlett's Station, Ky.	10	22		33	50	
" 18	Milford, Mo	2	8				1300
" 20	Drainsville, Va.	7	61		43	143	
" 21	Hudson, Mo.		5		10		
" 22	New MarketBridge,Va.		6		10	20	
" 24	Wadesburg, Mo.		2				
" 28	Sacramento, Ky.	1	8		30		
" 28	Mt. Zion, Mo.	5	63		25	150	
1862							
Jan. 1	Port Royal, S. C.	1	10				
" 4	Huntsville, Va.		1	1	7		
" 4	Calhoun, Mo.		10			30	
" 7	Blue Gap, Va.				15		
" 8	Charleston, Mo.	8	16				
" 8	Cheat River, W. Va.	6			6		
" 8	Silver Creek, Mo.	5	6			80	
" 9	Columbus, Mo.	5					
" 10	Middle Creek, Ky.	2	25		40		
"19-20	Mill Springs, Ky.	38	194		190	160	
" 22	Knob Noster, Mo.	1					
" 29	Occoquan Bridge, Va.	1	4		10		
Feb. 1	Bowling Green, Ky.				3	2	
" 4	Fort Henry, Tenn.		40		5	11	
" 8	Linn Creek, Va.	1	1		8	7	
" 8	Roanoke Island, N. C.	35	200		16	39	2527
" 10	Elizabeth City, N. C.	3					
" 13	Blooming Gap, Va.	2	5		13		
" 14	Flat Lick Fords, Ky.				4	4	
14-15-16	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	446	1735	150	231	1007	13829
" 17	Pea Ridge, Mo.	5	9				
" 18	Independence, Mo.	1	3		4	5	
" 21	Fort Craig, N. Mx.	62	140			150	
" 24	Mason's Neck, Va.	2	1				
" 26	Keytesville, Mo.	2	1		1		
Mch. 2	PittsburgL'n'dg,Tenn.	5	5		20	200	
" 3	New Madrid, Mo.	1	3				
" 5	Occoquan, Va.	2	2				
"6-7-8	Pea Ridge, Ark.	203	972	174	1100	2500	1600
" 7	Fox Creek, Mo.		5				
" 8	Near Nashville, Tenn.	1	2		4		
" 9	Mountain Grove, Mo.	10	2				
" 9	Hampton Roads, Va.	261	108		7	17	
" 10	Burke's Station, Va.	1			3	5	
" 10	Big Creek Gap, Tenn.		2		2	4	
" 11	Paris, Tenn.	5	5			10	
" 12	Lexington, Mo.	1	1		9	3	
" 13	New Madrid, Mo.		50			100	
" 14	Newberne, N. C.	91	466		64	106	413
" 16	Black Jack Forrest, Tenn.		4				
" 18	Salem Ark.	5	16			100	
" 21	Musquito Inilet, Fla.	8	8				
" 22	Independence, Mo.	1	2		7		
" 23	Carthage, Mo.		1				
" 23	Winchester, Va.	103	440	24	80	342	269
" 26	Warrensburg, Mo.	1	22		9	17	
"26-7-8	Apache Canon, N. Mex.	32	75	35	36	60	93

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1862							
Mch. 28	Warrensburg, Mo.	3	1		15		
Apl. 1	Putnam's Ferry, Mo.				3		
" 4	Great Bethel, Va.	4	10				
" 4	Crump'sLanding,Tenn		2			20	
" 6-7	Pittsburg Landing	1735	7882	3956	1728	8012	959
" 8	Island No. 10,Tenn.				17		3000
" 8	Near Corinth, Miss.				15	25	200
" 9	Owen's River, Col.	1	2				
" 10	Ft. Pulaski, Ga.	1				4	360
" 11	Huntsville, Ala.						200
" 11	Yorktown, Va.	2	8				
" 12	Little Blue River, Mo.				5		
" 12	Monterey, Va.		3				
" 14	Pollocksville, Va.					7	
" 14	Diamond Grove, Mo.		1				
" 14	Walkersville, Mo.	2	3				
" 14	Montavallo, Mo.	2	6		2	10	
" 15	Pechacho Pass, Ariz.	3	3				
" 16	Savannah, Tenn.				5	65	
" 16	Wilmington Island,Ga.	10	35		5	7	
" 16	Lee's Mills, Va.	35	129		20	75	50
" 17	Holly River, W. Va.		3		2		
" 18	Falmouth, Va.	5	16				19
" 18	Edisto Island, S. C.		3				
" 18-28	Fts. Jackson and St. Phillip and Capture of NewOrleans	36	193		185	197	400
" 19	Talbott's Ferry, Ark.	1			3		
" 19	Camden, N. C.	12	98		6	19	
" 23	Grass Lick, W. Va.	3					
" 25	Fort Macon, N. C.	1	11		7	18	450
" 26	Turnback Creek, Mo.	1					
" 26	Neosho, Mo.	3	3			30	62
" 26	Yorktown, Va.	3	16				
" 27	Horton's Mills, N. C.	1	6			3	
" 28	Paint Rock Railroad Bridge		7				
" 28	Monterey Tenn.	1	3		5		
" 29	Bridgeport, Ala.					72	350
May 1	Clarks Hollow, W. Va.	1	21				
" 3	Farmington, Miss.	2	12		30		
" 4	Licking, Mo.	1	2				
" 5	Lebanon, Tenn.	6	25				66
" 5	Lockbridge Mills, Ky.	4	16	68			
" 5	Williamsburg, Va.	456	1400	372	100	400	500
" 7	West Point, Va.	49	104	41			
" 7	Sommerville Heights, Va.	2	7	24			
" 8	McDowell,Va.	28	225		100	200	
" 8	Glendale, Miss.	1	4		14	16	
" 9	Elkton Station, Tenn.	5		43	13		
" 9	Slatersville, Va.	4	3		10	14	
" 10	Fort Pillow, Tenn.		3		2	1	
" 11	Bloomfield, Mo.				1		
" 13	Monterey, Tenn.		2		2		
" 15	Linden, Va.	1	3	14			
" 15	Fort Darling, Va.	12	14		7	8	
" 15	Chalk Bluffs, Mo.	1	3				
" 15	Butler, Mo.	3	1				
15-16-18	Princeton, W. Va.	30	70		2	14	
" 17	Corinth, Miss.	10	31		12		
" 19	Searcy Landing, Ark.	18	27		10	50	100
" 19	Clinton, N. C.		5		9		
" 21	Phillips Creek, Miss.		3				
" 22	Florida, Mo.		2				
" 22	Near NewBerne, N. C.	3	8				
" 23	Lewisburg, Va.	14	60		40	66	100
" 23	Front Royal, Va.	32	122	750			
" 23	Buckton Station, Va.	2	6		12		
" 24	New Bridge, Va.	1	10		35	25	27
" 24	Chickahominy, Va.	2	4				
" 25	Winchester, Va.	38	155	711			
" 27	Hanover, C. H., Va.	53	344		100	100	730
" 27	Big Indian Creek, Ark.		3		5	25	
" 27	Osceola, Mo.	3	2				
" 28	Wardensville, Va.				2	3	
" 29	Pocataligo, S. C.	2	9				
" 30	Booneville, Miss.						2000
" 30	Front Royal, Va.	5	8				156
" 31	Neosho, Mo.	2	3				
" 31	Near Washington, N. C.		1		3	2	
" 31	Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.	890	3627	1222	2800	3897	1300
June 1-2	Strasburg, Va.		2				

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1862							
June 3	Legares Point, S. C.		5				
" 4	Jasper, Swedens Cove, Tenn.	2	7		20	20	
" 4	Blackland, Miss.	5	14				
" 5	Tranter's Creek, N. C.	7	11				
" 6	Memphis, Tenn.				30	50	100
" 6	Harrisonburg, Va.			63	17	50	
" 8	Cross Keys, Va.	125	500		42	230	
" 9	Port Republic, Va.	67	361	574	88	535	34
" 10	James Island, S. C.	3	13		17	30	
" 11	Monterey Ky.	4					100
" 12	Waddel's Farm, Ark.		12		28		
" 13	Old Church, Va.				1		
" 13	James Island, S. C.	3	19		19	6	
" 14	Turnstall's Station, Va.	4	8				
" 16	Secessionville, S. C.	85	472	128	51	144	
" 17	St. Charles, Ark	105	30		100	15	35
" 17	Warrensburg, Mo	2	2				
" 17	Smithville, Ark	2	4			4	15
" 18	Williamsburg Rd, Va.	7	57		5	9	
" 21	Battle Creek, Tenn	4	3				
" 22	Raceland, La.	3	8				
" 23	Raytown, Mo	1	1				
" 25	Oak Grove, Va.	51	401	64	65	465	11
" 25	Germantown, Tenn	10					
" 25	Little Red River, Ark.		2				
"26-29	Vicksburg, Miss						
" 26	The seven day's retreat						
July 1	Army of Potomac in following engagements: Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, or Cold Harbor, and Chickahominy, Peach Orchard and Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Nelsons' Farm, Fraziers' Farm, Turkey Bend and New Market Cross Roads, Malvern Hill. Total,	1582	7709	5958	2820	14011	752
June 27	Williams Bridge, La.	2	4		4		
" 27	Village Creek, Ark	2	30				
" 27	Waddells' Farm, Ark.	4	4				
" 29	Willis Church, Va.				2	15	46
" 30	Luray, Va	1	3				
July 1	Boonville, Miss	45				17	65
" 1	Morning Sun, Tenn.	4				11	26
" 3	Haxais, Va	8	32		40	60	
" 6	Grand Prairie. Ark.	1	21		24	60	
" 7	Bayou Cache	7	57		110	200	
" 8	Black River, Mo.	1	3				
" 9	Hamilton, N. C.	1	20				
" 9	Aberdeen Ark	1					
" 9	Tompkinville, Ky.	4	6		2	8	
" 11	Williamsburg, Va.				3		
" 11	Pleasant Hill, Mo.	10	19		6	5	
" 12	Lebanon, Ky.	2		65			
" 12	Near Culpeper, Va				1	5	
" 13	Murfreesboro, Tenn.	33	62	800	50	100	
" 14	Batesville, Ark.	1	4				
" 15	Appache Pass, Ariz.		1				
" 15	Fayettville, Ark						150
" 15	Near Decatur, Tenn		4				
" 17	Cynthiana, Ky.	17	34		8	29	
" 18	Memphis, Mo	13	35		23		
July 20 to Sept 30	General Schofield's Camp'gn against the Guerrillas in Mo	77	156	347	506	1800	560
July 23	Florida Mo		22		3		
" 23	Columbus, Mo		2				
" 24	Trinity, Ala	2	11		12	30	
" 24	Near Florida, Mo	1	2		1	12	
"24-5	Santa Fe, Mo	2	13				
" 25	Courtland Bridge, Ala.			100			
"25-6	Mountain Stone, Mo				5		
" 26	Young's Cr's Rds., N.C		7		4	13	
" 26	Greenville, Mo	2	5				
" 28	Bayou Barnard, I. Ter.						
" 28	Moore's Mill, Mo.	19	21		30	100	
" 29	Bollinger's Mills, Mo		1		10		
" 29	Russelville, Ky		1				
" 29	Brownsville, Tenn	4	6		4	6	
" 30	Paris, Ky.				27	39	

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1862							
July 31	Coggin's Point, Va.	10	15		1	6	
Aug. 1	Newark, Mo.	4	4	60	53	20	
" 2	Ozark, Mo.		1		3	7	
" 2	Orange C. H., Va.	4	12		11		52
" 2	Clear Creek, Mo.	5	14		11		
" 2	Coahomo Co., Miss		5				
" 2	Jonesboro, Ark.	4	2	21			
" 2	Lauguelle Ferry, Ark.	17	38				
" 4	Sparta, Tenn.	1					
" 4	White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va.					10	28
" 5	Baton Rouge, La.	82	255	34	84	316	78
" 5	Malvern Hill, Va.	3	11				100
" 6	Montevallo, Mo.		1	3			
" 6	Beech Creek, W. Va.	3	8			1	11
" 6	Kirksville, Mo.	28	60		128	200	
" 6	Matapony, Va.	1	12	72			
" 6	Tazewell, Tenn.	3	23	50	9	40	
" 7	Trenton, Tenn				30	20	
" 8	Panther Creek, Mo.	1	4				
" 9	Stockton, Mo				13	36	
" 9	Cedar Mountain, Va.	450	660	290	229	1047	31
" 10	Nueces River, Tex.	40			8	14	
"11-14	Independence, Mo.	14	18	312			
" 11	Helena, Ark.	1	2				
" 11	Wyoming C. H., W. Va.	2					
" 11	Kinderhook, Tenn	3			7		
" 12	Galatin, Tenn.	30	50	200	6	18	
" 13	Galatin, Tenn.						
" 13	Clarendon, Ark.						700
" 15	Merriweathers' Fy, Ten	3	6		20		
" 16	Lone Jack, Mo.	60	100		50	60	
" 19	Clarksville, Tenn.			200			
" 19	White Oak Ridge, Ky.		2		4		
" 20	Brandy Station, Va.				3	12	
" 20	Edgeville Ju'c, Tenn.				8	18	
" 20	Union Mills, Mo.	4	3		1		
" 21	Pinckney Island, S. C.	3	3				
" 22	Courtland, Tenn		2		8		
" 23	Big Hill, Ky.	10	10	30	25		
" 23	Skirmishes on Ra'ph'k				27	94	
"23-25 to Sept. 1	Popes' Cam'gn in Va. Union 7,000 killed, woun'd and missing				1500	8000	
Aug. 24	Dallas, Mo	3	1				
" 24	Coon Creek, Mo.	2	22				
"25-26	Fort Donelson, Tenn.	20	11		10	20	
" 26	Bloomfield, Mo.					20	
" 26	Rienzi & Kossuth, Miss	5	12				
" 27	Kettle Run, Va.	100	200		50	250	
" 28	Readville or Round Hill, Tenn		5				
"28-29	Groveton and Gainsville, Va., U. S. 7000 kil'd, woun'd & missing. C. S. 7000 killed, woun'ed and missing						
" 29	Manchester, Tenn.				40	60	
" 30	2nd battle Bull Run, Va	800	4000	3000	700	3000	
" 30	Bolivar, Tenn.	5	18	64	30	70	
" 30	McMinnville, Tenn.				1	20	
" 30	Richmond, Ky.	200	700	4000	250	500	
" 30	Medon Stat., Tenn.	3	13	43			
" 30	Yates' Ford, Ky.	3	10				
Sept. 1	Britton's Lane, Tenn.	5	51	52	179	100	
" 1	Chantilly, Va., U. S. 1300 killed, wounded and missing. C. S. 800 killed, wounded and missing						
" 2	Vienna, Va.	1	6				
" 3	Slaughterville, Ky.				3	2	25
" 6	Washington, N. C.	8	36		30	100	
" 7	Poolesville, Md.	2	6		3	6	
" 9	Columbia, Tenn.				18	45	
" 9	Des Allemands, La.				12		
" 10	Cold Water, Miss.				4	80	
" 10	Fayettville, W. Va.	13	80				
" 12-5	Harper's Ferry, Va.	80	120	11583	200	300	
" 14	Turner's & Crampton's So. Mountain, Md.	443	1806		500	2343	1500
" 14-6	Mumfordsville, Ky.	50		3566	200	514	
" 17	Durhamville, Tenn.	1	10		8		
" 17	Antietam, Md.	2010	9416	1043	3500	16399	6000

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1862							
Spt19-20	Iuka, Miss	144	598		263	692	561
" 20	Blackford's Fort, Va	92	131	103	33	231	
" 30	Newtonia, Mo	50	80	115	220	280	
Oct. 1	Shepherdstown, Va		12		60		
" 3-4	Corinth, Miss	315	1812	232	1423	5692	2248
" 5	Metamora, Miss	200	300		150	250	
" 7	La Vergne, Tenn	5	9		80		175
" 8	Perryville, Ky	916	2943	489	500	1500	500
" 10	Harrodsville, Ky						1600
" 11	La Grange, Ark	4	13				
" 17	Lexington, Ky	4	24	350			
" 18	Haymarket, Va	1	6	23			
" 22	Pocotaligo, S. C	43	258		14	102	
" 23	Waverly, Tenn	1	2		10	30	
" 24	Grand Prairie, Mo		8		8	20	
" 28	Clarkson, Mo				10	2	
Nov. 1	Philomont, Va	1	14		5	10	
" 2-3	Bloomfield, Va	2	10		3	15	
" 3	Harrisonville, Mo	10	3		3	20	
" 5	Barbee's Cross R'ds, Va	5	10		36		
" 5	Nashville, Tenn		26				23
" 6	Garrettsburg, Ky				17	85	
" 7	Big Beaver Creek, Mo			300			
" 7	Marianna, Ark	3	20		20	30	
" 8	Hudsonville, Miss				16		185
" 17	Gloucester, Va	1	3				
" 18	Rural Hill, Tenn				16		
" 24	Beaver Creek, Mo	6	10		5	20	
" 26	Summerville, Miss						28
" 28	Cave Hill, Boston Mtn. and Boonesboro, Ark	4	36		75	300	
" 28	Hartwood Church, Va	4	9	200			
Dec. 1	Charleston and Berryville, Va				5	18	
" 5	Coffeeville, Miss	10	54		7	43	
" 5	Helena, Ark				8		
" 7	Prairie Grove, Ark	167	798	183	300	1200	
" 7	Hartsville, Tenn	55		1800	21	114	
" 9	Dobbins' Ferry, Tenn.	5	48				
" 12	Little Bear Creek, Ala	1	2		11	30	
"12-18	Expedition to Goldsboro, N. C	90	478		71	268	400
" 13	Fredericksburg, Va	1180	9028	2145	579	3870	127
" 14	Kingston, N. C	40	120		50	75	400
" 18	Lexington, Tenn	7	10	124	7	28	
" 20	Holly Springs, Miss			1000			
" 20	Trenton, Tenn	1		250	17	50	
" 21	Davis Mills, Miss		3		22	50	20
" 24	Middleburg, Miss		9		9	11	
" 24	Glasgow, Ky	1	1		3	3	
Dec. 25	Green's Chapel, Ky	1			9	22	
" 26	Bacon Creek, Ky		23				
" 27	Elizabethtown, Ky			500			
" 27	Dumfries, Va	3	8		25	40	
" 28	Elk Fork, Tenn				30	176	51
" 28-9	Chickasaw Bayou, Miss	191	982	756		207	
" 30	Wautauga Brdg., Tenn	1	2		7	15	273
" 30	Jefferson, Tenn	20	40		15	50	
" 30	Parker's Cross Roads	23	139	58	50	150	300
" 31-1863 Jan. 2	Stone River, Tenn	1533	7245	2800	1700	8000	4860
1863							
Jan. 1	Galveston, Tex	200	400		10	40	
" 7-8	Springfield, Mo	14	144		40	200	
" 11	Fort Hindman, Ark	129	831		100	400	5000
" 11	Hartsville, Mo	7	64				
" 14	Bayou Teche, La	10	27		15		
" 24	Woodbury, Tenn	2	1		35		100
" 30	Deserted House, Va	24	80			50	
" 31	Rover, Tenn				12	12	300
Feb. 3	Fort Donelson, Tenn	16	60	50	140	400	130
" 14	Brentsville, Va		15				
" 16	Romney, W. Va		72				
" 21	Prairie Station, Miss	1	3				
" 24	Gunboat Indianola Near Vicksburg, Miss	1	1		35		
Mch. 1	Bradyville, Tenn	1	6		5	27	100
" 4	Skeet, N. C	3	15			28	
" 4-5	Thompson Sta. Tenn	100	300	1306	150	450	
" 6	Fairfax, C. H., Va			33			
" 10	Covington, Tenn				25		

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1863							
Mch. 14	Port Hudson, La		65				
" 17	Kelleys' Ford, Va	9	35		11	88	
" 20	Vaught's Hill, Tenn	7	48		63	300	
" 22	Mt. Sterling, Ky	4	10		8	13	
" 24	Ponchatoula, La		6		3	11	
" 25	Brentwood, Tenn	1	4	300	1	5	
" 25	Franklin, Tenn	4	19	40			
" 28	Pattersonville, La	4	14	99			
" 29	Somerville, Tenn	9	29				
" 30	Dutton's Hill, Ky	10	25		25	65	200
" 30	Point Pleasant, W. Va	1	3		20	25	
Apr. 2-3	Woodbury and Snow Hill, Tenn	1	8		10	40	
" 7	Bombardment of Ft. Sumter	2	20		4	10	
" 10	Franklin & Harpette River, Tenn	20	80		19	35	83
"12-14	Irish Bend, La	20	80	200		400	2000
" 12-May 1	Siege of Suffolk, Va	44	202		90	409	400
Apr. 15	Dunbar's Plan't'on, La	1	2				
" 17-May 2	Grierson's Road				30	70	500
Apr. 20	Peterson, Mo	12	7	41			
" 26	Whitewater, Mo	2	6				
" 26	Cape Girardeau, Mo	6	6		60	75	200
" 27-May 3	Streight's Raid	12	69	1466			
Apr. 29	Fairmount, W. Va	1	6		30	70	
" 29	Grand Gulf, Miss	26	54				
" 30	Spottsylvania C. H., Va	8	50				
Apr. 30-May 1	Chalk Bluff, Mo	2	11				
" 1	Port Gibson, Miss	130	718		150	1000	500
" 1	LaGrange, Ark	3	9	30			
" 1-4	Chancellorsville, Va	1512	9518	5000	1581	8700	2000
" 3	Warrenton Jc., Va	1	16			15	
" 11	Horse Shoe Bend, Ky	10	20	40	12	30	58
" 12	Raymond, Miss	69	341		100	869	
" 13	Hall's Ferry				12		
" 14	Jackson, Miss	40	240		50	400	
" 16	Champion Hills, Miss	426	1842	189	500	2000	1800
" 17	Big Black River, Miss	29	242		50	550	2500
" 18-July 4	Siege of Vicksburg, Miss	545	3688	303	690	2000	18587
May 25	Near Helena, Ark	10	14				
" 25	Lake Providence, La	1	1				
" 27-July 9	Siege of Pt. Hudson, La	500	2500		100	700	6408
June 1	Franklin, Tenn	5	20		50	150	
" 5	Franklin Crossing, Va	6	35				
" 6-8	Milliken's Bend, La	154	223	115	125	400	200
" 9	Monticello, Ky	4	26		20	80	
" 9	Beverley Ford, Va	50	100	350	60	150	490
" 11	Middleton, Va				8	42	
"13-15	Winchester, Va	500	1000	2000	200	650	
" 14	Martinsburg, Va			200	1	2	
" 16	Triplett's Bridge, Ky	15	30				
" 17	Aldie, Va	24	41	89		100	
" 17	Westport, Mo	14	6				
" 20	Rocky Crossing, Miss	7	28	30			
"20-21	La Fourche Crossing, La	8	40		53	150	
" 21	Upperville, Va	94	74		20	100	60
" 22	Hill's Plantation, Miss	4	10	28			
" 23	Brashear City, La	46	40	300	3	18	
"23-30	Rosecrans' Campaign, Tenn	85	462		186	1280	168
" 28	Donaldsonville, La				39	112	150
" 29	Westminster, Md	2	7		3	15	
" 30	Hanover, Pa	12	43		75		60
July 1-3	Gettysburg, Pa	2834	13709	6643	3500	14500	13621
" 1-26	Morgan's Raid in O	22	80	790	86	385	3000
" 4	Helena, Ark	57	117	32	173	687	776
" 4-5	Bolton Ferry, Miss						2000
" 4-5	Monterey Gap, Pa	10	20			30	100
" 5	Lebanon, Ky	9	15	400		3	6
" 7-9	Iuka, Miss	5	3				
" 7-9	Boonsboro, Mo	9	45				
" 9-16	Jackson Rienzi, Bolton Depot, Clinton and Canton, Miss	100	800	100	71	504	764
" 10-Sept. 6	Scige of Ft. Wagner, S. C	200	800	757	100	461	

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1863							
July 12	Ashby Gap, Va	2	8				
" 13	Yazoo City, Miss						250
" 13	Jackson, Tenn	2	20		38	150	
" 13	Donaldsonville, La	100	200	200			
"13-15	Dft. Riots N. Y. City, 1000 Rioters killed						
" 14	Falling Waters, Md	29	36		25	100	1500
" 14	Elk River, Tenn	10	30		60	24	100
" 14	New Bolivar Hgts. Va				25		
" 15	Pulaski, Ala				3		50
" 15	Haltown, Va	5	20		10	10	
" 15	Shepardstown, Va				25	75	
" 17	Honey Springs, Ind.T.	17	61		150	400	
" 17	Wytheville, W. Va	17	61		75	125	
"21-23	Manassas Gap, Va	35	102		100	200	
" 26	Pottacassy Creek, N. C	3	17				
" 30	Irvine, Ky	4	5		7	18	
Aug. 1-3	Rappahannock Sta. Va	16	134				
" 3	Jackson, La	2	2	27			
" 7	New Madrid, Mo	1	1				
" 9	Sparta, Tenn	6	25				
" 13	Pineville, Mo					65	
" 21	Quantrell's plunder and Massacre of Lawrence, Kas., 140 citizens killed, 24 wou'd					40	
" 24	Coyle Tavern, Va	2	3		2	4	
" 26	Rocky Gap, Va	16	113		56	100	
"25-31	Brownsville, Ark	13	72				
Sept. 1	Barbee's Cross Rds., Va	2	4				
" 1	Devil's Back Bone, Ark	4	12		25	40	
" 5	Limestone Sta., Tenn	12	20	240	6	10	
" 8	Fort Sumter, S. C	3	114				
" 9	Cumberland Gap, Tenn					2000	
" 11	Ringgold, Ga	8	19		3	18	
" 12	Sterling's Planta'n, La	3	3				
" 13	Culpeper, Va	3	40		10	40	75
" 13	Lett's Tan Yard, Ga	10	40		10	40	
" 14	Rapidan Sta., Va	8	40				
" 14	Vidalia, Ga	2	4		6	11	
" 19	Rapidan Sta., Va	4	19				
"19-20	Chickamangua, Ga	1644	9262	4945	2389	13412	2003
" 22	Madison C. H. Tenn	1	20				
" 22	Blountsville, Tenn	5	22		15	50	100
" 22	Rockville, Md				10	24	
" 26	Calhoun, Tenn	6	20	40			
" 27	Moffat's Station, Ark	2	2		5	20	
" 29	Near Morganzia, La	14	40	400			
Oct. 1	Anderson's Gap, Tenn	8	30				
" 2	Anderson's Cross Roads, Tenn	25	45		50	150	
" 3	McMinnville, Tenn	7	31	350	3	20	
" 4	Neosho, Mo	1	14	43			
" 5	Stockade at Stone River, Tenn		6	44			
" 5	Glasgow, Ky		3	100		13	
" 7	Farmington, Tenn	15	60		10	60	240
" 7	Rapidan, Va		20				
" 7	Blue Springs, Tenn	10	20	60	6	60	150
" 11	Henderson's Mill, Tenn		11		5	25	
" 12	Jeffersonton, Va	12	80	400			
" 14	Bristoe Station, Va	51	329		200	550	450
"15-18	Canton, Brownsville and Clinton, Miss				50	150	
" 16	Cross Timbers, Mo				2	8	
" 18	Charlestown, W. Va	12	13	379			
" 18	Berryville, Va	2	4		5	20	
"20-22	Philadelphia, Tenn	20	80	354	15	82	111
" 21	Cherokee Station, La	7	37		10	30	
" 25	Pine Bluff, Ark	11	27		53	164	
" 27	Brown's Ferry, Tenn	5	21				
" 27	Wauhatchie, Tenn	77	339		300	1200	
Nov. 4	Centerville, Tenn				15		
" 3-4	Collinsville, Tenn	6	57			100	
" 6	Rogersville, Tenn	5	12	650	10	20	
" 6	Droop Mountain, Va	31	94		50	250	100
" 7	Rappahan'ck Sta., Va	100	276		11	98	1629
" 7	Kelley's Ford, Mo	10	60		5	59	295
" 11	Natchez, Miss	4	6		4	8	
" 14	Huff's Ferry, Tenn	20	80				
" 14	Rockford, Tenn		25				
" 14	Marysville, Tenn	10	90				
" 15	London Creek, Tenn	4	12		6	10	
" 16	Campbell's Sta. Tenn	60	340		70	500	
1863							
Nov. 29	Ft. Sanders, Knoxville Tenn	20	80		80	400	300
" 19	Union City, Tenn	1			11		53
" 23-5	Mission Ridge, etc	747	4529	330	361	2181	6142
" 25	Operations at Mine Run, Va	100	400		100	400	
" 27	Cleveland, Tenn						200
Dec. 1-4	Ripley & Moscow Sta. Miss	25	150		15		40
" 2	Walker's Ford, W. Va	9	39		25		50
" 7	Creelsboro, Ky				15		
" 8-21	Averill's Raid in Va	6	5				200
"10-14	Bean's Station, Tenn	100	600		200	732	150
" 19	Barren Fork, Ind. Ter.				50		
" 24-5	Bolivar & Summerville, Tenn	3	8				
" 28	Charleston, Tenn	2	15		8	39	121
" 30	Waldron, Ark	2	6				
1864							
Jan 1-10	Rectortown & Moscow Station, Miss	10	19	41	4	10	
" 3	Jonesville, Va	12	48	300	4	12	
" 13	Mossy Creek, Tenn				14		
" 16-7	Dandridge, Tenn		150				
" 23	Rolling Prairie, Ark	11					
" 24	Baker Springs, Ark	1	2		6	2	
" 27	Fair Gardens, Tenn	20	80		65		100
" 28	Tunnel Hill, Ga		2			32	
" 29	Medley, W. Va	10	70			100	
Feb. 1	Smithfield, Va			90			
" 1	Expedition up Yazoo						
Mch. 8	River	35	121		35	90	
Feb. 3	Expedition from						
Mch. 5	Vicksburg to Meridian, Miss	56	138	105	100	403	212
Feb. 5	Qualltown, N. C	3	6				50
" 6	Morton's Ford, Va	10	201				100
"10-25	Smith and Grierson's Raid	43	267			50	300
" 19	Batesville, Ark	3	4		6	10	
" 20	Olustee or Silver Lake, Fla	193	1175	460	100	400	
" 22	Mulberry Gap, Tenn		13	256			
" 22	Johnson's Mills, Tenn., 24 men of 5th Tenn. Cav. captured and massacred by Ferguson's guerrilas.						
" 25	Buzzard Roost, Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, Ga	17	272		20	120	
" 28	Kilpatrick's Raid,						
Mch. 4	Stevensburg to Richmond, Va	30	300		20	200	98
" 14	Fort De Russy, La	7	41		5	4	260
" 21	Henderson Hills, La		1		8		250
" 24	Union City, Ky			450			
" 25	Paducah, Ky	14	46		10	40	
" 26	Longview and Mt. Elba, Ark	4	18		12	35	300
" 28	Charleston, Ill., Copperheads	2	8		3	4	12
April 1	Augusta, Ark	8	16		15	45	
" 2	Spoonville, Ark	10	35		10	90	
" 3	Okalona, Ark	16	74		15	60	
" 5	Elkins' Ford, Ark	5	33		18	30	
" 5	Roseville, Ark	19	11		15	25	11
" 7	Wilson's Farm, La	14	39		15	40	100
" 8-9	Sabine Cross Rds. and Pleasant Hill, La	300	1600	2100	600	2400	500
"10-13	Prairie D'Ann, Ark	10	90			50	
" 12	Pleas. Hill Landing, La		7		50	150	
"15-16	Liberty P. O., Ark	50	205				
"17-20	Plymouth, N. C	20	80	1500	75	225	200
" 18	Poison Springs, Ark	113	88	68			
"23-24	Moneti's Bluff, La	50	300		60	340	
" 25	Marks' Mills, Ark	100	250	100	110	228	40
" 30	Jenkins' Ferry, Ark	200	955		300	800	
May 1-8	Hudnot's Planta'n, La	33	87		25	100	
" 5-7	Wilderness, Va	5597	21463	10677	2000	6000	3400
" 5-9	Rocky Face Ridge, Ga. Tunnell Hill, Mill						

Date.	Name of Battle.	Union. Killed.	Union. Wounded.	Union. Captured and Missing.	Confederate. Killed.	Confederate. Wounded.	Confederate. Captured and Missing.
1864							
	Creek Gap and Buzzard's Roost	200	637		200	400	
May 6-7	Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, Va.	48	256		50	200	
" 8	Todd's Tavern, Va	40	150		30	150	
" 8-18	Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Va	4177	19687	2577	1000	5000	3000
" 9-10	Swift Creek, Va	90	400				500
" 9-10	Cloyd's Mountain, Va	126	585		200	400	300
" 9-13	Sheridan's Cavalry Raid, Va	50	174	200			100
"12-16	Fort Darling, Drewry's Bluff, Va	422	2380	210	400	2000	100
"13-16	Resaca, Ga	600	2147		300	1500	1000
" 15	New Market, Va	120	560	240	85	320	
"16-30	Bermuda Hundred	200	1000		500	1500	1000
" 18	Rome & Kingston, Ga.	16	59				
" 18	Bayou De Glaize, La	60	300		75	425	
"19-22	Cassville, Ga	10	46				
"23-27	North Anna River, Va	223	1460	290	500	1500	
" 24	Wilson's Wharf, Va	2	24		20	100	
" 25	Dallas or New Hope Church, Ga	400	600	1400	600	1000	1400
May 26-29	Decatur, Ala	8	40		10	50	
"27-28	Salem Church, Hawes' Shop and Hanoverton, Va	25	119	200	100	375	
June 1-12	Gaines' Mills, Cold Harbor and Salem Church, Va	1905	10570	2458	500	700	500
" 2	Bermuda Hundred, Va.	25	100		25	75	
" 5	Piedmont, W. Va	130	650		460	1450	1060
" 6	Lake Chicot, Ark	40	70		20	80	
" 9	Mt. Sterling, Ky	35	150		50	200	250
" 9-30	Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta or Big Shanty, Ga	1370	6500	800	500	600	3500
" 10	Petersburg, Va	20	67				
" 10	Brice's Cross R'ds, Miss	223	394	1623	131	475	
" 10	Cynthiana, Ky	21	71	980			
" 11	Cynthiana, Ky	50	100		100	200	400
"11-12	Trevilian Station, Va	85	490	160			370
" 13	White Oak Swamp Bridge, Va	50	250				
"15-19	Petersburg, Va	1298	7474	1814			
"17-18	Lynchburg, Va	100	500	100	50	150	
"22-30	Petersburg, Va	112	506	800			
"22-23	Weldon Railroad, Va.	604	2494	2217		300	200
"22-30	Wilson's Raid, Va	9	317	734	100	2 5	
"23-24	Jones Bridge, Va	54	235	300	50	150	
"25-29	Clarendon, St. Charles River, Ark		200			200	200
July 1-31	Front of Petersburg, Va	898	4060	3110	400	600	200
" 2-5	Nickajack Creek, Ga.	60	310		40	60	
" 3-9	Expedition from Vicksburg to Jackson, Miss		150			200	
" 5-7	John's Island, S. C	16	82		20	80	
" 5-18	Smith's Expedition, Lagrange, Tenn	85	567		110	600	
" 6-10	Chattah'chee River, Ga	80	450	200			
" 9	Monocacy, Md	90	579	1290		400	
" 12	Ft. Stevens, Wash. D.C	54	319		50	450	
"17-18	Snicker's Gap, Va	30	181	100			
" 20	Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	300	1410		1113	2500	1183
" 22	Atlanta, Ga	500	2141	1000	2482	4000	2017
"23-24	Kernstown & Winchester, Va	200	1000		100	500	
"26-31	Stoneman's Raid, Macon, Ga	50	50	900			
" 28	Atlanta, Ga	100	600		642	3000	1000
Aug.							
" 1-31	Front Petersburg, Va.	87	484				
" 5-24	Ft. Gains & Morgan, Ala	75	170	100			2344
" 7	Moorefield, Va	9	22		20	80	400
"14-18	Strawberry Plains, Va.	400	1755	1400		1000	
"18-21	Six Mile House, Weldon R. R., Va	212	1115	3176		2000	2000
"18-22	Kilpatrick's Raid on Atlanta Road		400				
" 19	Snicker's Gap Pike, Va. Prisoners & Wounded were put to death by Mosby.	30	3				
Aug.	Memphis, Tenn	30	100		25	75	
"24-27	Halltown, Va	39	178		30	100	
" 29	Smithfield, Va	10	90		50	150	
" 31-Sept. 1	Jonesboro, Ga	149	1000		500	800	700
" 1	In front Petersburg, Va	170	822	812			1000
Oct. 30							
Sep. 3-4	Berryville, Va	30	182	100	25	100	70
" 4	Greenville, Tenn. Gen'l John Morgan killed.		6		10	60	75
" 16	Sycamore Church, Va	50	300		10	40	
"16-18	Ft. Gibson, Ind. Ter	38		48			
" 19 to 22	Winchester & Fisher's Hill, Va	693	4033	623	500	2750	3600
" 23	Athens, Ala			950	5	25	
"26-27	Pilot Knob, Mo	28	56	100	300	1200	
" 27	Centralia, Mo., Massacred by Price	122	2				
"28-30	Laurel Hill, Va	400	2029		400	1600	
" 29	Centreville, Tenn	10	25				
" 30-Oct. 1	Poplar Sp'gs Church Va	141	788	1756		800	100
" 5	Allatoona, Ga	142	352	212	231	500	411
" 7-13	Darbytown Road, Va	105	502	206	400	700	350
" 15	Glasgow, Mo		25	375	50		
" 19	Cedar Creek, Va	588	3516	1801	500	2000	1200
"26-29	Decatur, Ala	10	45	100	100	300	
" 27	Hatcher's Run, Va	156	1047	699	200	600	200
"27-28	Fair Oaks, Va	120	783	400	60	311	80
"28-30	Newtonia, Mo					250	
Nov. 13	Bulls Gap, Tenn	5	36	200			
" 21	Griswoldsville, Ga	10	52		50	200	400
"29-30	Franklin and Spring Hill, Tenn	189	1033	1104	1750	3800	702
" 30	Honey Hill, S. C	66	645				
D'c. 1-14	In front Nashville	16	100				
" 1-31	In fr't Petersburg, Va	40	329				
" 5-8	Murfreesboro, Tenn	30	175				197
" 6-9	Deveaux's Neck, S. C	39	690	200	100	300	
"10-21	Siege Savannah, Ga		200				800
" 13	Fort McAlister, Ga	25	110				250
"15-16	Nashville, Tenn	400	1740				4462
" 28	Egypt Sta., Miss	23	88				500
1865							
Ja. 12-15	Fort Fisher, N. C	184	749		100	300	2083
Feb. 18-22	Ft. Anderson, Town C'k and Wilmington, N. C	40	204		70	400	375
" 22	Douglas Landing, Pine Bluff, Ark		40			26	
" 27	Sheridan's Raid in Virginia	5	30				1667
Mch. 25							
" 8-10	Wilcox's Bridge, N. C	80	421	600	200	600	709
" 16	Averysboro, N. C	77	477		108	540	217
"19-21	Bentonville, N. C	191	1168	287	267	1200	1625
" 22	Wilson's Raid to Macon, Ga	63	345	63	22	38	6766
Apr. 24							
Mch. 25	Ft. Steadman, Petersburg, Va	68	337	506	800		1881
" 25	Ft. Steadman, Assault	103	864	209			834
" 23	Siege Mobile, Spa'sh Fort, Port Blakely	213	1211		300	200	2952
Apr. 9							
" 1	Five Forks, Va	124	706		500	2500	5500
" 2	Fall of Petersburg, Va.	296	2565	500			3000
" 3	Capture Richmond, Va						6000
" 6	Sailor's Creek, Va	166	1014		1000	1800	6000
" 7	Farmville, Va	100	555				
" 8-9	Appomattox C. H., Va.	50	150		500		
" 9	Lee's Surrender						26000
" 26	Johnston's Surrender						29924
May 10	Capture of Jeff. Davis						
" 10	Tallahassee, Fla., surrender of Sam Jones' command						8000
" 11	Surrender of Jeff. Thompson at Chalk Bluffs, Ark						7454
" 26	Surrender of General Kirby Smith						20000

From 1861 to 1865 there were three million, thirty two thousand, two hundred and eleven soldiers of all arms in the United States' Service. Out of this army there were sixty-seven thousand, and fifty-eight killed in action, and forty-three thousand and twelve died from wounds received in action. There were two-hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and eighty- six died of disease.

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